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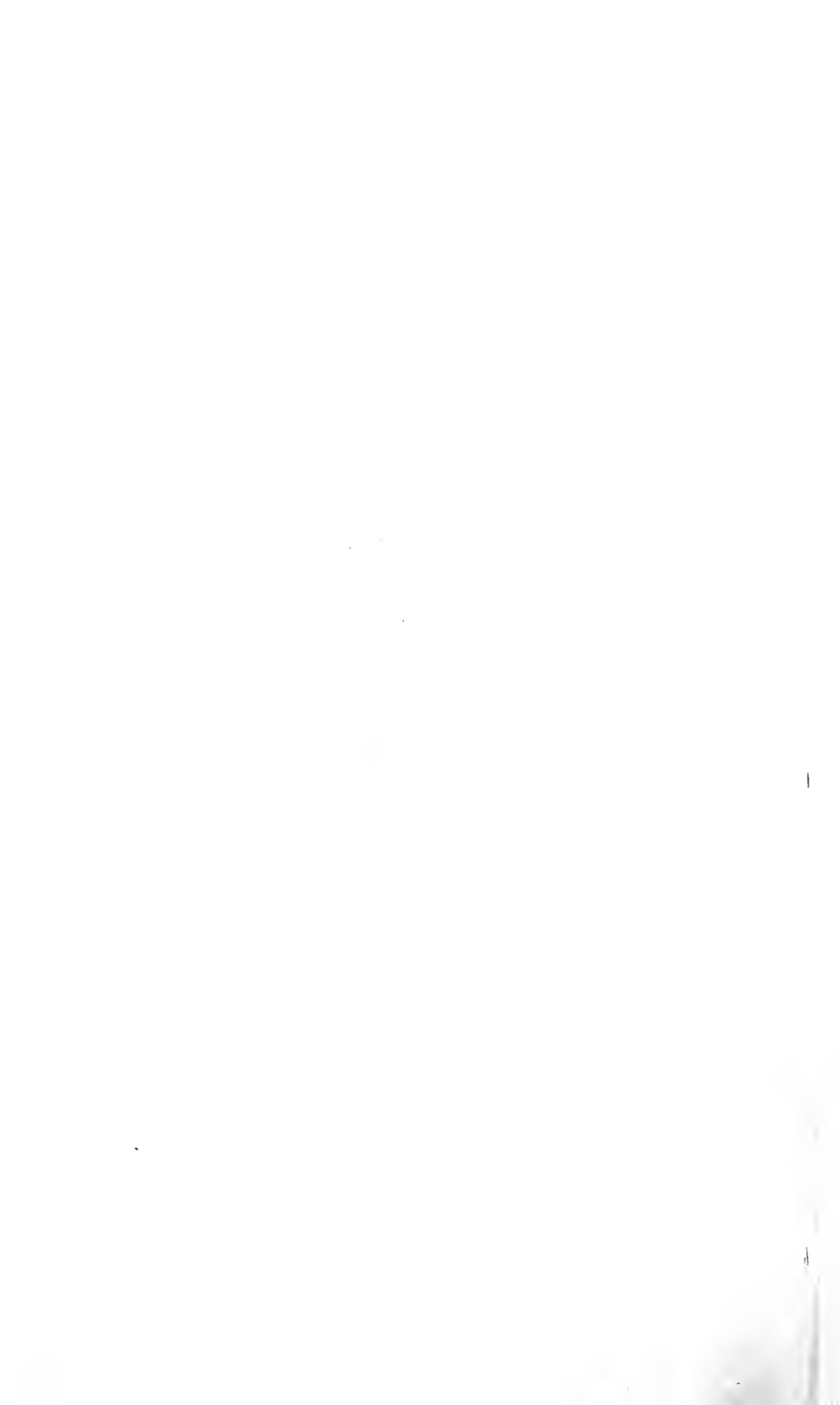
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APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly,

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

VOLUME I.



SACRAMENTO:
D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.
1870.

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C O N T E N T S .

- 1—Biennial Report of the Controller of State for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years—
1867-8, 1868-9.
- 2—Biennial Report of the Treasurer of California for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years—
July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1869.
- 3—Report of the Surveyor-General of California, from November 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.
- 4—Third Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California,
for the school years 1868 and 1869.
- 5—Biennial Report of the Secretary of State, from November 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.
- 6—Report of the Attorney-General for the years 1868 and 1869.
- 7—Biennial Report of the Directors and Medical Visitors, and the Seventeenth Annual Report of
the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of California—1869.
- 8—Report of the Directors of the California State Prison, December 1st, 1869.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF STATE

FOR THE

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH FISCAL YEARS,

1867-8, 1868-9.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, Cal., November 10th, 1869. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the law of this State, I herewith submit a report of the financial transactions and condition of the State for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years, together with a general statement of the condition of the several funds on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The tabular statements and exhibits will be found under the following headings :

A.

Receipts by counties and from all sources of revenue.

B.

Expenditures; the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amounts expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of the year.

C.

Assessed valuation of property from the organization of the State Government to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, inclusive.

D.

Assessed value of real and personal property for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (incomplete.)

E

Condition of the several funds at the close of each year.

F.

Transactions in stamps.

G.

Funded debt of the State.

H.

Financial statements of counties.

I.

Estimate of receipts for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years.

K.

Estimate of expenditures for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years.

L.

Deficiencies in appropriations.

M.

Balances in the several funds on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The receipts from all sources of revenue for the nineteenth fiscal year amounted to two million eight hundred and one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2,801,920 25). For the twentieth year, to two million four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-three cents (\$2,417,699 73). The expenditures for the nineteenth year amount to two million nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-three cents (\$2,977,456 43). For the twentieth year, to three million one hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents (\$3,180,725 76). The large excess in expenditures over receipts above exhibited is more apparent than real, for with the exception of the State Capitol and Military Funds, no other fund has warrants outstanding against it at the present time, the excess being principally occasioned by the fact that amongst other expenditures those given as being made for reclamation of swamp lands, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-two cents (\$125,190 52), and Swamp Land Funds transferred to counties, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-one cents (\$150,863 71), had no corresponding receipts during the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years to offset them. The money from Swamp Land Fund transferred to counties was not, properly speaking, an expenditure, but a mere transfer; the money had been received into the treasury some years ago, whilst the warrants issued for expenditures on swamp land districts have been

drawn upon assets which are not and could not be entered upon the books as receipts. The receipts to General Fund for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years aggregated one million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents (\$1,765,962 06) and the disbursements for the same period amounted to one million seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-one cents (\$1,789,956 91), being twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-five cents (\$23,994 85) in excess of receipts. Of the amounts disbursed, the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$220,000) was for deficiencies in appropriations of previous years, appropriation to Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, expenses of survey and sale of tide lands, compilation of laws, and sundry other expenditures not included in the estimates of my predecessor.

STATE DEBT.

The interest on the funded debt has been paid regularly, and since the beginning of your Excellency's administration the principal has been reduced in the sum of one million seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,078,500). The total State debt on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, was as follows:

Funded debt (see Exhibit G).....	\$4,068,000 00
Warrants outstanding on Capitol Fund.....	270,879 93
Warrants outstanding on Military Fund.....	3,571 10
Total.....	\$4,342,451 03

The warrants outstanding against the Military Fund will all be paid by the first of December next, and there will accrue to the Capitol Fund, between now and the fifteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, an amount sufficient to liquidate one hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$170,000) of the present indebtedness, leaving a balance of about one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), which, together with the probable amount required to complete the interior of the building, will leave an outstanding indebtedness of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars at the above mentioned date.

The first bonds of the funded debt which will fall due are those of the issue of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and are payable in eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; but at the present rate of redemption, I think that the greater portion of the funded debt will be paid off by July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The difficulty now is to get holders to offer sufficient amounts of the bonds to absorb the fund set aside annually for redemption. At the redemption advertised for by the State Treasurer in April last, the amount of money applicable to redemption exceeded the amount of bonds offered, in the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars (\$177,000). Under such a contingency, the Funding Acts provide for advertising, for three months, the bonds, by number and amounts, for which there is money in the State treasury to redeem; and after three months from the expiration of the date of advertising, the bonds thus advertised no longer draw interest.

To facilitate the redemption of the bonds of eighteen hundred and

fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty, most of which it is understood are held in Europe, I would recommend that the Legislature authorize the State Treasurer to make an exchange, at any time he may deem it expedient, of the bonds issued under the Acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty, and held by him in trust for the School Fund, for similar amounts of bonds issued for Soldiers' Relief and Soldiers' Bounty. The bonds of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty could thus be redeemed, and six months interest saved to the State, and the same amount of bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, placed in his hands for the School Fund.

In addition to the foregoing amount given as the State debt, there are yet outstanding bonds of the State for old Indian War debts, and Controller's warrants issued for reclamation of swamp land districts. Although the Legislature has heretofore occasionally made provision for the payment of these Indian War Bonds, from available funds in the State treasury: yet, by the terms of the bonds on their face, they are payable *only* from any money hereafter to be received from the General Government for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities; and the swamp land district warrants outstanding were drawn against the assets of the district, which assets consisted of lands at one dollar per acre and any moneys that might be raised by a tax levied on the property to be reclaimed within the district. Said warrants were made receivable by County Treasurers for interest due on swamp lands, or in payment of the purchase of swamp lands situated in such district, so that neither these Indian War Bonds or warrants issued for reclamation of swamp lands can in any sense be considered a State obligation.

TIDE LAND MONEY.

The money derived from sale of tide lands in San Francisco, and paid into the State treasury, amounts to two hundred thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$200,116 89); and the expenses of survey and sale amounts to sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-five cents (\$67,784 55), leaving a net balance of one hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-four cents (\$132,332 34) applicable to the payment of two hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the State University. The proceeds of the sale advertised to take place during this month will enable me to transfer the whole amount to the university, and leave a large balance, which I would recommend should be used, first in furnishing the State Capitol, and the remainder to be applied to the reduction of the indebtedness for construction of building.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under the Act for the management and sale of lands belonging to the State, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the whole amount of money that was in the General Swamp Land Fund, amounting to one hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$132,862 67), has been transferred to the counties which originally contributed it to the State treasury. And of the amount in Swamp Land District Funds, the sum of eighteen thousand and one dollars and four cents (\$18,001 04) has been transferred to the counties in which such districts are situated, on

the certificate of the Board of Supervisors that all work contracted for prior to the passage of the above mentioned Act has been fully paid for. I only await the reception of such certificate from Supervisors controlling other swamp land districts, to enable me to transfer the money in those few District Funds remaining on the books of this office. I cannot doubt but that the wisdom of the Legislature in committing the management of the swamp lands to the authorities of the counties in which the lands are situated, will be fully vindicated by experience.

The advantage of having those managing the funds of the several districts in close proximity to the lands to be reclaimed, will certainly insure a more intelligent endeavor, and a greater degree of economy in the management, than could possibly be attained under the former system, when the State officials controlled the matter.

SCHOOL LANDS.

In consequence of the great demands for lands during the past two years, the receipts into the treasury from the sale of State school lands have been largely in excess of the estimates of my predecessor, the receipts for principal during the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years being one hundred and eighty-four thousand and eighty-four dollars and eighty-two cents (\$184,084 82), and for interest during the same period, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-one cents (\$125,330 31). The amount received for principal has been invested in State seven per cent. bonds, and placed in the hands of the State Treasurer, in trust for the School Fund, while the amount received for interest has been apportioned semi-annually, with other School Fund revenues, to the common schools of the State.

SCHOOL FUND.

The revenues accruing to the School Fund have been largely increased, and, for the past year, have amounted to three hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$347,277 69), the items composing them being derived from the tax of eight cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property, one-half of the amount received for poll taxes, interest on the amount due for school lands and interest on bonds held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund. The amount of bonds now held by the State Treasurer for School Fund is nine hundred and sixty thousand five hundred dollars (\$960,500).

COMMUTATION MONEY UNDER PASSENGER ACT.

As appears by reports of Horace D. Dunn, Commissioner of Immigration, on file in this office, the receipts from the above source, for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, were as follows:

Receipts for nineteenth fiscal year.....		\$29,190 00
Commissioner's percentage	\$5,836 00	
District Attorney's percentage.....	1,712 50	
Notary fees and costs.....	100 50	7,649 00
Net to credit of Hospital Fund.....		\$21,541 00
Receipts for twentieth fiscal year.....		\$92,560 00
Commissioner's percentage	\$18,512 00	
District Attorney's percentage.....	10,267 49	28,779 49
Net to credit of Hospital Fund		\$63,780 51

The large excess in the receipts of the twentieth over the nineteenth fiscal year is due in part to the settlement of suits for commutation money for passengers arriving during previous years, but chiefly to the increased influx of Chinese passengers. Of the amount collected during the nineteenth fiscal year, the sum of thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$13,176) was for passengers arriving from Asiatic ports, and from all other ports, sixteen thousand and fourteen dollars (\$16,014). During the twentieth fiscal year, there was collected for passengers arriving from Asiatic ports, the sum of seventy-eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars (\$78,220), and from all other ports, fourteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars (\$14,340). The commissions allowed by law to the Commissioner of Immigration and District Attorney, and including notary fees and costs, amount to, for the two years, thirty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents (\$36,428 49) or twenty-nine ninety-two one-hundredths per cent. of the gross amount collected.

It would seem that the cost of collecting this tax is entirely too high, and out of all proportion to the services rendered. I would recommend that the law be amended, reducing the commissions to a reasonable figure, and taking from the Commissioner the power to compound in cases of violation of the Act. It is inconsistent with the dignity of the State to collect from those who comply with the law the full figure—to wit: five dollars for each passenger—and to compound with those who set the law at defiance for such sums as they are willing to pay; in other words, taking just what she can get. The law should be enforced against all alike, and if it will not bear the constitutional test, it should be abolished.

UNCALLED FOR WARRANTS.

A large number of uncalled for warrants have been accumulating in this office during these last ten years. From this cause there is, and has been for a number of years, a discrepancy existing, in nearly all of the funds, between the books of this office and those of the Treasurer's office, and to that extent that there is really no check between the offices of Controller and Treasurer. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things, to say the least of it, and I would recommend that an Act be passed by the Legislature, directing the registration and cancellation of all war-

rants that shall have remained uncalled for over one year from the date of their issue. I would also recommend that the Board of Examiners be authorized and directed to adjust the balances on the books of the Treasurer and Controller, and that the Treasurer be required to specify, in his monthly report to the Controller, the date, number and amount of all warrants redeemed by him. In this way, any discrepancy that may exist can be explained, and a perfect check maintained between the two offices.

REVENUE LAW.

I understand it to be the intention of the Commission appointed by Act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to revise and compile the laws, to have a revenue law prepared to present for the consideration of the Legislature at its next session; and in view of the importance of such a law, I may be permitted to make some suggestions with reference thereto. The law now in force is becoming well understood by the officers entrusted with its execution, and I would recommend that only such changes be made as experience proves to be actually necessary. A revenue law should be plain, simple and stable, and of uniform application everywhere, and when found to meet the objects for which it is framed it should not be changed, unless there are very good and substantial reasons for so doing. The most serious defect in the present law is that it fails to secure a full, fair and equal valuation of the taxable property of the State. The difficulty originates mainly in the efforts made by counties to escape their proportionate share of the State taxes, and the custom of undervaluing real estate has become so fixed and settled as to call for legislative intervention.

It has been suggested that the creation of a State Board of Equalization would remedy the evil complained of; but, while I believe that some supervisory power, uninfluenced by the motives which govern local officers, would be of some advantage, yet I am of opinion that it would fail to accomplish fully the desired result. A Board composed of State officers, residing at the Capital, would not be acquainted with local values in remote parts of the State, and it would be a difficult matter for them to obtain data upon which to revise assessments. The system would not operate in this as it does in older settled States. Property is constantly changing in value with us; in some portions of the State it may and does sometimes appreciate two hundred per cent. within a year, whilst in other portions of the State it is depreciating. A Board constituted as above mentioned could not make itself acquainted with the values of different sections of the State in one nor two years, and should we adopt a system of representation in a State Board, similar to that of Ohio, to wit: two members from each Senatorial District, it would be found to be too expensive, and I fear that members would bring with them a desire to reduce the State charges on their several counties as strong as that manifested by the local officers.

A State Board could only raise or lower the assessment by counties, and the evil would remain in its worst form. A system prevails in many of the agricultural counties of assessing real estate on the basis of income from or the uses to which it is put, instead of its market value. Thus, lands on the principal lines of communication with the metropolis, held at one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars per acre, are

assessed to the owners at about ten per cent. of their value, on the plea that there is little or no income derived from them; whilst other lands in the same county, worth in the market fifty per cent. less, are assessed at about the same rate per acre. Then, in the more remote counties large tracts are held for sale, at say ten dollars per acre, that almost escape taxation, because they are not put to any profitable uses, whilst the industrious farmer, who has purchased and improved a piece of land of like quality, has it assessed to him at a figure approaching very nearly to its full value.

These inequalities, in my judgment, cannot be reached by a State Board of Equalization; we must rely upon the local Boards to equalize assessments within the limits of their several counties; as to personal property there is no doubt but a large percentage of it goes untaxed. The Assessor should possess the power to compel a discovery; he should in every case require that a sworn return be made of all property liable to taxation; he should use blanks for the listing of personal property, specifying a sufficient number of items to insure a complete schedule, and more stringent provisions should be adopted for its assessment at its true value. The Assessor, on making his return, should be required to affix to the assessment roll his affidavit that he has assessed all the real and personal property within his county, at its market value, to the best of his judgment and belief, and the Board of Equalization should not have power to reduce the aggregate amount of such valuation, but simply to equalize assessments. Penalties should attach for neglect or wilful violation of duty.

Section thirty of the revenue law provides, that when the Board of Supervisors shall so direct, the Tax Collector shall deputize the Assessor to collect the taxes on personal property, and he in turn appoints his deputies. This system, which prevails in many of the counties, is liable to great abuse; there is no check on the officer whatever; if dishonest, he may collect taxes on personal property and fail to enter it on the assessment roll, and it is believed that frauds are perpetrated in this way to an alarming extent. The Assessor may, with advantage to many of the counties, be made *ex officio* Collector of poll taxes and State and county licenses, and as a measure of economy I would recommend it, but in no instance should he be allowed to collect taxes on real or personal property—such checks should be established as to make it impossible for those intrusted with the collection of the revenue to defraud the State of her just dues.

By the adoption of more stringent provisions touching assessments, and acting on the foregoing suggestions, the Legislature may do much to lighten and equalize the burden of taxation, but in my judgment we can never secure a full, fair and just valuation of property under the present system of electing Assessors by the people. We have had numerous examples of officers intriguing for a re-election before they had got well installed in office; enemies must be conciliated and active partisan friends rewarded, to the detriment of the public interests, and it is of rare occurrence that an Assessor who does his duty fearlessly and honestly is elected to a second term, and this holds good of other officers. It is a curious fact, that in those years in which a general election takes place, there is invariably a falling off in the revenue from poll taxes and certain classes of licenses; an honest collection of that branch of the revenue would damage somewhat the chances of the incumbent for a re-election, and in that case the interest of the State is generally consid-

ered as secondary to that of the individual. To remedy this, and to insure an equal and just valuation of the taxable property of the State, an Assessor should be entirely independent of those whose property he is called upon to assess. I would recommend that our State constitution be so amended as to provide for filling the office of Assessor by appointment, for a term of four years, making the Assessor ex officio Collector of poll taxes and State and county licenses.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Controller is required by law to make an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the two years succeeding, but as experience proves, such an estimate is of little practical value, as the Legislature may change or deprive the State entirely of some sources of revenue, and make appropriations for purposes other than for the support of the civil government, and which do not enter into the calculations of the Controller. I have made an estimate however, which will appear under the proper heading, and which I submit with the remark that it is based upon the ordinary receipts and expenditures under existing laws, and any appropriations made by the Legislature, not included in said estimate, should be added to the estimated tax for the General Fund.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The Legislature at its last session reduced the rate of taxation for State purposes from one dollar and thirteen cents to ninety-seven cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property. Of the latter amount, only twenty-two and one-half ($22\frac{1}{2}$) cents goes to the General Fund—the fund from which the whole current expenses of the State Government are paid; the balance going to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt and other special funds. The Legislature also diverted from the General Fund the revenues derived from foreign miners' licenses, which amounted to nearly eighty thousand dollars annually, to the treasuries of the counties in which the tax is collected; and, at the same time, the passenger stamp tax was decided to be unconstitutional, causing a further loss to the General Fund of thirty thousand dollars. With the loss of those two important sources of revenue, a property tax of twenty-two and one-half ($22\frac{1}{2}$) cents on each one hundred dollars value of taxable property is insufficient to meet the demands upon the General Fund. I therefore recommend that the tax levied for the support of the General Fund be increased to twenty-five and one-half ($25\frac{1}{2}$) cents for the twenty-second and twenty-third revenue years.

The tax levied for the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt is fixed by the several Funding Acts, and assuming that the tax for the support of other special funds will be left unchanged, the tax for State purposes will be as follows:

General Fund.....	.25½
School Fund.....	.08
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1867 .....	.30
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860 .....	.01½
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund .....	.04
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	.12
Pacific Railroad Fund .....	.08
State Capitol Fund .....	.10
Military Fund.....	.01½
Total	\$1.00

The estimated receipts to General Fund from all sources, on the basis of twenty-five and one-half (25½) cents, property tax, amounts to eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars a year; and the estimate of expenditures (see Exhibit K) show that the demands upon the General Fund for the next two years will amount to one million five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, or an average of seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for each year. This leave an annual balance of estimated receipts over the estimated expenditures of seventy-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars—an amount barely sufficient to cover deficiencies in appropriations of previous years for our several State institutions.

The foregoing estimates are made on the basis of an assessed valuation of two hundred and forty million dollars, but should the Legislature adopt such measures as will compel the assessment of property at something near to its true value, the assessment roll will foot up a much higher figure, and the tax for support of the General Fund may be proportionally diminished.

I am unable to make a complete statement of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State for the current year, and of the financial condition of counties, in consequence of the Auditors of those counties not included in the above statements having failed to report to this office. I would recommend that the Controller be authorized to withhold the State's portion of Auditor's salary until such time as he has made such reports as are required by law.

The annexed exhibits are respectfully submitted, believing that, with the exceptions above referred to, they contain a full and explicit statement of the transactions of this department and of the financial condition of the State.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, *

ROBT WATT,
Controller of State.

I, Robert Watt, Controller of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the appropriation for contingent expenses in the Controller's office, for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years, was all expended in the payment of subscriptions to newspapers, in the purchase of ice during the summer months, and for sundry articles necessary for the use of the office. That the appropriation for the payment of postage and expressage in the Controller's office, for the nineteenth and twentieth fiscal years, so far as expended, was expended in the payment of postage, expressage and telegraphing for the office, as will fully appear from the vouchers upon which the warrants are issued.

ROB'T WATT,
Controller of State.



STATISTICAL TABLES.



[A] RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the Receipts into the State Treasury from all sources of Revenue, during the Nineteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1868.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1861.	Property Tax of 1862.	Property Tax of 1863.	Property Tax of 1863.
Sacramento.....	\$3 48	\$2 21	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	\$511 18	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	\$17 20
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	14 67
Totals.....	\$3 48	\$2 21	\$511 18	\$31 87

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1865.	Property Tax of 1864.	Poll Tax of 1868.....	Tax on Possessory Claims.....
Sutter.....	\$82 23	\$97 14	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	100 70	248 55	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	4,700 68	3,369 31	.....	.....
Yolo.....	.....	1 90	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	53 80	9 09	.....	.....
Sierra.....	209 59	54 50	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	222 66	101 80	\$1 98	.....
Contra Costa.....	827 55	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	36 72	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	275 89	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	265 92	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	68 97	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	.....	.....	53 43	.....
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	94 98	.....
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	68 27	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14 55
Totals.....	\$6,844 66	\$3,882 29	\$218 66	\$14 55

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1866.	Property Tax of 1867.	Poll Tax of 1866.....	Poll Tax of 1867.....
Alpine.....	\$521 99	\$1,680 31	\$2 97	\$156 32
Alameda.....	1,298 59	64,650 44	.....	3,519 30
Amador.....	1,070 22	15,793 33	.....	1,297 10
Butte.....	856 63	26,618 80	.....	2,605 09
Calaveras.....	156 52	9,448 51	4 95	768 53
Colusa.....	788 98	20,170 80	99	602 54
Contra Costa.....	411 45	22,532 69	.....	1,273 35
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	344 76
El Dorado.....	736 50	28,962 24	.....	3,354 07
Fresno.....	310 76	10,207 41	54 42	352 27
Humboldt.....	.....	15,887 64	.....	825 16
Inyo.....	303 33	1,191 67	1 98	209 74
Klamath.....	5,622 30	2,760 24	.....	730 16
Kern.....	.....	6,484 33	57 39	480 84
Lassen.....	664 06	4,349 60	.....	169 19
Lake.....	510 10	3,747 63	9 90	511 52
Los Angeles.....	6,151 26	16,392 35	.....	692 58
Merced.....	.....	11,659 86	.....	242 40
Mendocino.....	1,306 04	19,202 01	123 68	837 04
Marin.....	3,848 99	22,033 18	19 79	1,138 80
Mariposa.....	412 42	5,516 90	.....	1,119 04
Monterey.....	379 33	12,557 39	2 97	656 96
Mono.....	350 83	2,233 00	436 54	191 94
Napa.....	206 99	33,717 72	16 82	1,119 01
Nevada.....	714 47	49,602 04	.....	5,349 69
Placer.....	386 62	35,054 03	14 84	4,968 61
Plumas.....	30 11	10,615 93	.....	1,853 15
Sacramento.....	712 79	92,628 67	.....	2,474 54
San Bernardino.....	4,912 30	.....	35 62	.....
San Diego.....	424 37	3,768 30	5 94	129 61
San Joaquin.....	.....	57,001 74	.....	1,050 03
San Luis Obispo.....	2,066 05	4,058 44	.....	120 70
Santa Clara.....	1,395 18	89,066 63	.....	3,406 51
Santa Cruz.....	782 26	20,936 46	9 86	1,327 77
Santa Barbara.....	1,621 85	5,513 75	5 94	192 94
Shasta.....	283 88	9,008 40	76 18	1,161 56
Sierra.....	394 90	16,111 51	.....	2,030 25
Siskiyou.....	.....	14,343 71	42 55	2,283 53
San Mateo.....	177 05	12,464 83	7 92	529 33
Solano.....	.....	37,170 78	.....	211 88
Sonoma.....	1,636 81	54,283 56	422 47	3,378 50
Carried forward..	\$41,475 93	\$869,456 83	\$1,353 72	\$53,666 31

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1866.	Property Tax of 1867.	Poll Tax of 1866.....	Poll Tax of 1867.....
Brought forward	\$41,475 93	\$869,456 83	\$1,353 72	\$53,666 31
Sutter.....	1,221 37	15,350 61	35 62	1,002 26
Stanislaus.....	373 88	11,208 07	2 97	640 13
San Francisco.....	21,132 95	850,407 37	.....	21,195 99
Trinity.....	208 48	4,684 11	.....	824 17
Tuolumne.....	288 62	10,215 27	.....	1,427 22
Tulare.....	9,918 09	805 51	235 48	226 57
Tehama.....	483 75	14,935 77	3 96	588 69
Yolo.....	125 19	24,822 81	.....	1,775 97
Yuba.....	219 63	36,629 87	.....	2,289 47
Totals.....	\$75,447 89	\$1,838,516 22	\$1,631 75	\$83,636 78

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Foreign Miners' Li- censes.....	Merchants' Licenses...	Brokers' Licenses.....	Bankers' Licenses.....
Alpine			\$9 17	.....
Alameda				\$43 66
Amador	\$1,320 76		213 45	17 46
Butte.....	4,651 34	\$86 57	59 77	.....
Calaveras	2,037 77		96 90	.....
Colusa.....				.....
Contra Costa.....				.....
Del Norte	661 15			.....
El Dorado.....	5,383 89		130 94	133 86
Fresno	1,025 87			.....
Humboldt .....				.....
Inyo.....	7 76			.....
Klamath.....	1,349 19			.....
Kern	232 79			43 66
Lake.....				.....
Merced.....				.....
Mariposa.....	1,181 08		21 82	.....
Mono.	74 50			.....
Napa.....			7 28	87 30
Nevada.....	4,362 68		356 47	.....
Placer.....	3,164 59		320 07	.....
Plumas	4,770 16		24 25	24 25
Sacramento.....	467 69	232 80	196 43	327 38
San Bernardino.....			19 54	.....
San Joaquin.....	6 21	181 88	36 37	130 95
Santa Clara		58 20	5 82	43 65
Shasta	5,863 46		53 83	65 48
Sierra.....	1,995 33		176 07	.....
Siskiyou	11,973 68		43 65	174 60
San Mateo.....				.....
Solano.....				.....
Sonoma.....			58 20	174 60
Sutter.....				.....
Stanislaus.....	117 96			.....
San Francisco.....		8,560 80	592 53	2,950 86
Trinity	3,532 88		24 75	.....
Tuolumne.....	1,452 67		223 11	.....
Tulare.....				.....
Tehama	211 07			.....
Yuba	4,598 57	29 11	70 33	152 77
Totals.....	\$60,443 05	\$9,149 36	\$2,740 75	\$4,370 48

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Auctioneers' Licenses.	Circus Licenses	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Licenses.....
Alpine				\$15 28
Alameda	\$97 01	\$4 85		65 47
Amador.....		17 46		80 76
Butte	27 49	8 25	\$4 12	90 70
Calaveras		13 10		21 83
Colusa.....				19 40
Contra Costa.. ..				50 93
Del Norte				16 98
El Dorado	129 35	9 70	2 42	92 16
Fresno.....				14 55
Humboldt		4 85		99 43
Inyo				19 40
Klamath.....				12 13
Kern				26 67
Lassen				16 98
Lake.....				4 85
Los Angeles.....	48 51	38 80		115 40
Mendocino.....				16 98
Marin.....				50 92
Mariposa				33 97
Monterey.....				101 85
Napa	48 50	4 85	2 42	201 27
Nevada.....	113 14	24 25	12 13	126 10
Placer		19 40		97 00
Plumas.....	16 17	14 55	2 43	89 72
Sacramento.....	96 98		14 55	26 67
San Bernardino.....		14 55		26 68
San Diego.....				80 84
San Joaquin.....	80 84			174 71
Santa Clara.....	129 33	14 55	7 26	77 60
Santa Cruz	64 65		9 70	24 25
Santa Barbara.....				24 25
Shasta.....		14 55		94 57
Sierra.....		9 70		87 30
Siskiyou	32 34	33 95		43 65
San Mateo.....		4 85		121 24
Solano.....		4 85	14 56	106 70
Sonoma.....	113 17		2 43	4 86
Sutter.....				1,091 77
San Francisco.....	4,388 16		80 97	29 11
Trinity		9 70		
Carried forward.....	\$5,385 64	\$266 76	\$152 99	\$3,415 09

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Auctioneers' Licenses..	Circus Licenses	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Licenses.....
Brought forward.....	\$5,385 64	\$266 76	\$152 99	\$3,415 09
Tuolumne.....	32 34	9 70	.....	63 05
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	21 83
Tehama.....	.....	14 55	.....	31 53
Yolo .....	.....	4 85	.....	.....
Yuba	16 17	4 85	9 70	38 80
Totals	\$5,434 15	\$300 71	\$162 69	\$3,570 30

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pawnbrokers' Licenses	Theatre Licenses.....	Serenaders' Licenses...	Bear and Bull Fight Licenses.....
Alameda		\$2 48		
Amador		28 37	\$17 46	
Butte.....	\$49 47	14 42		
Calaveras.....		21 83		
Contra Costa.....			2 43	
El Dorado.....	58 20	12 12		
Kern			9 70	
Los Angeles		2 43	14 55	
Mariposa	80 03			
Mendocino			4 85	
Napa.....			94 58	
Nevada		65 48		
Placer.....		26 67		
Sacramento.....		67 90		
San Bernardino		4 85	21 83	
San Francisco		1,699 60		
San Joaquin.....		164 91		
Santa Clara.....		63 04		
Santa Cruz.....		7 27	4 85	\$24 25
Shasta.....		4 85		
Sierra		12 13		
Siskiyou.....		7 27	2 43	
Solano			26 68	
Sonoma.....		60 62		
Tehama.....			12 12	
Trinity.....		16 97		
Tuolumne.....		9 69		
Tulare.....		24 25	7 28	
Yolo		2 43	4 86	
Yuba.....		29 10	7 28	
Totals.....	\$187 70	\$2,348 63	\$230 90	\$24 25

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Intelligence Office Li- censes.....	Insurance Companies' Licenses.....	Passenger Brokers' Li- censes.....	Swamp and Overflowed Lands
Sacramento	\$21 83	.....	.....	\$118 69
San Francisco.....	540 50	\$3,962 11	\$10,553 04	.....
San Joaquin.....	7 27	.....	.....	4,095 63
Santa Clara	14 55	.....	.....	288 98
Alameda.....	880 90
Colusa	745 73
Contra Costa	1,696 54
Fresno	3,138 49
Humboldt.....	252 18
Lake.....	67 21
Lassen	72 73
Marin.....	120 97
Mendocino.....	32 26
Merced..	1,788 68
Monterey	28 23
Napa	708 01
San Bernardino.....	205 42
Solano	623 18
San Mateo.....	38 20
Sonoma.....	12 29
Stanislaus.....	497 98
Sutter.....	122 83
Tulare.....	702 46
Yolo	2,479 23
Totals.....	\$584 15	\$3,962 11	\$10,553 04	\$18,716 82

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Auction Duties.....	Military Poll Tax of 1865.....	Caravan Licenses.....	Percentage on Premi- ums of Insurance...
Santa Clara.....	84 84			
Santa Cruz.....		\$9 60		
Kern.....			\$9 70	
Yuba.....			9 70	
San Francisco.....				\$19,243 99
Totals.....	84 84	\$9 60	\$19 40	\$19,243 99

COUNTIES.	Seminary Lands— Principal.....	Seminary Lands— Interest.....	Public Building Lands —Principal.....	Public Building Lands —Interest.....
Humboldt.....	\$38 40	\$107 52		\$15 36
Napa.....				30 72
Placer.....	1,304 87	361 34		
Sacramento.....	57 60	284 16		61 52
San Mateo.....	168 96			
Shasta.....		92 17		
Siskiyou.....		15 36		
Solano.....	153 60	62 72	\$15 36	15 36
Sutter.....		62 81		
Tehama.....	460 80	76 80		
Tulare.....		153 60		
Yolo.....		61 44		
Yuba.....		186 24		
Totals.....	\$2,184 23	\$1,464 16	\$15 36	\$122 96

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State School Lands— Principal.....	State School Lands— Interest.....	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sec- tions—Principal....	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sec- tions—Interest.....
Alameda	\$960 00	\$153 60	\$652 80	\$442 66
Butte		217 28		
Colusa	1,056 00	226 32		
Contra Costa		19 20	362 88	145 92
Del Norte		139 68		
El Dorado	9 70	3 88	483 00	44 01
Fresno			1,405 60	203 87
Humboldt.....	1,186 79	1,259 95	921 60	138 14
Inyo			77 60	139 68
Lake	28 80	34 56		27 16
Lassen		25 45	19 40	19 40
Mariposa	74 88	2 88		
Mendocino			1,737 60	754 73
Merced			5,769 50	224 34
Mono		30 72		
Monterey			1,766 40	577 46
Napa	502 70	800 86		
Nevada		31 04	76 80	76 80
Placer	1,035 55	601 15	297 60	284 16
San Francisco			1 09	
Sacramento	2,338 14	4,080 81	192 00	318 72
San Joaquin	8,922 40	7,099 92	6,351 87	2,148 66
San Luis Obispo	288 00			
San Mateo			526 48	773 32
Santa Barbara				184 31
Santa Clara	461 10	356 28	470 40	177 91
Santa Cruz		103 68	422 40	483 84
Shasta			86 50	34 83
Sierra		23 04		15 52
Siskiyou		311 27		38 40
Solano	1,146 24	717 63	883 24	1,112 39
Sonoma			432 00	218 88
Stanislaus		30 72	652 80	502 79
Sutter	289 32	178 23	1,958 40	395 53
Tehama	979 20	512 00		
Trinity				
Tuolumne				
Tulare	307 20		1,675 81	972 27
Yolo	1,881 60	1,247 97	1,692 59	2,063 11
Yuba	307 20	218 88		
Totals.....	\$21,774 82	\$18,425 30	\$28,917 36	\$12,518 81

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Title Lands—Principal	Title Lands—Interest.	Estates of Deceased Persons.....	Court Fees.....
Alameda.....				\$615 00
Alpine.....				46 50
Butte.....				144 00
Colusa.....				168 00
Contra Costa.....	\$300 66			75 00
El Dorado.....				231 00
Fresno.....				18 00
Humboldt.....	18 56	\$4 36		69 00
Inyo.....				30 00
Klamath.....				36 00
Lassen.....				91 00
Los Angeles.....				381 00
Marin.....	8 03	25 12		
Mendocino.....				84 00
Mono.....				9 00
Napa.....				219 00
Nevada.....				444 00
Placer.....				279 00
Plumas.....				114 00
Sacramento.....				992 50
San Bernardino.....				123 00
San Diego.....			\$2,025 42	
San Francisco.....				8,493 00
San Joaquin.....				249 00
San Mateo.....				69 00
Santa Clara.....				671 49
Santa Cruz.....				141 00
Shasta.....			1,200 97	
Sierra.....				132 00
Siskiyou.....				57 00
Solano.....	93 74			240 00
Sonoma.....	1,123 20	456 96		303 00
Sutter.....				24 00
Tehama.....				75 00
Trinity.....				21 00
Tuolumne.....				507 00
Yolo.....			6 30	42 56
Yuba.....				294 00
Totals.....	\$1,544 19	\$486 44	\$3,232 69	\$15,488 05

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 1	\$1,622 41
Sutter—Swamp Land District No. 1	215 08
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 2	1,661 13
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 3	281 61
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 4	109 58
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 5	531 38
Solano—Swamp Land District No. 7	22 38
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 8	597 95
Tulare—Swamp Land District No. 16	1,824 51
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 17	96 31
Yolo—Swamp Land District No. 18	22,315 77
Solano—Swamp Land District No. 18	186 82
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 31	248 23
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 38	48 07
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 39	319 48
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 43	36 35
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 46	121 33
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 49	396 01
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 50	3,656 72
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 54	3,119 16
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 55	22 83
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 56	253 41
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 59	1,751 04
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 63	49 15
Colusa—Swamp Land District No. 64	3,064 81
Total	\$42,551 52

RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Amounts.
Sundry persons for stamps.....	\$194,848 07
Commissioner of Immigration.....	19,171 80
Fees from Secretary of State.....	5,308 50
Fees from Register State Land Office.....	1,759 86
State Harbor Commissioners.....	237,956 41
Sureties of R. Dinsmore, defaulting Treasurer of Sutter County.....	580 03
Sureties of Gebhardt, defaulting Treasurer of Calaveras County.....	3,338 74
In case of People vs. E. S. Hall, of Amador County.....	277 61
Refuse stone from State Capitol, sold.....	53 85
George S. Evans, Adjutant-General, for amounts received for ordnance and ordnance stores lost.....	1,965 08
Sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	30,800 00
Sale of Geological Reports.....	158 00
George Seckel, fees as Clerk of Supreme Court.....	3,146 00
J. D. Crippen, money refunded.....	50 00
Money received from sale of furniture, seventeenth session..	883 75
Received for Custom-house block, San Francisco.....	1 00
Geo. W. Mowe, fees as Insurance Commissioner.....	77 20
Robert Watt, fees as Controller, on insurance bonds.....	20 00
Total.	\$500,395 90

RECAPITULATION

Of the Receipts by counties, and from all sources of Revenue, for the Nineteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1868.

Counties.	Amounts.
Alpine	\$2,708 43
Alameda	73,386 71
Amador	19,909 80
Butte	35,463 93
Calaveras	12,896 33
Colusa	26,843 87
Contra Costa	27,698 60
Del Norte	1,162 57
El Dorado	39,845 31
Fresno	16,731 24
Humboldt	20,828 94
Inyo	1,981 16
Klamath	10,510 02
Kern	7,345 08
Lassen	5,427 81
Lake	4,956 28
Los Angeles	23,836 88
Merced	19,684 78
Mendocino	24,082 21
Marin	27,211 86
Mariposa	8,459 97
Monterey	16,002 71
Mono	3,326 53
Napa	37,668 61
Nevada	61,460 26
Placer	48,244 60
Plumas	17,562 00
Sacramento	118,216 94
San Bernardino	5,363 78
San Diego	6,380 32
San Joaquin	90,076 89
San Luis Obispo	6,897 11
Santa Clara	96,810 43
Santa Cruz	24,441 91
Santa Barbara	7,808 96
Shasta	17,970 91
Sierra	21,259 11
Siskiyou	29,447 04
San Mateo	14,803 59
Solano	42,822 65
Sonoma	62,783 39
Sutter	21,057 49
Stanislaus	14,027 30
San Francisco	963,475 85
Carried forward	\$2,138,880 21

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Brought forward.....	\$2,138,880 21
Trinity	9,351 17
Tuolumne.....	14,323 65
Tulare.....	16,943 83
Tehama.....	18,385 24
Yolo.....	58,528 58
Yuba	45,111 67
Total from counties.....	\$2,301,524 35
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	
Stamps	\$194,848 07
Commissioner of Immigration.....	19,171 80
Fees from Secretary of State	5,308 50
Fees from Register State Land Office..	1,759 86
State Harbor Commissioners.....	237,956 41
Sureties of R. Dinsmore	580 03
Sureties of Gebhardt.....	3,338 74
In case of People vs. E. S. Hall.....	277 61
Refuse stone from State Capitol	53 85
George S. Evans, Adjutant-General	1,965 08
Sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	30,800 00
Sale of Geological Reports....	158 00
George Seckel, Clerk Supreme Court	3,146 00
J. D. Crippen.....	50 00
Sale of furniture, seventeenth session.....	883 75
Custom-house block, San Francisco	1 00
Geo. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner.....	77 20
Robert Watt, fees on insurance bonds.....	20 00
Total receipts for nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$2,801,920 25

[A] RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the Receipts into the State Treasury, from all sources of Revenue, during the Twentieth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1869.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1861.	Property Tax of 1862.	Property Tax of 1863.	Property Tax of 1864.
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	\$ 66	\$19 15
San Francisco.....	\$85 90	\$315 39	731 38	1,332 39
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	342 66
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	79 51
Totals.....	\$85 90	\$315 39	\$732 04	\$1,773 71

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1865.	Property Tax of 1866.	Property Tax of 1867.	Property Tax of 1868.
Alameda.....			8660 58	\$82,260 76
Alpine.....		\$112 91	884 97	1,908 47
Amador.....			688 35	15,086 04
Butte.....		84 93	722 78	3,220 22
Calaveras.....			77 69	10,947 69
Colusa.....	897 62		1,237 78	22,521 78
Contra Costa.....	114 17		584 85	26,474 69
Del Norte.....				3,521 61
El Dorado.....			196 77	21,541 61
Fresno.....	77 38	213 76	1,028 80	11,283 08
Humboldt.....				14,907 46
Inyo.....			499 90	1,315 13
Kern.....			2,921 77	7,879 30
Klamath.....				2,661 92
Lake.....			920 66	3,940 05
Lassen.....				3,635 02
Los Angeles.....		492 93	7,803 84	24,628 42
Marin.....			1,729 94	23,181 02
Mariposa.....		295 76	1,081 40	8,483 53
Mendocino.....			1,126 49	17,734 37
Merced.....			115 61	18,699 57
Mono.....			93 07	1,412 38
Monterey.....		115 73	945 90	17,143 83
Napa.....			664 63	34,763 69
Nevada.....				51,765 71
Placer.....	71 91	582 03	941 55	30,054 01
Plumas.....			817 24	11,025 90
Sacramento.....	74 29	44 65	693 43	83,353 96
San Bernardino.....			5,681 97	.....
San Diego.....	29 32	108 75	1,089 98	3,702 15
San Francisco.....	1,339 69	780 24	17,844 90	825,783 35
San Joaquin.....			175 40	56,111 91
San Luis Obispo.....	403 64		328 15	6,257 01
San Mateo.....			1,055 41	14,452 29
Santa Barbara.....		345 57	1,999 35	7,850 86
Santa Clara.....			758 06	95,994 65
Santa Cruz.....			852 39	19,495 49
Shasta.....			147 49	8,318 76
Sierra.....				15,201 77
Siskiyou.....				14,852 42
Carried forward	\$2,208 02	\$3,177 26	\$56,351 10	\$1,623,371 88

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1863.	Property Tax of 1866.	Property Tax of 1867.	Property Tax of 1868.
Brought forward	\$2,208 02	\$3,177 26	\$56,351 10	\$1,623,371 88
Solano .....	.....	.....	234 89	41,636 47
Sonoma .....	.....	.....	4,277 90	53,018 39
Stanislaus .....	.....	.....	236 45	15,979 43
Sutter	246 96	306 24	1,316 84	14,624 44
Tehama .....	.....	.....	301 92	14,078 48
Trinity .....	.....	.....	163 15	5,375 07
Tuolumne	51 39	86 17	352 91	10,116 71
Tulare .....	.....	229 69	16,224 23	662 77
Yolo .....	.....	.....	292 50	30,923 24
Yuba .....	.....	162 02	11 23	34,277 47
Totals	\$2,506 37	\$3,961 38	\$79,783 12	\$1,844,064 35

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Poll Tax of 1867.	Poll Tax of 1868.	Tax on Possessory Claims.....	Foreign Miners' Li- censes
Alameda		\$3,955 61		
Alpine.....	\$26 72	199 86		
Amador	98 94	985 64		\$206 42
Butte.....		2,118 31		1,345 58
Calaveras		934 38		257 63
Colusa.....	227 56	674 77		
Contra Costa.....		1,070 39		
Del Norte.....		614 42		308 85
El Dorado.....		3,562 83		1,105 02
Fresno.....	20 78	428 42		457 84
Humboldt.....		166 22		
Inyo.....		185 01		
Kern.....	108 84	500 64		37 25
Klamath.....		673 76		
Lake.....		493 71		
Lassen.....		163 26		
Los Angeles.....		1,174 42		
Marin.....		1,247 64		
Mariposa.....	59 37	804 38		527 68
Mendocino	208 76	1,574 14		
Merced.....		327 49		
Mono.....	16 82	208 77		
Monterey	21 54	132 19		
Napa.....	7 92	1,229 82		
Nevada.....		4,364 26		426 80
Placer.....		3,390 68		302 64
Plumas.....	8 91	1,701 76		535 44
Sacramento		3,287 92		415 93
San Bernardino	25 72	253 29		
San Diego	99	906 11		
San Francisco.....		21,009 87		
San Joaquin.....		1,260 94		
San Luis Obispo.....		288 91	\$29 10	
San Mateo.....		702 47		
Santa Barbara.....		277 03		
Santa Clara.....		5,014 27		
Santa Cruz.....	12 86	1,446 50		
Shasta	41 56	1,210 04		2,829 30
Sierra	35 62	1,997 61		228 14
Siskiyou.....	144 45	1,787 85		2,855 68
Carried forward	\$1,067 36	\$72,325 20	\$29 10	\$11,840 20

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Poll Tax of 1867	Poll Tax of 1868	Tax on Possessory Claims.....	Foreign Miners' Li- censes
Brought forward...	\$1,067 36	\$72,325 20	\$29 10	\$11,840 20
Solano .....	.....	1,272 37	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	510 53	3,574 71	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	7 92	708 40	.....	.....
Sutter.....	33 64	1,103 18	.....	.....
Tehama	46 50	621 35	.....	96 23
Trinity.....	.....	1,423 75	.....	1,700 99
Tuolumne. ....	.....	1,234 87	.....	187 79
Tulare.....	253 29	293 85	7 27	.....
Yolo.....	.....	1,983 40	.....	.....
Yuba.....	.....	2,310 25	.....	369 38
Totals.....	\$1,919 24	\$86,851 33	\$36 37	\$14,194 59

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Merchants' Licenses...	Brokers' Licenses.....	Banker's Licenses.....	Auctioneers' Licenses..
Alameda.....				\$97 02
Alpine.....		\$14 41		
Amador.....		201 66		
Butte.....	\$26 19	32 30		
Calaveras.....		147 98		
El Dorado.....		160 04	\$21 83	48 51
Humboldt.....				16 17
Kern.....			87 30	
Los Angeles.....			87 30	48 50
Mariposa.....		14 55		
Napa.....		5 82	87 30	16 17
Nevada.....		314 27		129 28
Placer.....		250 26		16 17
Plumas.....		24 25		16 16
Sacramento.....	192 99	181 86	174 60	32 32
San Bernardino.....		21 82		
San Francisco.....	8,693 26	940 69	2,709 89	4,558 47
San Joaquin.....	130 95	70 33	240 07	80 82
Santa Clara.....	80 03	41 19	153 78	258 67
Santa Cruz.....				48 51
Shasta.....		50 92	43 65	
Sierra.....		167 32	65 48	
Siskiyou.....		58 20	174 60	16 17
Solano.....		36 36		113 17
Sonoma.....	29 10	78 57	130 95	80 85
Tehama.....				12 13
Trinity.....		72 75		
Tuolumne.....		231 84		32 34
Yuba.....	21 83	60 63	87 29	
Totals.....	\$9,174 35	\$3,178 02	\$4,064 04	\$5,621 43

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses.....	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Table Licenses	Caravan Licenses.....
Alameda		\$16 98	\$58 20	
Alpine.....			10 91	
Amador.....	\$61 11		67 67	
Butte.....	13 10		48 01	
Calaveras	43 66		41 46	
Colusa		4 85	31 53	
Contra Costa.....			67 90	
Del Norte			14 55	
El Dorado.....	38 80	4 86	75 18	
Humboldt			60 63	
Inyo.....			14 55	
Kern.....	9 70		33 95	\$4 85
Klamath.....			21 83	
Lake.....		2 50	4 86	
Lassen	9 70		19 40	
Los Angeles.....			126 00	
Marin			16 98	
Mariposa			24 25	
Mendocino			29 10	
Monterey			19 20	
Napa.....	29 10		65 48	
Nevada	77 60	9 70	213 41	
Placer	19 40		63 05	
Plumas.....	53 35		60 62	
Sacramento.....	140 65		63 06	
San Bernardino			48 50	
San Diego.....			36 25	
San Francisco.....	421 40	41 73	1,322 02	
San Joaquin.....	24 25		21 83	
San Mateo.....			113 98	
Santa Barbara			21 83	
Santa Clara.....	58 20	24 25	271 60	
Santa Cruz	24 25	9 70	99 43	
Shasta	29 10		19 40	
Sierra	19 40		75 18	
Siskiyou	33 95		67 90	
Solano	24 25		97 01	
Sonoma.....	43 65		70 33	
Stanislaus	9 70			
Sutter.....			4 85	
Carried forward.....	\$1,184 32	\$114 57	\$3,521 89	\$4 85

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses,.....	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Table Licenses	Caravan Licenses.....
Brought forward.....	\$1,184 32	\$114 57	\$3,521 89	\$4 85
Tehama.....	19 40	.....	31 53	.....
Trinity.....	33 95	.....	65 48	.....
Tuolumne.....	29 10	.....	97 00	.....
Tulare	9 70	.....	21 83	.....
Yolo.....	9 70	.....	.....	.....
Yuba.....	43 65	7 28	24 24	.....
Totals.....	\$1,329 82	\$121 85	\$3,761 97	\$4 85

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pawnbrokers' Licenses	Theatre Licenses.....	Serendisers' Licenses...	Insurance Companies' Licenses.....
Alameda		\$2 43		
Amador.....		17 46	\$17 47	
Butte.....	\$65 48	21 82		
Calaveras		13 09	6 55	
El Dorado.....	58 20	29 10		
Humboldt.....		29 10		
Los Angeles		24 25	7 28	
Mendocino.....			7 28	
Napa			7 27	
Nevada		77 61	46 07	
Placer.....		60 63		
Plumas.....		33 95		
Sacramento.....	29 10	295 85		
San Bernardino		2 43	12 12	
San Francisco.....		2,777 28		\$3,881 62
San Joaquin.....		135 80		
San Mateo.....		2 43		
Santa Clara.....	14 55	63 05		
Santa Cruz.....			19 40	
Shasta.....		29 10		
Sierra.....		7 27		
Siskiyou		19 40	21 83	
Solano.....			16 98	
Sonoma.....		14 54	26 67	
Stanislaus.....		4 85		
Tehama.....		21 84	16 97	
Trinity.....		63 04		
Tuolumne.....		9 70		
Tulare		12 13	16 97	
Yolo			14 55	
Yuba		101 84	16 98	
Totals	\$167 33	\$3,869 99	\$254 39	\$3,881 62

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Swamp and Overflowed Lands	Auction Duties.....	State School Lands— Principal.....	State School Lands— Interest.....
Alameda	\$209 01	.....	\$1,376 80	\$120 56
Butte.....	.....	.....	38 80	190 83
Colusa	4,745 62	.....	1,443 24	331 83
Contra Costa	1,292 97	.....	610 78	1,295 21
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	470 40	1,195 69
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	38 80	1 09
Fresno.....	738 82	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	1,254 26	4,530 84
Lake .....	.....	.....	264 00	183 94
Lassen.....	159 74	.....	.....	41 81
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10
Merced.....	822 38	.....	.....	.....
Napa.....	393 88	.....	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	1,617 25	46 72
Placer.....	.....	\$5 55	76 80	1,794 69
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	5,683 43	3,940 00
San Bernardino.....	31 04	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	469 79	.....	6,214 86	13,249 63
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	1,979 60	751 61
San Mateo.....	1,407 47	.....	897 90	652 93
Santa Barbara .....	.....	.....	5,757 73	2,262 37
Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	1,601 68	31 04
Sierra .....	.....	.....	.....	23 28
Siskiyou .....	.....	.....	.....	248 32
Solano	253 50	.....	156 80	18 28
Sonoma.....	12 30	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	627 20	1,234 07
Sutter.....	307 48	.....	.....	200 27
Tulare.....	314 01	.....	1,614 30	537 45
Yolo .....	.....	.....	6,080 11	7,901 38
Yuba.....	.....	.....	78 40	159 73
Totals.....	\$11,158 01	\$5 55	\$37,883 14	\$40,955 57

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sec- tions—Principal.....	State School Lands— 16th and 36th Sec- tions—Interest.....	Seminary Lands— Principal.....	Seminary Lands— Interest.....
Alameda	\$2,886 98	\$1,210 55	.....	.....
Colusa	748 80	337 92	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	1,017 60	379 32	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	\$470 40	\$184 68
El Dorado.....	127 40	69 58	.....	.....
Fresno.....	5,287 87	926 75	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	822 13	2,189 17	1,411 20	457 76
Inyo.....	316 80	31 68	.....	.....
Lake.....	89 10	14 82	.....	.....
Lassen .....	.....	25 45	.....	.....
Los Angeles.. ..	1,979 60	424 78	.....	.....
Marin.....	78 40	32 56	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	8,483 50	1,697 68	.....	.....
Merced.....	8,139 85	1,423 02	.....	.....
Mono	270 40	206 94	.....	.....
Monterey.....	893 00	338 20	.....	.....
Napa	2,911 51	1,616 39	.....	.....
Placer.....	372 40	785 78	1,744 85	939 17
Sacramento.....	8,526 90	2,872 41	2,393 58	359 86
San Diego.....	918 48	2,607 60	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	20,317 16	8,384 80	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	652 80	261 45	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	3,959 20	1,798 39	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	61 44	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	1,317 12	2,377 11	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	3,981 76	1,078 84	.....	.....
Shasta	343 00	155 81	235 20	158 21
Sierra	313 60	108 78	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	2,702 44	313 60	281 44
Solano	6,305 20	12,479 42	662 24	170 83
Sonoma.....	6,429 00	3,547 70	.....	.....
Stanislaus	1,774 27	952 69	.....	.....
Sutter	532 71	741 86	62 75	.....
Tehama.....	128 10	142 32	.....	373 44
Tulare	2,342 20	626 08	.....	.....
Yolo.....	1,364 00	681 00	.....	41 81
Yuba.....	1,878 66	139 88	.....	87 75
Totals.....	\$95,509 50	\$53,430 63	\$7,293 82	\$3,054 95

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Intelligence Office Li- censes	Public Building Lands —Principal.....	Public Building Lands —Interest.....	Tide Lands—Principal
Contra Costa.....				\$54 14
Humboldt.....		\$313 60	\$150 05	
Los Angeles.....		7 28		
Marin.....				291 78
Sacramento.....	\$21 84	314 37		
San Francisco.....	493 00			
San Joaquin.....	14 55			
San Mateo.....				881 00
Santa Clara.....	7 28			
Solano.....			27 36	155 41
Tehama.....		153 60	62 04	
Tulare.....		160 27	64 10	
Totals.....	\$536 67	\$949 12	\$303 55	\$1,382 33

COUNTIES.	Agriculture and Me- chanical Arts College Lands.....	Estates of Deceased Persons.....	Percentage on Premi- ums of Insurance....
Colusa.....	\$53 76		
Del Norte.....		\$77 43	
Lassen.....		75 32	
Klamath.....		262 38	
Shasta.....		886 50	
San Francisco.....			\$25,674 95
Totals.....	\$53 76	\$1,301 63	\$25,674 95

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Court Fees.
Alameda	\$117 00
Alpine	21 00
Calaveras.....	200 00
Colusa.....	189 00
Contra Costa.....	207 00
El Dorado.....	102 00
Humboldt.....	57 61
Klamath	30 00
Lassen.....	63 00
Marin	57 00
Mendocino.....	54 00
Mono.....	12 00
Napa.....	72 00
Nevada	561 00
Placer.....	198 00
Plumas	98 00
Sacramento.....	2,798 47
San Bernardino.....	21 00
San Diego.....	150 00
San Francisco.....	6,549 00
San Joaquin.....	291 00
San Mateo.....	144 00
Santa Clara.....	318 75
Sierra.....	129 00
Siskiyou.....	138 00
Solano	414 00
Sonoma	195 00
Stanislaus.....	57 80
Sutter	84 00
Yolo.....	243 73
Yuba.....	198 00
Total.....	\$13,770 36

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amount.
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 1.....	\$318 94
Sutter—Swamp Land District No. 1.....	4,952 05
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 2.....	647 47
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 3.....	447 14
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 4.....	342 59
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 5.....	564 70
Tulare—Swamp Land District No. 6.....	3,515 89
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 8.....	118 66
Tulare—Swamp Land District No. 16.....	12,153 32
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 17.....	783 93
Yolo—Swamp Land District No. 18.....	23,993 04
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 31	295 01
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 43... ..	63 13
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 46.....	2,508 11
Tulare—Swamp Land District No. 48.....	344 08
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 49.....	340 08
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 50.....	332 54
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 54.....	57 90
Sacramento—Swamp Land District No. 56.....	35 35
Colusa—Swamp Land District No. 64.....	878 60
San Joaquin—Swamp Land District No. 66.....	90 82
Total.....	\$52,783 35

RECAPITULATION

Of the Receipts by Counties, and from all sources of Revenue, for the Twentieth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1869.

Counties.	Amounts.
Alpine	\$3,179 25
Alameda.....	92,972 48
Amador.....	17,430 76
Butte	7,928 35
Calaveras.....	12,670 13
Colusa.....	33,524 66
Contra Costa	33,169 02
Del Norte.....	6,858 03
El Dorado	27,181 62
Fresno.....	20,463 50
Humboldt.....	26,366 20
Inyo.....	2,363 07
Klamath	3,649 89
Kern	11,583 60
Lassen.....	4,191 70
Lake.....	5,913 66
Los Angeles.....	36,804 60
Merced	29,527 92
Mendocino.....	30,915 32
Marin.....	26,635 32
Mariposa.....	11,303 02
Monterey	19,609 59
Mono	2,220 38
Napa.....	41,870 98
Nevada	59,649 68
Placer	41,669 57
Plumas.....	14,375 58
Sacramento	118,910 09
San Bernardino.....	6,097 89
San Diego	9,549 63
San Joaquin ..	111,141 55
San Luis Obispo.....	11,294 93
Santa Clara	108,385 28
Santa Cruz	27,069 13
Santa Barbara.....	18,576 18
Shasta	14,498 04
Sierra.....	18,372 45
Siskiyou	23,716 25
San Mateo.....	26,067 47
Solano.....	64,074 54
Sonoma	72,040 19
Sutter	24,596 78
Stanislaus	21,592 78
Carried forward	\$1,300,011 06

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Brought forward.....	\$1,300,011 06
San Francisco.....	927,286 42
Trinity.....	8,898 18
Tuolumne.....	12,429 82
Tulare.....	39,403 43
Tehama.....	16,105 85
Yolo.....	73,528 46
Yuba.....	40,036 51
Total from counties	\$2,417,699 73
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	
Stamps.....	\$164,482 57
Commissioner of Immigration.....	53,797 31
Fees from Secretary of State.....	6,483 95
State Harbor Commissioner.....	214,540 00
Clerk Supreme Court.....	8,277 25
Fees from Insurance Commissioner.....	7,951 00
Defaulting officers and sureties.....	2,346 19
Sale of tide lands in San Francisco (Act of March 30th, 1868).....	12,343 50
J. L. Ord—estate of A. Katz	349 69
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	12,000 00
California Dry Dock Company.....	4,414 00
Fines for violation of revenue laws.....	48 50
James M. Allen (Adjutant-General).....	3,600 00
J. W. Bost (Register State Land Office).....	7,194 40
Secretary of Tide Land Commission.....	100 00
Pacific Rolling Mills.....	2,583 00
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$2,918,211 09

[B] EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the amount of Expenditures for the Nineteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1868, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of said year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total expended.
	<i>Executive Department.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Governor.....	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Private Secretary.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Rent of Governor's office.....	900 00	900 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Special contingents of Governor's office.....	5,000 00	600 00	\$4,400 00	
April 2, 1866	Postage, expressage and telegraphing.....	500 00	492 80	7 20	
	Total for Governor's office.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,492 80
April 2, 1866	Salary of Secretary of State.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerks.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage.....	600 00	600 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Contingents.....	150 00	150 00	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	\$13,492 80

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

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Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total expended.
April 2, 1866	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,492 89
	Copying and indexing laws.....	\$900 00	\$900 00	.....	.....
	Total for Secretary of State.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,950 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Controller.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerks.....	8,900 00	8,900 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expresse.....	2,200 00	842 90	\$1,357 10	.....
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
	Total for Controller.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,892 90
April 2, 1866	Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of watchman.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expresse.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Pasting and cancelling coupons.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Mar. 9, 1868	Pasting and cancelling coupons.....	900 00	900 00	.....	.....
	Total for State Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,400 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....

April 2, 1866	Rent of office, and porter.....	480 00	480 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and contingents	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Total for Attorney-General .....		.....	.....	.....	\$6,380 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Rent of office.....	660 00	660 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage.....	250 00	226 75	23 25	.....
April 2, 1866	Binding books and contingents.....	131 00	131 00	.....	.....
Total for Surveyor-General.....		.....	.....	.....	\$4,967 75
April 2, 1866	Salary of Register of State Land Office.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of draughtsman	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage.....	250 00	178 00	72 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Binding books and contingents	119 00	119 00	.....	.....
Total for Register of State Land Office .....		.....	.....	.....	\$6,647 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction..	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Rent of office.....	600 00	550 00	50 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage.....	800 00	669 96	130 04	.....
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses.....	250 00	250 00	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses.....	600 00	251 12	348 88	.....
April 2, 1866	Stationery, fuel and lights.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Amount carried forward.....		.....	.....	.....	\$69,730 45

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
April 2, 1866	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$69,730 45
	Travelling expenses.....	\$1,000 00	\$749 50	\$250 50	
	Total for Sup't of Public Instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,470 58
	<i>Legislative Department.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Rent of State House (nineteenth fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 4, 1864	Rent of State House (eighteenth fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Per diem, etc., of Lieut.-Governor and Senators.	52,000 00	51,993 20	6 80	
April 2, 1866	Per diem, etc., of Assembly.....	102,000 00	101,192 00	808 00	
April 2, 1866	Per diem, etc., officers of Senate.....	15,000 00	13,174 00	1,826 00	
April 2, 1866	Per diem, etc., officers of Assembly.....	17,000 00	14,989 00	2,011 00	
April 2, 1866	Contingents of Senate.....	24,000 00	23,930 80	69 20	
April 2, 1866	Contingents of Assembly.....	31,000 00	30,993 00	7 00	
Dec. 18, 1867	Postage stamps for seventeenth session.....	3,150 00	3,150 00	.....
Mar. 9, 1868	Translating laws into Spanish.....	119 38	119 38	.....
Mar. 9, 1868	Translating reports and documents.....	3,250 00	3,250 00	.....
	Total for Legislative Department.....	.....	.....	.....	\$247,791 38
	<i>Judicial Department.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Reporter to Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Bailiff and porter to Supreme Court.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salaries of Judges of Supreme Court.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....

April 2, 1866	Salaries of District Judges.....	82,000 00	67,387 18	14,612 82
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	2,333 33	2,333 33	.....
April 2, 1866	Rent of Supreme Court-rooms.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Porter and contingent expenses.....	175 00	175 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Two volumes Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Total for Judicial Department.....		.....	.....	\$113,895 51
<i>State Library.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Salary of State Librarian.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Deputy Librarian.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Rent of Library rooms.....	1,900 00	1,900 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Postage, expressage, etc.....	400 00	399 77	23
April 4, 1864	Postage, expressage (eighteenth fiscal year).....	46 03	46 03	.....
April 2, 1866	Shelving and furniture.....	600 00	598 08	1 92
April 2, 1866	Insurance on Library.....	889 78	850 75	39 03
April 2, 1866	Support of State Library.....	5,771 04	5,771 04	.....
Total for State Library.....		.....	.....	\$14,165 67
<i>Support of Insane.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Resident Physician.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Assistant Physician.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Support of Insane Asylum.....	120,000 00	120,000 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Erection of additional buildings.....	50,744 68	50,744 68	.....
Total for support of insane.....		.....	.....	\$176,744 68
Amount carried forward.....		.....	.....	\$729,798 47

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$829,798 47
	<i>Military Purposes.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Adjutant-General.....	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerks.....	5,500 00	4,029 99	\$1,470 01	
April 2, 1866	Rent of State Arsenal.....	600 00	585 00	15 00	
April 2, 1866	Rent of office for Adjutant-General.....	600 00	540 00	60 00	
April 2, 1866	Porter to Adjutant-General.....	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage.....	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses.....	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Cleaning and transportation of arms.....	2,000 00	1,617 53	382 47	
April 4, 1864	Bounties to California volunteers.....	722,132 05	24,531 25	697,600 80	
April 27, 1863	Bounties to California volunteers.....	427 50	427 50		
April 2, 1866	Expenses of the National Guard.....	76,656 62	76,656 62		
	Total for military purposes.....				\$112,587 89
	<i>State Prison Purposes.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Transportation of prisoners.....	25,000 00	15,772 75	9,227 25	
April 4, 1864	Transportation of prisoners.....	11,792 50	745 00	11,047 50	
April 2, 1866	Support of State Prison.....	110,000 00	109,775 00	225 00	
	Total for State Prison purposes.....				\$126,292 75

<i>State Printing.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Printing, paper and official advertisements.....	52,000 00	51,731 35	268 65
	Total for State printing.....	.....	.....	\$51,731 35
<i>Deaf, Dumb and Blind.</i>				
April 2, 1866	Education and care of indigent deaf, dumb and blind.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
Mar. 14, 1868	Changing location of Institute.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Changing location of Institute.....	34,000 00	34,000 00	.....
	Total for deaf, dumb and blind.....	.....	.....	\$124,000 00
<i>Charitable Institutions.</i>				
April 2, 1866	San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	San Francisco Protective and Relief Society.....	4,500 00	4,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
April 2, 1866	Howard Benevolent Society.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
	Total for charitable institutions.....	.....	.....	\$20,500 00
<i>Support of the Indigent Sick.</i>				
1855.....	Paid sundry County Treasurers.....	15,796 18	15,796 18	.....
	Total for support of indigent sick.....	.....	.....	\$15,796 18
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$1,080,706 44

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$1,080,706 44
	<i>Support of Schools.</i>				
Mar. 24, 1866	Shasta County.....	\$4,790 12	\$4,790 12		
Mar. 24, 1866	Fresno County.....	905 60	905 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Plumas County.....	1,824 00	1,824 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Stanislaus County.....	1,897 60	1,897 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Marin County.....	2,748 80	2,748 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Siskiyou County.....	2,960 00	2,960 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Santa Cruz County.....	11,391 92	11,391 92		
Mar. 24, 1866	Alpine County.....	540 80	540 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Diego County.....	1,094 40	1,094 40		
Mar. 24, 1866	Trinity County.....	1,225 60	1,225 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Sonoma County.....	15,520 00	15,520 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Inyo County.....	131 20	131 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Tulare County.....	2,755 20	2,755 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Sacramento County.....	12,202 04	12,202 04		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Mateo County.....	3,006 96	3,006 96		
Mar. 24, 1866	Yuba County.....	5,593 16	5,593 16		
Mar. 24, 1866	Napa County.....	3,910 12	3,910 12		
Mar. 24, 1866	Monterey County.....	3,690 36	3,690 36		
Mar. 24, 1866	Tuolumne County.....	5,019 64	5,019 64		
Mar. 24, 1866	Calaveras County.....	6,298 00	6,298 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Solano County.....	6,989 44	6,989 44		
Mar. 24, 1866	Mariposa County.....	2,251 20	2,251 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Amador County.....	5,303 72	5,303 72		

Mar. 24, 1866	Sutter County.....	2,792 56	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Santa Clara County.....	12,349 44	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Santa Barbara County.....	3,569 76	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Nevada County.....	9,648 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Yolo County.....	4,489 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Merced County.....	1,117 56	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Lake County.....	1,951 04	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	San Bernardino County.....	3,542 96	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Los Angeles County.....	8,771 64	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Kern County.....	629 80	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Del Norte County.....	661 96	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Colusa County.....	1,967 12	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Contra Costa County.....	5,089 32	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Tehama County.....	1,709 84	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Placer County.....	5,684 28	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Alameda County.....	9,101 28	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Sierra County.....	2,454 88	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	El Dorado County.....	6,421 28	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	San Francisco County.....	54,278 04	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	San Joaquin County.....	9,358 56	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Lassen County.....	779 88	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Mendocino County.....	4,052 14	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Klamath County.....	352 92	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	Humboldt County.....	2,889 04	.....
Mar. 24, 1866	CALIFORNIA TEACHER.....	2,901 00	.....
Total for support of schools.....		.....	\$258,613 18
April 4, 1864 General John A. Sutter.....		5,250 00	\$2,250 00
Amount carried forward.....		.....	\$1,342,319 62

Relief Purposes.

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$1,342,319 62
Jan. 15, 1868	Drury P. Baldwin.....	\$136 00	\$136 00		
Mar. 23, 1868	J. Scott Ashman.....	188 00	188 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	John H. Gilmore.....	475 00	475 00		
Feb. 10, 1868	Henry N. Morse.....	500 00	500 00		
Feb. 25, 1868	W. W. Merrihew.....	450 00	450 00		
Feb. 19, 1868	S. N. Norton.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 7, 1868	J. S. Downes.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	Mrs. Anna Lee.....	1,400 00	1,400 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	C. D. Lyman.....	200 00	200 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	Harriman & Wood.....	7,627 00	7,627 00		
Mar. 8, 1868	I. & S. Wormser.....	1,856 00	1,856 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Mark W. Higgins.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 20, 1868	David L. Brittin.....	500 00	500 00		
Mar. 20, 1868	Treasurer of Sacramento County.....	2,930 76	2,930 76		
Mar. 30, 1868	H. B. Underhill.....	403 04	403 04		
Mar. 30, 1868	T. M. Brown.....	300 00	300 00		
	Total for relief purposes.....				\$23,465 80
	<i>Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.</i>				
April 28, 1857	Paid for redemption of Bonds of 1857.....	257,497 21	257,497 21		
	Total for redemption of Bonds of 1857.....				\$257,497 21

Redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.

April 4, 1864	Paid for redemption of bonds.....	167,194 27	167,194 27	.....	\$167,194 27
	Total for redemption of Bounty Bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.</i>					
April 27, 1863	Paid for redemption of bonds.....	35,873 88	35,873 88	.....	.....
	Total for redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds	.....	.....	.....	\$35,873 88
<i>Purchase of Bonds.</i>					
March, 1858..	For School Fund	38,741 11	38,741 11	.....	.....
March, 1858..	For Seminary Fund.....	2,375 00	2,375 00	.....	.....
	Total for purchase of bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	\$41,116 11
<i>Interest on State Debt.</i>					
	Interest on Bonds of 1857.....	223,300 00	223,300 00	.....	.....
	Interest on Bonds of 1860.....	12,390 00	12,390 00	.....	.....
	Interest on Bonds of Soldiers' Bounty.....	74,039 58	74,039 58	.....	.....
	Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	34,230 00	34,230 00	.....	.....
	Total for interest on State debt.....	.....	.....	.....	\$343,959 58
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,208,426 47

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$2,208,426 47
	<i>Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.</i>				
May 13, 1861	Reclamation swamp lands.....	\$127 97	\$127 97		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 3.....	644 75	644 75		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 4.....	120 00	120 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 16.....	5,881 25	5,881 25		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 18.....	33,083 63	33,083 63		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 31.....	390 00	390 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 39.....	121 00	121 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 45.....	1,226 95	1,226 95		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 48.....	3,870 24	3,870 24		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 49.....	332 88	332 88		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 50.....	10,502 80	10,502 80		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 53.....	35 00	35 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 54.....	8,694 85	8,694 85		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 56.....	275 00	275 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 57.....	60 00	60 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 60.....	120 00	120 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 62.....	57 00	57 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 64.....	2,645 10	2,645 10		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 65.....	474 10	474 10		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 66.....	60 00	60 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 6.....	1,400 88	1,400 88		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 8.....	941 00	941 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 55.....	45 00	45 00		

Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 30	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 24	208 00	208 00	.....	.....	.....
Total for reclamation of swamp lands		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$71,347 40
<i>Miscellaneous Purposes.</i>						
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk to Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of Expert, Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Salary of clerk to Stamp Commissioners	600 00	593 34	.....	.....	\$6 66
April 2, 1866	Rewards offered by the Governor	3,000 00	1,033 33	.....	.....	1,966 67
April 4, 1864	Rewards offered by Governor (18th fiscal year)	2,500 00	1,666 67	.....	.....	833 33
April 2, 1866	Arresting criminals without limits of the State	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
April 2, 1866	Transportation of books and documents	1,300 00	1,253 55	.....	.....	46 45
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors	350 00	233 00	.....	.....	117 00
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors, 17th fiscal year	53 00	51 00	.....	.....	2 00
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors, 18th fiscal year	26 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Purchase of maps from United States	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1864	Purchase of maps from U. S., 18th fiscal year	240 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Copying maps	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....
April 2, 1866	Prosecution of delinquents	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
April 2, 1866	Costs and expenses of State suits	4,000 00	719 25	.....	.....	3,280 75
April 2, 1866	Stationery, fuel, lights, etc.	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 9, 21, '68	Stationery, fuel, lights, etc.	13,500 00	*13,551 69	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 20, 1866	Preservation of Spanish archives	3,477 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	877 00
April 2, 1866	Expenses of State Geological Survey	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Amount carried forward		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,279,773 89

* Overdrawn, fifty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents.

EXPENDITURES FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total.
April 2, 1866	Amount brought forward.....				\$2,279,773 87
	Engraving and publishing reports of Geological Survey.....	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00		
April 2, 1866	State Reform School.....	10,000 00	9,420 00	\$580 00	
April 2, 1866	State Normal School.....	8,000 00	8,000 00		
April 2, 1866	State Teachers' Institute.....	250 06	75 00	175 00	
April 2, 1866	California State Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 2, 1866	Construction of State Capitol.....	265,364 04	265,364 04		
May 18, 1861	Engraving and printing Controller's warrants...	150 00	125 00	25 00	
April 2, 1866	Expenses of Guardians of Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
March, 1863.	Improvement of State burial ground.....	127 00	125 50	1 50	
March, 1863.	Improvement of wharves, etc., in San Francisco.	85,973 02	85,973 02		
April 25, 1862	Encouragement of agriculture in California.....	8,500 00	8,500 00		
March, 1863.	Construction of sea-wall at San Francisco.....	99,835 46	99,835 46		
	Fencing State burial ground.....	750 00	472 00	278 00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College.....	835 60	835 60		
1860.....	Aid to over-land telegraph.....	24,000 00	6,000 00	18,000 00	
April 4, 1864	Aid to Pacific Railroad.....	105,000 00	105,000 00		
Mar. 31, 1866	Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act.....	2,116 00	321 00	1,795 00	
Mar. 28, 1868	Payment of Indian war bonds of 1852.....	1,765 80	1,637 58	128 22	
Mar. 9, 1868	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors...	1,122 08	1,122 08		
Mar. 5, 1868	Survey for outlet to waters of Sacramento River.	500 00	500 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Outstanding Indian war bonds.....	14,522 87	10,202 63	4,320 24	
Mar. 10, 1868	Expenses of sale of legislative furniture.....	50 00	50 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	J. F. Houghton, expenses to Washington on land titles.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		

Mar. 30, 1868	Removal of boys from State Reform School	1,294 00	1,294 00	.....	.....
Mar. 19, 1868	Purchase of transit for office of Surveyor-General	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 27, 1868	State's portion of County Auditors' salaries.....	9,253 38	9,253 38	.....	.....
	Total for miscellaneous purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	\$690,474 12
	<i>Expenses for Compilation of Laws.</i>				
Mar. 28, 1868	Salaries of Commissioners.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Salary of clerk.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Rent and stationery	192 79	192 79	.....	.....
	Total for compilation of laws.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,192 79
	<i>Expenses of Sale of Tide Lands at San Francisco.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of Commissioners.....	458 10	458 10	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk....	72 15	72 15	.....	.....
	Total for expenses of sale of tide lands .....	.....	.....	.....	\$530 25
	<i>Expenses of Insurance Commissioner.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Commissioner.....	666 67	666 67	.....	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of clerk.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Rent and furniture	1,418 73	1,418 73	.....	.....
	Total for expenses of Insur. Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,485 40
	Grand totals.....	\$3,760,405 21	\$2,977,456 43	\$783,000 47	\$2,977,456 43

RECAPITULATION

Of Expenditures for the Nineteenth Fiscal Year.

For what purposes expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department.....	\$77,201 03
Judicial Department	113,895 51
Legislative Department	247,791 38
State Library	14,165 67
Support of insane.....	176,744 68
Support of deaf, dumb and blind	124,000 00
Military purposes.....	112,587 89
State printing.....	51,731 35
State Prison purposes	126,292 75
Support of indigent sick.....	15,796 18
Charitable institutions.....	29,500 00
Interest on State debt.....	343,959 58
Redemption of State debt.....	460,565 36
Purchase of State bonds for School and Seminary Funds	41,116 11
Support of common schools	258,613 18
Relief purposes.....	23,465 80
Reclamation of swamp lands.....	71,347 40
Compilation of laws.....	4,192 79
Survey and sale of tide lands, San Francisco	530 25
Office of Insurance Commissioner.....	2,485 40
Miscellaneous purposes.....	690,474 12
Total expenditures for nineteenth fiscal year	\$2,977,456 43

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the amount of the Expenditures for the Twentieth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1869, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year; the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of said year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total expended.
	<i>Executive Department.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Governor.....	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Private Secretary.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of Clerk in Executive Department.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of Governor's office.....	900 00	900 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Special contingencies of Governor.....	5,000 00	1,200 00	\$3,800 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage, expressage, etc., for Governor.....	750 00	167 00	583 00	.....
	Total for Governor's office .....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,767 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Secretary of State	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of clerks.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Copying and indexing laws.....	225 00	.....	225 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingents.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,767 00

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Appropri'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
Mar. 30, 1868	Amount brought forward.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	.....	\$13,767 00
	Transportation of books and documents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total for Secretary of State.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,750 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Controller.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of clerks.....	8,900 00	8,900 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	1,500 90	516 98	\$983 02	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Prosecution of delinquents.....	500 00	46 00	454 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
	Total for Controller.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,612 98
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of watchman.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and contingents.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pasting and cancelling coupons.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
	Total for State Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	\$9,700 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Clerk hire, costs of suits, etc.....	3,000 00	2,700 00	300 00	.....

Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and contingents.....	150 00	150 00	.....	\$7,150 00
	Total for Attorney-General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	150 00	140 25	9 75	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Binding books, etc.....	100 00	94 00	6 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Purchase of maps.....	100 00	50 00	50 00	.....
	Total for Surveyor-General.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,484 25
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Register State Land Office.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Postage and expressage (19th fiscal year).....	72 00	50 00	22 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Binding books, etc.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Copying maps.....	400 00	237 00	163 00	.....
	Total for State Land Office.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,287 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Superintendent Public Instruction.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	550 00	550 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	800 00	380 05	419 95	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses.....	200 00	124 63	75 37	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Stationery, lights, fuel, etc.....	150 00	133 12	16 88	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70,771 23

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
Mar. 12, 1868	Amount brought forward..... Postage, expressage and contingents.....	\$369 03	\$225 50	\$143 53	\$70,771 23
	Total for Superintendent Public Instruction				\$7,213 30
	<i>Legislative Department.</i>				
Mar. 31, 1866	Rent of State-house (19th fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	Salaries of Commissioners to compile laws.....	5,400 00	5,400 00		
Mar. 30, 1866	Pay of officers and clerks of Senate (17th session)	1,826 00	320 00	1,506 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of State-house.....	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Mar. 28, 1868	Salary of clerk to Commissioners to compile laws	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Per diem of Senators.....	45,000 00	2,340 00	42,660 00	
Mar. 28, 1868	Rent and stationery of Commissioners.....	1,249 40	1,249 40		
	Total for Legislative Department.....				\$16,709 40
	<i>Judicial Department.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Reporter to Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of Judges of Supreme Court.....	30,000 00	30,000 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Bailiff and porter	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of District Judges	75,000 00	71,647 51	3,352 49	
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy Clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of Supreme Court-rooms.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		

Mar. 30, 1868	Two volumes Supreme Court Reports	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expersage of Supreme Judges.....	150 00	134 25	15 75	.....
	Total for Judicial Department.....	.....	.....	.....	\$121,081 76
	<i>Support of State Library.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of State Librarian	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy State Librarian.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
	Rent of library rooms.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
	Postage and expersage.....	250 00	250 00	.....	.....
	Insurance.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
	Purchase of books.....	6,545 05	6,545 05	.....	.....
	Supreme Court Library.....	60 75	, 60 75	.....	.....
	Total for State Library.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,455 80
	<i>Support of Insane Asylum.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of Insane Asylum.....	125,000 00	125,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Erection of buildings.....	2,783 62	2,783 62	.....	.....
	Total for support of insane.....	.....	.....	.....	\$127,783 62
	<i>Support of Industrial School.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of Industrial School.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Support of Reform School.....	580 00	405 00	175 00	.....
	Total for Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,405 00
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$362,400 11

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$362,400 11
	<i>Military Purposes.</i>				
	Salary of Adjutant-General.....	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 31, 1866	Rent of State Arsenal.....	780 00	780 00		
	Rent of State Arsenal (19th fiscal year).....	5 00	5 00		
	Rent of office of Adjutant-General.....	500 00	500 00		
Mar. 31, 1866	Rent of office of Adjutant-Gen'l (19th fiscal year).....	60 00	60 00		
	Porter and contingent expenses of Adjutant-Gen'l	300 00	285 00	\$15 00	
	Postage, expressage, etc., for Adjutant-General..	300 00	300 00		
	Cleaning and transportation of arms.....	1,000 00	936 54	63 46	
April 4, 1864	Bounties to California volunteers.....	697,600 80	2,137 03	695,463 77	
Mar. 30, 1868	Expenses of National Guard	44,406 01	44,406 01		
Mar. 31, 1866	Cleaning and transportation of arms (19th fiscal year).....	382 57	377 00	5 57	
	Total for military purposes.....				\$54,586 58
	<i>State Printing.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Printing, paper, and official advertisements.....	35,000 00	* 35,066 82		
	Total for State printing.....				\$89,653 40

State Prison Purposes.

Mar. 30, 1868	Support of State Prison.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Transportation of prisoners (19th fiscal year)....	9,227 25	1,248 00	7,979 25	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Transportation of prisoners (20th fiscal year)....	15,000 00	14,969 00	31 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Erection of additional buildings.....	52,119 70	52,119 70	.....	.....	.....
	Total for State Prison purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$118,336 70
<i>Support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.</i>						
Mar. 30, 1868	Education and care of deaf, dumb and blind.....	22,500 00	22,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Furniture for deaf, dumb and blind.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
	Total for deaf, dumb and blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25,000 00
<i>Support of State Normal School.</i>						
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of State Normal School.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Support of State Normal School.....	1,048 20	536 70	511 50	.....	.....
	Total for Normal School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,536 70
<i>Charitable Institutions.</i>						
Mar. 30, 1868	San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.....	4,750 00	4,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, San Francisco	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Catholic Foundling House.....	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Protestant Orphan Asylum, Sacramento.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$603,926 91

* Overdrawn, sixty-six dollars and eighty-two cents.

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
Mar. 30, 1868	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$603,926 91
Mar. 30, 1868	Female Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	St. Vincent's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Santa Barbara.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Boys' Orphan Asylum, Marin County.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Sacramento.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	R. C. O. Asylum, Grass Valley.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Howard Benevolent Society, Sacramento.	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	California Prison Commission.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Marysville Benevolent Society.....	250 00	250 00	.....	.....
	Total for charitable institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37,750 00
	<i>Expenses of Insurance Commissioner.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1868	Rent of office and furniture.....	2,234 25	2,234 25	.....	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Commissioner.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of clerk to Commissioner.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
	Total for Insurance Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,034 25
	<i>Support of Indigent Sick of the State.</i>				
	Paid sundry County Treasurers.....	19,894 62	19,894 62	.....	.....
	Total for support of indigent sick.....	.....	.....	.....	\$19,894 62

Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 3.....	523 25	523 25	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 4.....	65 00	65 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 31.....	596 00	596 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 49.....	927 07	927 07	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 1.....	8,130 53	8,130 53	.....
May 13, 1861	Reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands.....	108 50	108 50	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 6.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 45.....	4,263 85	4,263 85	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 16.....	2,086 00	2,086 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 8.....	2,088 30	2,088 30	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 18.....	27,936 77	27,936 77	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 46.....	2,682 12	2,682 12	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 66.....	2,197 53	2,197 53	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 39.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 56.....	110 00	110 00	.....
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 39.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Amount carried forward.....	
				\$608,605 78

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

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Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
Mar. 24, 1864	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$658,605 8
	Reclamation swamp and overflowed lands, District No. 48.....	\$568 20	\$568 20	.....	.....
	Total for reclamation of swamp lands.....	.....	.....	.....	\$53,843 12
	<i>Redemption of State Debt.</i>				
April 28, 1857	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.....	393,505 53	393,505 53	.....	.....
April 27, 1863	Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	46,322 00	46,322 00	.....	.....
April 30, 1860	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860.....	18,855 82	18,855 82	.....	.....
April 4, 1864	Redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	178,239 00	178,239 00	.....	.....
	Total for redemption of State debt.....	.....	.....	.....	\$636,922 35
	<i>Interest on State Debt.</i>				
April 28, 1857	Interest on Bonds of 1857.....	201,495 00	201,495 00	.....	.....
April 30, 1860	Interest on Bonds of 1860.....	11,742 50	11,742 50	.....	.....
April 27, 1863	Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	31,325 00	31,325 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1864	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	62,545 00	62,545 00	.....	.....
	Total for interest on State debt.....	.....	.....	.....	\$307,107 50

Purchase of Bonds for School Fund.

Mar. 30, 1868	Paid for purchase of bonds.....	135,577 42	.....	.....
	Total for purchase of bonds.....	.....	.....	\$135,577 42
<i>Support of Schools.</i>				
Mar. 21, 1868	Stanislaus County.....	4,521 66	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Butte County.....	5,140 24	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Trinity County.....	1,196 91	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Marin County.....	3,023 46	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Sonoma County.....	28,641 14	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Fresno County.....	1,211 76	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Plumas County.....	1,516 88	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Alpine County.....	386 10	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Tulare County.....	5,868 06	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Mono County.....	688 32	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	San Diego County.....	2,440 46	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	San Luis Obispo County.....	1,956 26	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Siskiyou County.....	3,264 03	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Inyo County.....	169 29	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Nevada County.....	10,870 52	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Napa County.....	4,757 00	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Sierra County.....	2,831 06	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Sacramento County.....	13,618 60	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Monterey County.....	4,892 61	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Mariposa County.....	2,454 82	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Tuolumne County.....	5,218 61	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Los Angeles County.....	8,663 14	.....	.....
Mar. 21, 1868	Santa Cruz County.....	6,334 87	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$1,802,056 17

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$1,802,056 17
Mar. 21, 1868	Sutter County.....	\$3,186 38	\$3,186 38		
Mar. 21, 1868	San Mateo County.....	325 38	325 38		
Mar. 21, 1868	Yolo County.....	4,938 55	4,938 55		
Mar. 21, 1868	Alameda County.....	10,965 69	10,965 69		
Mar. 21, 1868	Placer County.....	6,100 13	6,100 13		
Mar. 21, 1868	Contra Costa County.....	6,063 27	6,063 27		
Mar. 21, 1868	Santa Clara County.....	14,312 69	14,312 69		
Mar. 21, 1868	San Francisco County.....	*65,039 95	65,039 95		
Mar. 21, 1868	Yuba County.....	6,044 73	6,044 73		
Mar. 21, 1868	Amador County.....	5,388 50	5,388 50		
Mar. 21, 1868	El Dorado County.....	6,794 67	6,794 67		
Mar. 21, 1868	San Joaquin County.....	10,998 59	10,998 59		
Mar. 21, 1868	Solano County.....	10,021 18	10,021 18		
Mar. 21, 1868	Calaveras County.....	6,829 40	6,829 40		
Mar. 21, 1868	Lake County.....	2,212 35	2,212 35		
Mar. 21, 1868	Tehama County.....	1,938 31	1,938 31		
Mar. 21, 1868	Merced County.....	1,165 82	1,165 82		
Mar. 21, 1868	Shasta County.....	2,565 11	2,565 11		
Mar. 21, 1868	Colusa County.....	212 86	212 86		
Mar. 21, 1868	San Bernardino County.....	3,931 77	3,931 77		
Mar. 21, 1868	Humboldt County.....	3,381 51	3,381 51		
Mar. 21, 1868	Klamath County.....	680 31	680 31		
Mar. 21, 1868	Del Norte County.....	704 13	704 13		
Mar. 21, 1868	Lassen County.....	904 11	904 11		
Mar. 21, 1868	Mendocino County.....	438 48	438 48		
Mar. 21, 1868	Santa Barbara County.....	386 28	386 28		

Mar. 21, 1868 Kern County.....	68 15	68 15	.....
Mar. 21, 1868 CALIFORNIA TEACHER.....	3,280 80	3,280 80	.....
Total for support of schools.....	.....	.....	\$298,544 90
<i>Money received for Swamp Lands transferred to Counties.</i>			
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 3, to Sacramento County.....	4,581 17	4,581 17	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 4, to Sacramento County.....	1,112 92	1,112 92	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 31, to Sacramento County.....	2,061 03	2,061 03	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 56, to Sacramento County.....	845 85	845 85	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 39, to Sacramento County.....	669 00	669 00	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 63, to San Joaquin County.....	278 70	278 70	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 53, to San Joaquin County.....	1,174 21	1,174 21	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 57, to San Joaquin County.....	1,083 93	1,083 93	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 58, to San Joaquin County.....	640 30	640 30	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 60, to San Joaquin County.....	3,984 74	3,984 74	.....
Mar. 28, 1868 Swamp Land District No. 61, to San Joaquin County.....	524 58	524 58	.....
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$2,100,601 07

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
Mar. 28, 1868	Amount brought forward.....				\$2,100,601 07
Mar. 28, 1868	Swamp Land District No. 62, to San Joaquin County.....	\$890 35	\$890 35		
Mar. 28, 1868	Swamp Land District No. 55, to Sacramento County.....	154 26	154 26		
Mar. 28, 1868	General Swamp Land Fund to counties.....	133,862 67	132,862 67		
	Total transferred to counties.....				\$150,863 71
	<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk to Board of Examiners.....	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Expert to Board of Examiners.....	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors*..	4,000 00	4,555 20		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk to Stamp Commissioners.....	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of rewards offered by the Governor.....	2,500 00		\$2,500 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Arresting criminals without the State.....	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners.....	100 00		100 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors.....	300 00	300 00		
Mar. 23, 1868	Stationery, fuel, lights, etc.....	15,019 26	7,766 69	7,252 57	
March, 1868	Support of State University.....	45,000 00	45,000 00		
March, 1868	Expenses of State Teachers' Institute.....	250 00	186 85	63 15	
Mar. 30, 1868	State Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Translating laws into Spanish.....	2,000 00	1,650 72	349 28	
April 4, 1864	Relief of General John A. Sutter.....	2,250 00	2,250 00		
March, 1863	Improvement of wharves, etc., in San Francisco	40,401 48	40,401 48		
Mar. 30, 1868	Payment of outstanding war bonds.....	4,320 24	969 07	3,351 17	

Mar. 30, 1868	Expenses of survey and sale of tide lands.....	28,006 61	28,006 61	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Construction of sea-wall, San Francisco.....	344,245 44	344,245 44	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk to Commissioners of Tide Lands	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Travelling expenses of Surveyor-General, on lands	500 00	312 00	188 00	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act.....	1,895 00	459 00	1,436 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries of Tide Land Commissioners	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1866	Copying maps for County Surveyors.....	250 00	75 00	170 00	.....
April 27, 1860	Aid to overland telegraph	18,000 00	6,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Mileage for conveying election returns.....	377 00	377 00	.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Purchase of safes for Treasurer's office.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1864	Aid to Pacific Railroad.....	105,000 00	105,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Encouragement of silk culture.....	2,775 00	2,775 00	.....	.....
April 25, 1862	Encouragement of agriculture.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Travelling expenses of United States Surveyor- General, on lands.....	1,000 00	538 97	461 03	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Heirs of Francis Steele, deceased.....	2,023 00	2,023 00	.....	.....
Mar. 20, 1868	Contingent expenses of Lieutenant-Governor....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 20, 1866	Preservation of Spanish archives.....	877 00	877 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Preservation of Spanish archives.....	8,000 00	2,166 87	5,833 13	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Per diem of Presidential Electors	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 2, 1866	Construction of State Capitol.....	312,725 08	312,725 08	.....	.....
Total for miscellaneous purposes.....		.....	.....	.....	\$929,260 98
Total expenditures for twentieth fiscal year		\$3,976,343 36	\$3,180,725 76	\$796,239 62	\$3,180,725 76

* Overdrawn, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents.

RECAPITULATION

Of Expenditures for Twentieth Fiscal Year.

For what purpose expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department.....	\$77,964 53
Legislative Department.	16,709 40
Judicial Department.....	121,081 76
State Library.....	13,455 80
Support of insane	127,783 62
Support of Industrial School.....	5,405 00
Military purposes... ..	54,586 58
State printing.....	35,066 82
State Prison purposes.....	118,336 70
Support of deaf, dumb and blind	25,000 00
State Normal School.....	8,536 70
Charitable institutions.....	37,750 00
Insurance Commissioner's office.....	7,034 25
Support of the indigent sick.....	19,894 62
Reclamation of swamp lands.....	53,843 12
Redemption of State debt.....	636,922 35
Interest on State debt.....	307,107 50
Purchase of bonds for School Fund	135,577 42
Support of schools.....	298,544 90
Swamp Land Funds transferred to counties.....	150,863 71
Miscellaneous purposes.....	929,260 98
Total expenditures for twentieth fiscal year.....	\$3,180,725 76

NOTE.—The item of one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-one cents, given above as "Swamp Land Funds transferred to counties," can hardly be considered as an *expenditure*, it being transferred to the counties under the Act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to be by them expended for swamp land reclamation purposes.

[C]

S T A T E M E N T

Showing the Annual Assessment of Real and Personal Property from the organization of the State Government to the year 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value of Property.
1850.....	\$57,670,689 00
1851.....	49,231,052 00
1852.....	64,579,375 00
1853.....	95,335,646 00
1854.....	111,191,630 00
1855.....	103,887,193 55
1856.....	95,007,440 97
1857.....	126,059,461 82
1858.....	123,955,877 00
1859.....	131,060,279 49
1860.....	148,193,540 02
1861.....	147,811,617 16
1862.....	160,369,071 81
1863.....	174,104,955 07
1864.....	180,484,949 85
1865.....	183,509,161 00
1866.....	200,764,135 50
1867.....	212,205,339 01
1868.....	237,483,175 07
1869 (incomplete).....	235,621,213 01

Of the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1867, and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine	\$234,470 00	\$121,936 00	\$356,406 00	\$4,027 38	\$8,446 82
Alameda.....	4,720,189 50	1,465,126 50	6,185,316 00	69,894 07	66,182 88
Amador.....	987,927 00	815,306 00	1,803,233 00	20,376 53	35,918 18
Butte	1,277,372 00	1,505,062 00	2,782,434 00	31,441 50	52,031 52
Calaveras.	786,546 00	586,950 00	1,373,496 00	15,520 50	39,419 35
Colusa.....	743,969 00	1,219,829 00	1,963,798 00	22,190 91	26,511 28
Contra Costa.....	1,395,986 00	796,781 00	2,192,767 00	24,778 27	36,400 84
Del Norte.....	65,260 00	349,868 00	415,128 00	4,690 94	9,423 41
El Dorado.....	1,476,863 00	1,539,655 00	3,016,518 00	34,086 65	53,392 36
Fresno.....	192,573 00	780,540 00	973,113 00	10,996 16	16,251 04
Humboldt.....	734,150 00	862,425 00	1,596,575 00	18,041 30	22,020 42
Inyo.....	95,325 00	228,785 00	324,110 00	3,662 44	4,537 54
Klamath*.....	.....	.....	353,614 26	3,995 83	6,612 58
Kern	133,152 00	931,964 49	1,065,116 49	12,035 79	14,378 95
Lassen	225,185 00	260,407 00	485,592 00	5,487 20	9,954 63
Lake	187,564 53	298,774 61	486,339 14	5,495 60	9,969 95
Los Angeles.....	1,142,830 00	1,139,221 00	2,282,051 00	25,787 17	54,084 61
Merced.....	340,062 00	827,085 00	1,167,147 00	13,188 85	23,342 94
Mendocino	616,106 25	1,355,969 00	1,972,075 25	22,284 45	36,813 71
Marin.....	1,529,964 00	790,109 00	2,320,073 00	26,216 73	31,785 00
Mariposa.....	751,535 00	419,060 00	1,170,595 00	13,227 70	23,060 72
Monterey	738,767 51	671,096 60	1,409,864 11	15,931 38	28,479 29
Mono	127,085 00	132,580 00	259,665 00	2,934 20	4,154 44

Napa.....	2,143,294 00	1,024,688 00	3,167,982 00	35,798 10	72,181 50
Nevada.....	2,216,230 00	1,839,787 00	4,056,017 00	45,832 97	25,429 66
Placer.....	2,110,200 00	1,996,482 00	4,106,682 00	46,405 50	45,994 84
Plumas.....	561,499 00	706,386 80	1,267,885 80	14,327 10	13,566 35
Sacramento.....	4,437,324 00	5,036,875 00	9,474,199 00	107,058 32	*
San Bernardino*					
Stanislaus.....	526,607 00	635,307 00	1,161,914 00	13,129 60	20,217 45
San Francisco.....	57,882,113 00	51,132,613 88	109,034,726 88	1,232,092 40	2,038,949 39
San Diego.....	133,776 76	406,048 70	539,825 46	6,100 00	7,287 64
San Joaquin.....	3,129,171 00	1,895,634 00	5,024,805 00	56,784 50	91,088 94
San Luis Obispo.....	149,643 30	311,121 25	460,764 55	5,206 70	13,223 95
Santa Clara.....	6,286,588 00	2,978,463 00	9,265,051 00	104,595 01	136,336 81
Santa Cruz.....	1,367,978 00	788,776 00	2,156,754 00	24,771 25	36,664 80
Santa Barbara*					
Shasta.....	372,035 00	650,317 90	1,022,352 90	11,532 60	17,073 30
San Mateo.....	940,421 00	397,300 00	1,337,721 00	15,116 22	12,736 50
Sierra.....	628,692 00	1,010,134 00	1,639,096 00	18,521 66	29,503 72
Siskiyou.....	277,845 00	721,500 00	999,345 00	11,292 54	12,691 68
Solano.....	2,501,143 39	1,553,070 28	4,054,213 67	45,812 60	90,003 54
Sonoma.....	3,165,362 00	2,295,905 00	5,461,267 00	61,712 23	78,096 11
Sutter.....	306,585 00	1,250,899 00	1,557,484 00	17,599 50	21,337 53
Trinity.....	195,044 00	309,776 50	504,820 50	5,704 40	9,086 80
Tuolumne.....	613,730 00	660,325 00	1,274,055 00	14,396 80	46,757 81
Tulare.....	388,081 00	1,116,372 00	1,504,453 00	17,000 30	29,639 33
Tehama.....	329,934 00	1,227,991 00	1,557,925 00	17,604 60	26,796 31
Yolo.....	1,216,331 00	1,365,617 00	2,581,948 00	29,176 00	34,856 26
Yuba	1,363,145 00	1,675,880 00	3,039,025 00	34,341 00	62,908 39
Totals.....	\$111,745,924 24	\$100,105,600 51	\$212,205,339 01	\$2,398,203 45	\$3,585,601 07

* No report.

S T A T E M E N T

Showing the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1868, and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine.....	\$262,675 00	\$119,434 75	\$382,109 75	\$3,821 10	\$8,518 44
Alameda	7,321,755 00	2,382,537 00	9,704,292 00	97,042 92	117,527 90
Amador	1,897,309 00	883,656 00	2,780,965 00	27,859 65	36,935 13
Butte	1,656,752 00	1,675,348 00	3,332,100 00	33,321 00	66,642 00
Calaveras.....	760,332 00	697,684 00	1,458,016 00	14,580 16	43,740 48
Colusa.....	958,271 00	1,734,236 00	2,692,507 00	26,925 07	36,887 33
Contra Costa.....	1,774,666 00	1,314,394 00	3,088,970 00	30,889 70	64,868 62
Del Norte.....	211,050 00	304,624 00	515,674 00	5,156 74	9,539 98
El Dorado.....	1,397,428 00	1,290,289 00	2,687,717 00	26,877 17	60,473 63
Fresno.....	737,973 00	1,140,189 00	1,878,162 00	18,781 62	34,089 80
Humboldt	819,130 00	872,427 00	1,691,557 00	16,915 57	23,235 02
Inyo	92,412 00	144,755 00	237,167 00	2,371 67	4,387 61
Klamath.....	140,014 50	218,966 38	358,980 88	3,589 81	7,179 62
Kern.....	286,135 55	889,681 45	1,175,817 00	11,758 17	19,400 97
Lassen	187,615 00	322,405 50	510,020 50	5,100 20	12,080 64
Lake	257,176 08	349,521 59	606,697 67	6,066 97	16,684 19
Los Angeles.....	2,159,977 00	1,604,068 00	3,764,045 00	37,640 45	112,921 35
Merced.....	1,043,830 00	1,235,447 00	2,279,277 00	22,792 77	44,446 49
Mendocino.....	640,879 00	1,404,045 00	2,044,924 00	20,449 24	33,741 24
Marin.....	1,796,493 00	920,410 00	2,716,903 00	27,169 03	42,206 09
Mariposa.....	586,570 00	508,512 00	1,095,082 00	10,950 82	21,862 04
Monterey	1,291,402 65	932,089 30	2,223,491 95	22,234 92	42,246 35
Mono.....	181,555 00	161,016 00	342,571 00	3,425 71	6,851 42

Napa.....	2,640,534 00	1,288,635 00	3,928,169 00	39,381 69	92,830 66
Nevada.....	3,451,463 00	2,873,172 00	6,324,635 00	63,246 35	47,434 67
Placer.....	2,567,452 00	2,184,327 00	4,751,779 00	47,517 79	52,269 57
Plumas.....	778,581 00	706,939 00	1,485,520 00	14,855 20	20,500 01
Sacramento*.....	.....	.....	9,684,901 00	96,849 01	151,537 29
San Bernardino.....	283,534 00	442,240 00	725,774 00	7,257 74	11,948 00
Stanislaus.....	1,079,585 00	914,588 00	1,994,173 00	19,941 73	27,853 59
San Francisco.....	63,576,499 00	42,782,307 60	106,358,806 60	1,063,588 06	2,180,355 53
San Diego.....	421,204 82	455,046 63	876,251 45	8,762 52	17,525 03
San Joaquin.....	3,745,340 00	2,724,105 00	6,469,445 00	64,694 45	87,505 17
San Luis Obispo.....	462,158 00	414,078 00	876,236 00	8,762 36	19,277 19
Santa Clara.....	4,599,650 00	5,927,404 00	10,527,054 00	105,270 54	163,985 23
Santa Cruz.....	1,520,101 00	804,703 00	2,324,804 00	23,248 04	44,573 26
Santa Barbara.....	659,565 48	478,229 62	1,137,795 10	11,377 95	22,187 05
Shasta.....	389,613 00	710,221 00	1,099,834 00	10,998 34	17,487 36
San Mateo.....	1,362,616 00	69,678 00	1,432,294 00	14,322 94	20,283 41
Sierra.....	975,532 00	1,274,501 00	2,250,033 00	22,500 33	40,500 59
Siskiyou.....	624,368 00	1,236,776 03	1,861,144 03	18,611 44	23,636 53
Solano.....	2,784,961 12	1,935,311 95	4,720,373 07	47,202 73	103,716 97
Sonoma.....	3,638,410 00	2,581,152 00	6,219,562 00	62,195 62	80,854 29
Sutter.....	885,322 00	909,831 00	1,795,153 00	17,951 53	22,798 76
Trinity.....	110,794 00	604,143 00	714,937 00	7,149 37	12,866 90
Tuolumne.....	668,503 00	680,738 07	1,349,241 07	13,492 42	47,223 42
Tulare.....	592,248 00	1,493,237 00	2,085,485 00	20,854 85	36,077 89
Tehama.....	439,874 00	1,325,528 00	1,765,402 00	17,654 02	48,195 41
Yolo.....	1,204,301 00	2,280,971 00	3,485,272 00	34,852 72	50,430 83
Yuba.....	1,790,455 00	1,871,700 00	3,662,155 00	36,621 55	54,932 29
Totals.....	\$127,723,065 20	\$100,075,208 87	\$237,483,175 07	\$2,374,831 75	\$4,365,883 24

* Value of real and personal property not reported separately.

S T A T E M E N T

Showing the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1869, and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon—(incomplete.)

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine	\$238,905 00	\$92,815 00	\$331,720 00	\$3,217 69	\$7,631 48
Alameda	8,166,239 00	1,349,588 00	9,515,827 00	92,303 53	119,897 60
Amador	1,167,525 00	785,417 00	1,952,942 00	18,943 55	29,294 13
Butte	1,699,017 00	1,695,875 00	3,394,892 00	32,930 48	58,731 63
Calaveras	650,377 00	473,831 00	1,124,208 00	10,904 82	45,305 59
Colusa	1,397,556 00	1,772,332 00	3,169,888 00	30,747 92	38,988 44
Contra Costa	2,029,756 00	1,305,324 00	3,335,080 00	32,350 30	65,700 91
Del Norte	202,831 00	283,763 00	486,594 00	4,719 96	9,002 00
El Dorado	1,143,488 00	1,113,765 00	2,257,253 00	21,895 35	45,822 23
Fresno	1,261,046 00	1,132,940 00	2,393,986 00	23,221 67	45,442 30
Humboldt	1,005,635 00	1,066,055 00	2,071,690 00	20,095 40	29,223 05
Inyo	69,436 00	150,996 00	250,432 00	2,429 19	7,334 78
Klamath	130,363 00	222,405 00	352,768 00	3,421 86	7,161 21
Kern	431,518 08	760,377 75	1,191,895 83	11,561 38	16,686 52
Lassen	185,780 00	332,775 00	518,555 00	5,029 98	13,638 00
Lake	277,053 00	319,363 00	596,416 00	5,785 24	15,089 33
Los Angeles	3,283,598 00	1,506,219 00	4,789,817 00	46,461 23	116,392 55
Merced	952,556 00	1,158,266 00	2,110,822 00	20,474 98	25,329 66
Mendocino	627,594 00	1,419,171 00	2,076,765 00	20,144 63	36,216 00
Marin	2,548,926 00	918,776 00	3,467,702 00	33,636 72	58,257 40
Mariposa	348,880 00	411,244 00	760,124 00	7,373 22	15,406 15
Monterey	2,403,824 97	1,241,906 50	3,645,731 47	35,363 59	83,122 67
Mono	159,620 00	176,511 00	336,131 00	3,260 47	6,823 45
Napa	2,538,039 00	1,082,154 00	3,620,193 00	35,115 87	76,024 02

Nevada.....	3,162,728 00	2,311,750 00	5,474,478 00	53,102 44	50,912 66
Placer.....	1,825,916 39	1,633,233 28	3,459,149 67	33,553 75	51,887 24
Plumas.....	607,613 00	590,142 00	1,197,755 00	11,616 28	16,199 29
Sacramento.....	5,890,769 00	4,683,595 00	10,574,364 00	102,571 33	170,237 83
San Bernardino*.....	220,928 00	309,455 00	530,383 00	5,144 72	.....
Stanislaus.....	1,905,783 00	1,141,280 00	3,047,063 00	29,556 52	40,525 68
San Francisco.....	69,655,276 00	30,780,994 00	100,436,270 00	974,231 82	2,119,205 30
San Diego.....	582,039 89	364,482 00	946,521 89	9,181 29	18,930 44
San Joaquin.....	4,044,750 00	2,178,800 00	6,223,550 00	60,368 43	87,970 19
San Luis Obispo*.....	560,283 00	394,904 00	955,187 00	9,265 32	.....
Santa Clara.....	7,541,085 00	3,918,092 00	11,459,177 00	111,154 02	173,329 58
Santa Cruz.....	1,637,276 00	814,116 00	2,441,392 00	23,681 50	49,560 25
Santa Barbara.....	841,868 95	626,267 20	1,468,136 15	14,240 92	28,628 66
Shasta*.....	335,449 00	592,993 00	928,442 00	9,006 90	.....
San Mateo.....	1,195,408 00	317,312 00	1,512,720 00	14,673 39	22,047 49
Sierra.....	1,081,960 00	995,273 00	2,077,233 00	20,149 16	35,936 11
Siskiyou.....	519,013 00	1,214,685 00	1,733,698 00	16,816 87	22,191 33
Solano.....	4,310,809 57	1,803,813 93	6,114,623 50	59,311 85	128,406 47
Sonoma.....	3,615,101 00	2,523,735 00	6,138,836 00	59,546 72	81,646 51
Sutter.....	1,122,442 00	981,250 00	2,103,692 00	20,405 82	23,350 91
Trinity.....	83,550 00	530,436 00	613,986 00	5,955 66	11,051 75
Tuolumne.....	492,907 06	482,060 50	974,967 50	9,457 18	34,416 25
Tulare.....	365,812 00	1,188,140 00	1,553,952 00	15,073 34	26,417 18
Tehama.....	464,009 00	1,294,619 00	1,758,628 00	17,058 69	30,424 26
Yolo.....	2,362,956 00	1,824,563 00	4,187,519 00	40,618 94	56,531 68
Yuba.....	2,105,415 00	1,852,642 00	3,958,057 00	38,393 16	70,453 56
Totals.....	\$149,450,710 85	\$86,170,502 13	\$235,621,213 01	\$2,285,525 05	\$4,322,780 32

The foregoing (with one or two counties excepted), embraces only original assessments, the supplemental assessments not having been reported in time to include them.

* County tax not reported.

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Nineteenth Fiscal Year.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year...	\$1,059,699 09
	To amount transferred to Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	40,000 00
	To amount transferred to Legislative Fund...	5 00
	To amount transferred to Library Fund.....	600 00
		<u>\$1,100,304 09</u>
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$127,350 87

Dr.

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued to County Treasurers on orders.....	\$255,612 17
	To certificates transfer land location.....	2,050 50
	To warrants for California Teacher.....	2,901 00
	To balance.....	58,318 39
		<u>\$318,882 06</u>

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Nineteenth Fiscal Year.

GENERAL FUND

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$14,943 25
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	915,949 97
	By amount transferred from Pacific Railroad Fund.....	32,000 00
	By amount transferred from Capitol Fund...	60 00
	By balance.....	137,359 87
		<hr/> \$1,100,304 09 <hr/>

SCHOOL FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$56,196 09
June 30, 1868	By interest on bonds in July and January....	52,640 00
	By County Treasurers payments to date.....	210,045 97
		<hr/> \$318,882 06 <hr/>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$58,318 39

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1868	To transfer to Interest and Sinking Fund of of 1860.....	\$1,167 13
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year in payment of interest.....	223,300 00
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	257,497 21
	To balance.....	40,309 13
		<u>\$522,273 47</u>

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

July 1, 1867	To balance.....	\$1,904 83
June 30, 1868	To transfer to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	1,167 13
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year in payment of interest.....	12,390 00
	To balance	6,961 93
		<u>\$22,423 89</u>

DR. STATE CAPITOL FUND.

June 30, 1868	To transfer to General Fund.....	\$60 00
	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year.....	265,365 44
		<u>\$265,425 44</u>
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$94,974 09

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$10,770 47
June 30, 1868	By transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	1,167 13
	By receipts from County Treasurers.....	510,335 87
		<u>\$522,273 47</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$40,309 13

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

CR.

June 30, 1867	By transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	\$1,167 13
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year....	21,256 76
		<u>\$22,423 89</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$6,961 93

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$731 83
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year....	169,718 92
	By balance.....	94,974 69
		<u>\$265,425 44</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. MILITARY FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance.....	\$1,238 32
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year....	76,656 62
	To balance.....	8,713 45
		<u>\$86,608 39</u>

Dr. SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued for payment of interest...	\$34,230 00
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds..	35,873 88
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	3,543 39
		<u>\$73,647 27</u>

Dr. PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued for payment of interest on bonds.....	\$105,000 00
	To transfer to General Fund.....	32,000 00
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	1,726 19
		<u>\$138,726 19</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

MILITARY FUND.

CR.

	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$86,608 39
		<u>\$86,608 39</u>
	By balance.....	\$8,713 45

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$5,631 95
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	68,015 32
		<u>\$73,647 27</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$3,543 39

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,693 54
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	136,032 65
		<u>\$138,726 19</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,726 19

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year in payment of interest.....	\$74,039 58
	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	167,194 27
	To balance.....	10,619 12
		<u>\$251,852 97</u>

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

	To balance.....	\$50 72
		<u>\$50 72</u>

DR. INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$50,744 68
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	444 12
		<u>\$51,188 80</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

CR.

	By balance.....	\$7,805 01
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	244,047 96
		<u>\$251,852 97</u>
	To balance.....	\$10,619 12

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

CR.

	By balance.....	\$50 72
		<u>\$50 72</u>

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$416 10
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	50,772 70
		<u>\$51,188 80</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$444 12

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

June 30, 1868	To certificate of transfer surrendered by County Treasurers.....	\$21 51
	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year.....	708 61
June 30, 1868	To balance.....	127,184 10
		<u>\$127,914 22</u>

DR.

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1868	To certificates transfer land locations.....	\$3,264 00
	To purchase of bonds.....	38,741 11
	To balance.....	12,864 46
		<u>\$54,869 57</u>

DR.

SEMINARY FUND.

June 30, 1868	To purchase of bonds.....	\$2,375 00
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year....	835 60
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	2,070 97
		<u>\$5,281 67</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$108,399 64
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	19,514 58
		<hr/>
		\$127,914 22
		<hr/>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$127,184 10

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$3,155 99
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	51,713 58
		<hr/>
		\$54,869 57
		<hr/>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$12,864 46

SEMINARY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$147 68
June 30, 1868	By interest on bonds.....	1,487 50
	By receipts nineteenth fiscal year.....	3,646 39
		<hr/>
		\$5,281 57
		<hr/>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,070 97

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR.

HOSPITAL FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued during nineteenth fiscal year	\$15,786 18
	To balance	8,742 62
		<u>\$24,528 80</u>

DR.

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$5,763 04
	To balance.....	2,367 52
		<u>\$8,130 56</u>

DR.

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$140 91
		<u>\$140 91</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

HOSPITAL FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$5,357 00
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	19,171 80
		<u>\$24,528 80</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$8,742 62

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,222 06
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	5,908 50
		<u>\$8,130 56</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,367 52

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2 59
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	138 32
		<u>\$140 91</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$140 91

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$6,493 53
		<u>\$6,493 53</u>

DR. SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$99,835 46
		287,035 50
		<u>\$386,870 96</u>

DR. SAN FRANCISCO WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$85,973 02
		37,457 03
		<u>\$123,430 05</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$3,260 84
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	3,232 99
		<hr/> \$6,493 53
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	<hr/> \$6,493 53

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$263,230 05
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	123,640 91
		<hr/> \$386,870 96
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	<hr/> \$287,035 50

SAN FRANCISCO WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$9,114 55
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	114,315 50
		<hr/> \$123,430 05
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	<hr/> \$37,457 03

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED
WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$11,828 46
	To balance.....	10,769 40
		<u>\$22,597 86</u>

Dr. SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$427 50
		<u>\$427 50</u>

Dr. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$24,529 81
	To balance.....	6,442 24
		<u>\$30,972 05</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES. Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$22,597 86
		<hr/>
		\$22,597 86
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$10,769 40

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$427 50
		<hr/>
		\$427 50

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$172 05
June 30, 1868	By sale of bonds.....	30,800 00
		<hr/>
		\$30,972 05
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$6,442 24

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$475 60
	To balance.....	1,363 39
		<u>\$1,838 99</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance..	\$19,415 21
		<u>\$19,415 21</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance..	\$5 40
		<u>\$5 40</u>
July 1. 1868	To balance.....	\$5 40

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$1,838 39
		<u>\$1,838 39</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,863 39

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$19,415 21
		<u>\$19,415 21</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$19,415 21

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1868	By balance.....	\$5 40
		<u>\$5 40</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$644 75
	To balance.....	4,657 28
		<u>\$5,302 03</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$125 00
	To balance.....	7,700 20
		<u>\$7,825 20</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year....	\$1,400 88
		<u>\$1,400 88</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$4,566 86
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	735 17
		<u>\$5,302 03</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$4,657 28

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$7,820 20
		<u>\$7,820 20</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$7,700 20

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$1,400 88
		<u>\$1,400 88</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year....	\$941 00
	To balance.....	5,605 48
		<u>\$6,546 48</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year....	\$5,881 25
	To balance.....	8,624 94
		<u>\$14,506 19</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$23 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$6,546 48
		<u>\$6,546 48</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$5,605 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$14,506 19
		<u>\$14,506 19</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$8,624 94

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance.....	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$409 12

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$33,083 64
		53,806 89
	To balance.....	<u>\$86,890 53</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$390 00
		2,362 02
	To balance.....	<u>\$2,752 02</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1868	By balance.....	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.	\$86,890 53
		<u>\$86,890 53</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$53,806 89

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,503 79
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year....	248 23
		<u>\$2,752 02</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,362 02

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$2,193 86
		<u>\$2,193 86</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.... To balance.....	\$121 00
		729 00
		<u>\$850 00</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$5,680 70
		<u>\$5,680 70</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,193 86
		<u>\$2,193 86</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,193 86

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.	\$530 52
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	319 48
		<u>\$850 00</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$729 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$5,680 70
		<u>\$5,680 70</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$5,680 70

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 42 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$208 00
		\$208 00

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND.

	To balance.....	\$36 25
		\$36 25

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$1,236 95
		\$1,236 95

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 42 FUND. Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$208 00
		\$208 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND. Cr.

	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year	\$36 25
		\$36 25
	By balance	\$36 25

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT NO. 45 FUND. Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$1,236 95
		\$1,236 95

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR--Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance	\$3,820 10
		<u>\$3,820 10</u>
		<u><u> </u></u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$3,870 24
		<u>\$3,870 24</u>
		<u><u> </u></u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$332 88
		587 19
		<u>\$920 07</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$3,820 10
		<u>\$3,820 10</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$3,820 10

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$3,870 24
		<u>\$3,870 24</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$524 06
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	396 01
		<u>\$920 07</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$587 19

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$10,502 80
	To balance.....	7,401 87
		<u>\$17,904 67</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$35 00
	To balance.....	1,174 21
		<u>\$1,209 21</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,124 34
June 30, 1868	By amount for lands unpaid for.....	15,426 54
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	353 79
		<u>\$17,904 67</u>
July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$7,401 87

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$34 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$1,209 21
		<u>\$1,209 21</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,174 21

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$8,394 85
	To balance.....	3,023 81
		<u>\$11,418 66</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$45 00
	To balance.....	154 26
		<u>\$199 26</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance	\$920 50
	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	275 00
		<u>\$1,195 50</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$3,143 03
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	74 06
	By amount for lands unsold.....	8,501 57
		<u>\$11,618 66</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$3,023 81

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No 55 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$176 43
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	22 83
		<u>\$199 26</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$154 26

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance	\$942 09
	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	253 41
		<u>\$1,195 50</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance	\$920 50

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$60 00
	To balance.....	1,083 93
		<u>\$1,143 93</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$6,640 30
		<u>\$6,640 30</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

June 30, 1868	By balance.....	\$411 51
		<u>\$411 51</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$1,143 93
		<u>\$1,143 93</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,083 93

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$640 30
		<u>\$640 30</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$640 30

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$411 51
		<u>\$411 51</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$411 51

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$120 00
	To balance.	3,984 74
		<u>\$4,104 74</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$524 58
		<u>\$524 58</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$57 00
	To balance.....	890 35
		<u>\$947 35</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$4,104 74
		<u>\$4,104 74</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$3,984 74

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$524 58
		<u>\$524 58</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$524 58

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$947 35
		<u>\$947 35</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$890 35

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To balance.....	\$278 70
		<u>\$278 70</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$2,645 10
	To balance.....	849 79
		<u>\$3,494 89</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$474 10
		<u>\$474 10</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$229 55
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	49 15
		<u>\$278 70</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$278 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$430 08
June 30, 1868	By receipts during nineteenth fiscal year.....	3,064 81
		<u>\$3,494 89</u>
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$849 79

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$474 10
		<u>\$474 10</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

June 30, 1868	To warrants issued nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$60 00
	To balance	2,106 71
		<u>\$2,166 71</u>

STATEMENT FOR NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1867	By balance.....	\$2,166 71
		<hr/>
		\$2,166 71
July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,106 71

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the several Funds during the Twentieth Fiscal Year.

Dr.

GENERAL FUND.

To balance.....	\$137,350 87
To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	659,564 67
To transfer to School Fund.....	2,546 68
To transfer to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	27,541 47
To transfer to State School Land Fund.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$827,403 69
	<hr/>
To balance.....	\$9,051 60

Dr.

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued to County Treasurers, on orders.....	\$295,164 21
	To certificates transfer land locations.....	2,897 32
	To warrants issued for California Teacher ..	3,280 50
	To transfer to University Fund.....	44,064 00
	To balance.....	60,190 05
		<hr/>
		\$405,596 08
		<hr/>

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the several Funds during the Twentieth Fiscal Year.

GENERAL FUND.

CR.

	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	\$802,952 09
	By transfer from Pacific Railroad Fund.....	15,000 00
	By transfer from State School Land Fund....	400 00
	By balance.....	9,051 60
		<hr/>
		\$827,403 69

SCHOOL FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$58,318 39
June 30, 1869	By interest on bonds due July and January..	53,515 00
	By transfer from General Fund.....	2,546 68
	By receipts from County Treasurers to date..	291,216 01
		<hr/>
		\$405,596 08
July 1, 1869	By balance.. .	\$60,190 05

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year in payment of interest.....	\$62,545 00
	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	178,239 00
	To balance.....	563 11
		<u>\$241,347 11</u>

Dr. STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$52,119 70
	To balance.....	3,245 89
		<u>\$55,365 59</u>

Dr. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1869	To certificates transfer land locations.....	\$4,152 97
	To warrants issued for purchase of bonds.....	316,019 09
	To transfer to General Fund	400 00
	To balance.....	6,542 70
		<u>\$327,114 76</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$10,619 12
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	230,727 99
		<hr/>
		\$241,347 11
		<hr/>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$563 11

STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	\$55,365 89
		<hr/>
		\$55,365 89
		<hr/>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$3,245 89

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$12,864 46
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	133,408 63
	By transfer from General Fund.....	400 00
	By transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	180,441 67
		<hr/>
		\$327,114 76
		<hr/>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$6,542 70

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year for payment of interest.....	\$201,495 00
	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	217,141 63
	To transfer to State School Land Fund.....	180,441 67
	To balance.....	22,124 12
		<u>\$621,202 42</u>

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year for payment of interest.	\$11,742 50
	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	18,855 82
	To balance	382 72
		<u>\$30,981 04</u>

DR. STATE CAPITOL FUND.

July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$94,974 69
June 30, 1869	To warrants issued during twentieth fiscal year.....	312,725 08
		<u>\$407,699 77</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance	\$214,413 55

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$40,309 13
June 30, 1869	By transfer from General Fund	27,541 47
	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	553,351 82
		<hr/>
		\$621,202 42
		<hr/>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$22,124 12

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

Cr.

	By balance.....	\$6,961 93
	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year	24,019 11
		<hr/>
		\$30,981 04
		<hr/>
	By balance.....	\$382 72

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year	\$192,282 36
	By transfer from Line Officers' Fund.....	1,003 86
	By balance.....	214,413 55
		<hr/>
		\$407,699 77

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr

MILITARY FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$44,406 01
		<u>\$44,406 01</u>
July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$5,284 24

Dr

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$31,325 00
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds	46,322 00
	To balance	2,805 72
		<u>\$80,452 72</u>

Dr.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued for payment of interest on bonds.....	\$105,000 00
	To transfer to General Fund.....	15,000 00
	To balance.....	35,544 84
		<u>\$155,544 84</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

MILITARY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$8,713 45
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	30,408 32
	By balance.....	5,284 24
		<u>\$44,406 01</u>

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$3,543 39
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	76,909 33
		<u>\$80,452 72</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$2,805 72

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,726 19
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	153,818 65
		<u>\$155,544 84</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$35,544 84

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$132,971 17
	To errors to adjust account.....	6,887 47
	To balance.....	525 56
		<u>\$140,384 20</u>

DR.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$45,000 00
	To balance..	15,716 14
		<u>\$60,716 14</u>

DR.

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1869	To transfer to General Fund.....	\$50 72
		<u>\$50 72</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$127,184 10
	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	12,540 34
	By errors to adjust account.....	659 76
		<u>\$140,384 20</u>
July 1, 1869	To balance.....	<u>\$525 56</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By transfer from School Fund, etc.....	\$44,275 88
	By interest on bonds held in trust.....	2,800 00
	By receipts from County Treasurers.....	13,640 26
		<u>\$60,716 14</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	<u>\$15,716 14</u>

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$50 72
		<u>\$50 72</u>

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

SEMINARY FUND.PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1869	To transfer to University Fund.....	\$140 91
		\$140 91

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$444 12
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	2,339 50
		<u>\$2,783 62</u>

SEMINARY FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$2,070 97
		<u>\$2,070 97</u>

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$140 91
		<u>\$140 91</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,023 00
	To balance.....	6,121 85
		<u>\$8,144 85</u>

DR. HOSPITAL FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$19,894 62
	To balance.....	42,645 31
		<u>\$62,539 93</u>

DR. STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$6,553 55
	To balance.....	2,297 92
		<u>\$8,851 47</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$6,493 53
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	1,651 32
		<u>\$8,144 85</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$6,121 85

HOSPITAL FUND

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$8,742 62
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	53,797 31
		<u>\$62,539 93</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$42,645 31

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,367 52
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	6,483 95
		<u>\$8,851 47</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$2,297 92

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR.

WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$58,072 48
	To balance.	16,095 56
		<u>\$74,168 04</u>

DR.

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$326,574 44
	To balance.....	145,287 05
		<u>\$471,861 49</u>

DR.

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED
WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$1,167 08
	To balance.....	9,602 32
		<u>\$10,769 40</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$37,457 03
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	36,711 01
		<u>\$74,168 04</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$16,095 56

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$287,035 50
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	184,825 99
		<u>\$471,861 49</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.	\$145,287 05

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED
WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$10,769 40
		<u>\$10,769 40</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$9,602 32

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,137 03
	To balance.....	4,305 21
		<u>\$6,442 24</u>

DR.

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

June 30, 1869	To transfer to State Capitol Fund.....	\$1,003 86
	To balance.....	359 53
		<u>\$1,363 39</u>

DR.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrant issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$60 75
	To balance.....	2,204 25
		<u>\$2,265 00</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$6,442 24
		<u>\$6,442 24</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$4,305 21

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance....	\$1,363 39
		<u>\$1,363 39</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$359 53

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,265 00
		<u>\$2,265 00</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$2,204 25

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year	\$8,130 53
	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	11,284 68
		<u>\$19,415 21</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$5 40
		<u>\$5 40</u>
July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$5 40

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$5,104 42
		<u>\$5,104 42</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$19,415 21
		<u>\$19,415 21</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1869	By balance.....	\$5 40
		<u>\$5 40</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$4,657 28
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	447 14
		<u>\$5,104 42</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$1,177 92
	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	6,522 28
		<u>\$7,700 20</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$1,500 00
	To balance	1,757 00
		<u>\$3,257 00</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To balance.....	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$7,700 20
		<u>\$7,700 20</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1869	By assets certified twentieth fiscal year.....	\$3,257 00
		<u>\$3,257 00</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$1,757 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$23 70

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,088 55
	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	3,516 93
		<u>\$5,605 48</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,086 00
	To amount certified to Tulare County.....	6,538 94
		<u>\$8,624 94</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

July 1, 1868	To balance.....	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>
July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$409 12

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$5,605 48
		<u>\$5,605 48</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$8,624 94
		<u>\$8,624 94</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By balance	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$27,936 77
	To balance.....	25,870 12
		<u>\$53,806 89</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,658 03
		<u>\$2,658 03</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	\$2,193 86
		<u>\$2,193 86</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$729 00
		<u>\$729 00</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.. .. .	\$53,806 89
		<u>\$53,806 89</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance	\$25,870 12

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,363 02
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year	295 01
		<u>\$2,658 03</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

Cr.

	By balance.....	\$2,193 86
		<u>\$2,193 86</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.	\$729 00
		<u>\$729 00</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To amount certified to Solano County.....	\$5,680 70
		<u>\$5,680 70</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To balance.....	\$99 48
		<u>\$99 48</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$4,263 85
	To balance.....	9,765 26
		<u>\$14,029 11</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR —Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$5,680 70
		<u>\$,680 70</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance	\$36 25
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	63 23
		<u>\$99 48</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$99 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By assets certified twentieth fiscal year.....	\$14,029 11
		<u>\$14,029 11</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$9,765 26

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,682 12
	To balance.....	1,137 98
		<u>\$3,820 10</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$568 20
	To balance.....	8,876 08
		<u>\$9,444 28</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$927 07
		<u>\$927 07</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$3,820 10
		<u>\$3,820 10</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$1,137 98

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	\$344 08
	By assets certified twentieth fiscal year.....	9,100 20
		<u>\$9,444 28</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$8,876 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

Cr.

	By balance.....	\$586 99
	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	340 08
		<u>\$927 07</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND.

	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	\$7,401 87
		<u>\$7,401 87</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

	To balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND.

	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$1,174 21
		<u>\$1,174 21</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND.

Cr.

By balance.....	\$7,401 87
	<u>\$7,401 87</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

Cr.

By balance.....	\$34 08
	<u>\$34 08</u>
By balance.....	\$34 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND.

Cr.

By balance.....	\$1,174 21
	<u>\$1,174 21</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND.

	To amount certified to Sacramento County...	\$3,023 81
		<u>\$3,023 81</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrant issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$154 26
		<u>\$154 26</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$955 85
		<u>\$955 85</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND.

Cr.

	By balance.....	\$3,023 81
		<u>\$3,023 81</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868.	By balance.....	\$154 26
		<u>\$154 26</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$920 50
July 1, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year	35 35
		<u>\$ 55 85</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$1,083 93
		<u>\$1,083 93</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND.

	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$640 30
		<u>\$640 30</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To balance.....	\$411 51
		<u>\$411 51</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$3,984 74
		<u>\$3,984 74</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$1,083 93
		\$1,083 93

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND.

C

	By balance.....	\$640 30
		\$640 30

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1868	By balance.....	\$411 51
		\$411 51
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$411 51

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance..	\$3,984 47
		\$3,984 74

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$524 58
		<u>\$524 58</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$890 35
		<u>\$890 35</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$278 70
		<u>\$278 70</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1869	By balance.....	\$524 58
		<u>\$524 58</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$890 35
		<u>\$890 35</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$278 70
		<u>\$278 70</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To balance.....	\$1,728 39
		<u>\$1,728 39</u>

Dr. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

June 30, 1869	To warrants issued twentieth fiscal year.....	\$2,197 53
		<u>\$2,197 53</u>

STATEMENT FOR TWENTIETH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$849 79
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	878 60
		<u>\$1,728 39</u>
July 1, 1869	By balance.....	<u>\$1,728 39</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$2,106 71
June 30, 1869	By receipts during twentieth fiscal year.....	90 82
		<u>\$2,197 53</u>

[F] STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN STATE STAMPS,

From July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1868.

Where sold.	Amounts.
Office of State Controller.....	\$129,471 86
Treasurer of Amador County.....	9 70
Treasurer of Solano County.....	9 70
Treasurer of San Diego County.....	9 70
Treasurer of San Francisco County.....	64,991 11
Stamp Inspectors.....	356 00
Total revenue from stamps, nineteenth fiscal year.....	\$194,848 07

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN STATE STAMPS,

From July 1st, 1868, to June 30th, 1869.

Where sold.	Amounts.
Office of State Controller.....	\$115,634 07
Treasurer of San Francisco County.....	48,848 50
Total revenue from stamps, twentieth fiscal year.....	\$164,482 57

[G] STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBTS.

FUNDED DEBT OF 1857.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1867..	\$3,314,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed from July 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.....	634,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		\$2,680,000 00
FUNDED DEBT OF 1860.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1867..	\$177,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed from July 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.....	18,500 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		158,500 00
SOLDIERS' RELIEF BONDS.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1867..	\$507,500 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed from July 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.....	83,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		424,500 00
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BONDS.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1867..	\$1,113,000 00	
Amount of bonds issued from July 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.....	35,000 00	
	\$1,148,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed from July 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.....	343,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		805,000 00
Total amount of funded debt, November 1, 1869		\$4,068,000 00

Showing the Financial Condition of the Counties of this State on the 1st of November, 1869.

COUNTIES.	Funded Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Floating Debt.	Value of County Property.	Cash in County Treasury.	Assessed Value of Property.	Rate of Taxation.
Alpine.....	None.....	.....	\$29,788 56	\$5,000 00	\$1,001 99	\$331,720 00	\$3 25 on each \$100
Alameda.....	\$34,000 00	10 per cent.....	\$2,659 02	49,000 00	23,223 45	9,515,827 00	2 23 on each \$100
Amador.....	None.....	.....	127,141 11	15,000 00	13,052 81	1,952,942 00	2 47 on each \$100
Calaveras.....	195,311 25	8 and 10 per cent.....	45,889 00	17,000 00	3,520 00	1,124,063 00	5 00 on each \$100
Colusa.....	79,000 00	7 per cent.....	3,985 77	30,000 00	24,619 21	3,169,888 00	2 20 on each \$100
Contra Costa.....	22,337 00	10 per cent.....	16,607 33	25,000 00	29,471 28	3,335,080 00	2 94 on each \$100
Del Norte.....	2,505 40	10 per cent.....	16,482 79	1,650 00	5,827 81	486,594 00	2 82 on each \$100
El Dorado.....	None.....	.....	\$9,260 49	10,000 00	3,803 67	2,257,253 00	3 09 on each \$100
Fresno.....	12,500 00	10 per cent.....	26,638 08	25,000 00	61,350 61	2,393,986 00	2 87 on each \$100
Lassen.....	36,092 00	10 per cent.....	None.....	7,500 00	6,475 85	518,555 00	3 60 on each \$100
Lake.....	None.....	.....	5,030 56	1,600 00	8,167 14	606,697 67	3 75 on each \$100
Los Angeles.....	275,600 00	7 and 10 per cent.....	11,605 00	10,000 00	14,126 73	4,789,817 00	3 40 on each \$100
Marin.....	None.....	.....	35,000 00	5,000 00	19,564 07	3,467,702 00	2 65 on each \$100
Mariposa.....	None.....	.....	78,833 21	47,400 00	3,383 41	1,093,102 00	3 00 on each \$100
Merced.....	None.....	.....	7,350 11	6,000 00	16,031 77	2,110,822 00	2 17 on each \$100
Mendocino.....	39,263 64	10 per cent.....	21,360 23	10,000 00	6,382 58	2,076,765 00	2 70 on each \$100
Monterey.....	13,760 33	7 per cent.....	None.....	9,500 00	19,320 26	3,681,368 47	3 25 on each \$100
Mono.....	None.....	.....	17,894 01	200 00	1,735 80	349,226 00	3 00 on each \$100
Napa.....	228,000 00	10 per cent.....	81,561 11	240,000 00	4,924 92	3,938,169 00	3 14 on each \$100
Nevada.....	72,919 30	7 per cent.....	None.....	30,700 00	15,827 25	5,474,478 00	1 90 on each \$100
Placer.....	243,000 00	8 per cent.....	19,815 33	19,000 00	11,104 75	3,459,149 67	1 50 on each \$100
Sacramento.....	674,100 00	6 and 8 per cent.....	None.....	361,500 00	42,067 91	10,574,364 00	2 57 on each \$100
San Francisco.....	3,410,365 60	6, 7 and 10 per cent.....	None.....	5,340,000 00	238,285 60	100,436,270 00	3 08 on each \$100
San Joaquin.....	322,902 00	7, 8 and 10 per cent.....	None.....	96,000 00	15,613 94	6,405,465 00	2 37 on each \$100
Stanislaus.....	None.....	.....	28,032 48	6,000 00	13,833 77	3,224,714 00	1 33 on each \$100
San Luis Obispo.....	31,500 00	19 per cent.....	9,139 61	10,000 00	13,636 66	953,187 00	3 20 on each \$100
Santa Clara.....	396,000 00	7 and 12 per cent.....	98,101 07	385,000 00	59,884 73	11,459,177 00	2 47 on each \$100
Santa Cruz.....	31,250 00	10 per cent.....	48,815 29	30,000 00	16,293 94	2,441,392 00	3 60 on each \$100
Shasta.....	None.....	.....	45,245 62	15,000 00	937 41	928,442 00	2 57 on each \$100
San Mateo.....	56,000 00	7 per cent.....	None.....	6,000 00	14,869 37	1,512,720 00	4 40½ on each \$100
Sierra.....	None.....	.....	41,642 59	11,000 00	2,884 42	2,077,233 00	2 70 on each \$100

Siskiyou.....	55,600 00	10 per cent.....	None.....	12,500 00	1,951,242 00	1 28 on each \$100
Solano.....	167,927 00	7 and 10 per cent...	147,489 06	22,500 00	6,114,623 50	3 07 on each \$100
Sonoma.....	None.....	.....	30,484 87	160,000 00	6,138,836 00	2 30 on each \$100
Sutter.....	None.....	.....	4,163 66	10,000 00	2,103,692 00	2 08 on each \$100
Trinity.....	None.....	.....	63,198 81	10,250 00	613,986 00	2 77 on each \$100
Tuolumne.....	29,500 00	10 per cent.....	75,843 19	28,000 00	1,346,816 07	4 30 on each \$100
Tulare.....	3,096 86	10 per cent.....	51,202 04	13,000 00	2,085,485 00	1 73 on each \$100
Yolo.....	None.....	.....	71,177 75	38,000 00	4,187,519 00	2 27 on each \$100
Yuba.....	228,500 00	8 per cent.....	5,009 09	65,000 00	3,958,037 03	1 78 on each \$100
Totals.....	\$6,060,450 38		\$1,435,937 75	\$7,184,300 00	\$836,970 64	

None.—From the Counties of Butte, Humboldt, Inyo, Klamath, Kern, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Tehama no reports of their financial condition have been received. The assessed value of property in the foregoing statement comprises, with few exceptions, original assessments only.

[1]

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS

For Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

From property tax (one dollar on each \$100).....	\$1,920,000 00
From State poll tax.....	90,000 00
From State and county licenses.....	36,400 00
From premiums on insurance business.....	30,000 00
From stamp tax.....	170,000 00
From State school lands—principal.....	50,000 00
From State school lands—interest.....	91,400 00
From seminary lands—principal and interest.....	5,975 00
From interest on bonds in School Fund.....	70,000 00
From interest on bonds in University Fund.....	4,025 00
From commutation tax.....	60,000 00
From fees of Secretary of State.....	6,500 00
From wharves and docks in San Francisco.....	221,500 00
From fees of Register State Land Office.....	3,000 00
From fees of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	8,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,767,050 00

[K] ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

For salary of Governor.....	\$7,000 00
For salary of Secretary of State.....	4,000 00
For salary of Controller.....	4,000 00
For salary of Treasurer.....	4,000 00
For salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000 00
For salary of Surveyor-General and Register.....	4,000 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,000 00
For salary of Adjutant-General.....	3,000 00
For salaries of Justices of Supreme Court.....	30,000 00
For salary of Reporter to Supreme Court.....	4,000 00
For salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	1,800 00
For salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	4,000 00
For salary of Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court.....	1,800 00
For salary of Bailiff to Supreme Court.....	1,200 00
For salary of State Librarian.....	2,500 00
For salary of Deputy State Librarian.....	1,800 00
For salaries of District Judges.....	75,000 00
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor.....	2,400 00
For salary of clerk to Board of Examiners.....	600 00
For salary of clerk in Governor's office.....	1,800 00
For porter in Governor's office.....	300 00
For special contingents for Governor.....	5,000 00
For postage and expressage in Governor's office.....	500 00
For salary of clerks to Secretary of State.....	6,000 00
For porter to Secretary of State.....	300 00
For postage and expressage for Secretary of State.....	1,500 00
For contingent expenses of Secretary of State.....	150 00
For salaries of clerks to Controller.....	10,500 00
For porter to Controller.....	300 00
For postage and expressage in Controller's office.....	1,000 00
For contingents, Controller's office.....	150 00
For salary of clerks to State Treasurer.....	3,600 00
For watchmen in State treasury.....	2,400 00
For porter in State treasury.....	300 00
For postage and contingents of State Treasurer.....	200 00
For pasting and cancelling coupons.....	300 00
For salary of clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction...	1,800 00
For rent of office for Superintendent Public Instruction...	600 00
For postage, etc., for Superintendent Public Instruction...	800 00
For contingents of Superintendent Public Instruction.....	200 00
For travelling expenses of Sup't Public Instruction.....	1,000 00
For salaries of clerks in Surveyor-General's and State Land Office.....	7,200 00
For porter to Surveyor-General, etc.....	300 00
For postage for Surveyor-General, etc.....	500 00
For contingents of Surveyor-General, etc.....	150 00
For purchase and copying of maps.....	250 00
Carried forward.....	\$205,200 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

Brought forward.....	\$205,200 00
For salary of clerk to Attorney-General.....	1,800 00
For contingencies and porter to Attorney-General.....	300 00
For costs of suit where State is a party.....	1,000 00
For prosecution of delinquents, under direction of Controller.....	1,000 00
For salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....	2,000 00
For porter in Adjutant-General's office.....	200 00
For postage and expressage for Adjutant-General.....	300 00
For contingent expenses of Adjutant-General.....	100 00
For two volumes Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00
For porter in State Library.....	300 00
For postage and expressage for State Library.....	200 00
For cleaning and transportation of arms.....	1,000 00
For support of State Normal School.....	8,000 00
For support of insane.....	150,000 00
For support of State Prison.....	60,000 00
For printing, paper, and official advertising.....	45,000 00
For transportation of prisoners.....	16,000 00
For Industrial School, San Francisco..	10,000 00
For charitable institutions.....	35,000 00
For miscellaneous relief purposes.....	5,000 00
For salaries of Stamp Inspectors.....	6,000 00
For contingents of Stamp Inspectors.....	300 00
For salary of clerk to Stamp Commissioners.....	600 00
For Expert to Board of Examiners.....	600 00
For deaf, dumb and blind.....	22,500 00
For stationery, fuel and lights.....	15,000 00
For subsidy to overland telegraph.....	6,000 00
For encouragement of agriculture, etc.....	15,000 00
For arresting criminals without the State.....	1,000 00
For copying and indexing laws.....	450 00
For insurance of State Library.....	1,000 00
For salaries of Commissioners to codify laws.....	14,500 00
For salary of clerk to Commissioners to compile laws.....	2,400 00
For rent of office for Commissioners to compile laws.....	600 00
For deficiencies in appropriations of previous year.....	42,750 00
Total expenditures from General Fund.....	\$675,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$675,000 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

Brought forward		\$675,000 00
For purchase of books for State Library.....	\$6,500 00	
For support of the indigent sick.....	60,000 00	
For purchase of books for Supreme Court Library... ..	2,250 00	
For wharves, docks and seawall in San Fran- cisco.....	221,500 00	
For purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	50,000 00	
For support of State University.....	10,000 00	
For expenses of the National Guard.....	24,000 00	
For support of schools.....	360,000 00	
For aid to Central Pacific Railroad.....	105,000 00	
For construction of State Capitol.....	192,000 00	
For interest and redemption of bonds of 1857..	576,000 00	
For interest and redemption of bonds of 1860..	24,000 00	
For interest and redemption of soldiers' relief bonds.....	76,800 00	
For interest and redemption of soldiers' bounty bonds.....	230,400 00	
Expenditures for which there are appropriations and special taxes.....		1,938,450 00
Grand total.....		\$2,613,450 00

NOTE.—The expenditures for the twenty-third fiscal year will be the same as for the twenty-second, with the additional expenditure of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the General Fund to defray the expenses of the legislative session of that year.

[L] DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS

For the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Fiscal Years.

For contingent expenses of Assembly (seventeenth session)..	\$3,500 00
For contingent expenses of Senate (seventeenth session).....	4,000 00
For salaries and commissions Stamp Inspectors (twentieth fiscal year).....	1,655 20
For contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors (twentieth fiscal year).....	200 00
For salary of Assistant Adjutant-General (twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years).....	400 00
For support of boys from Reform School, at Industrial School.....	8,000 00

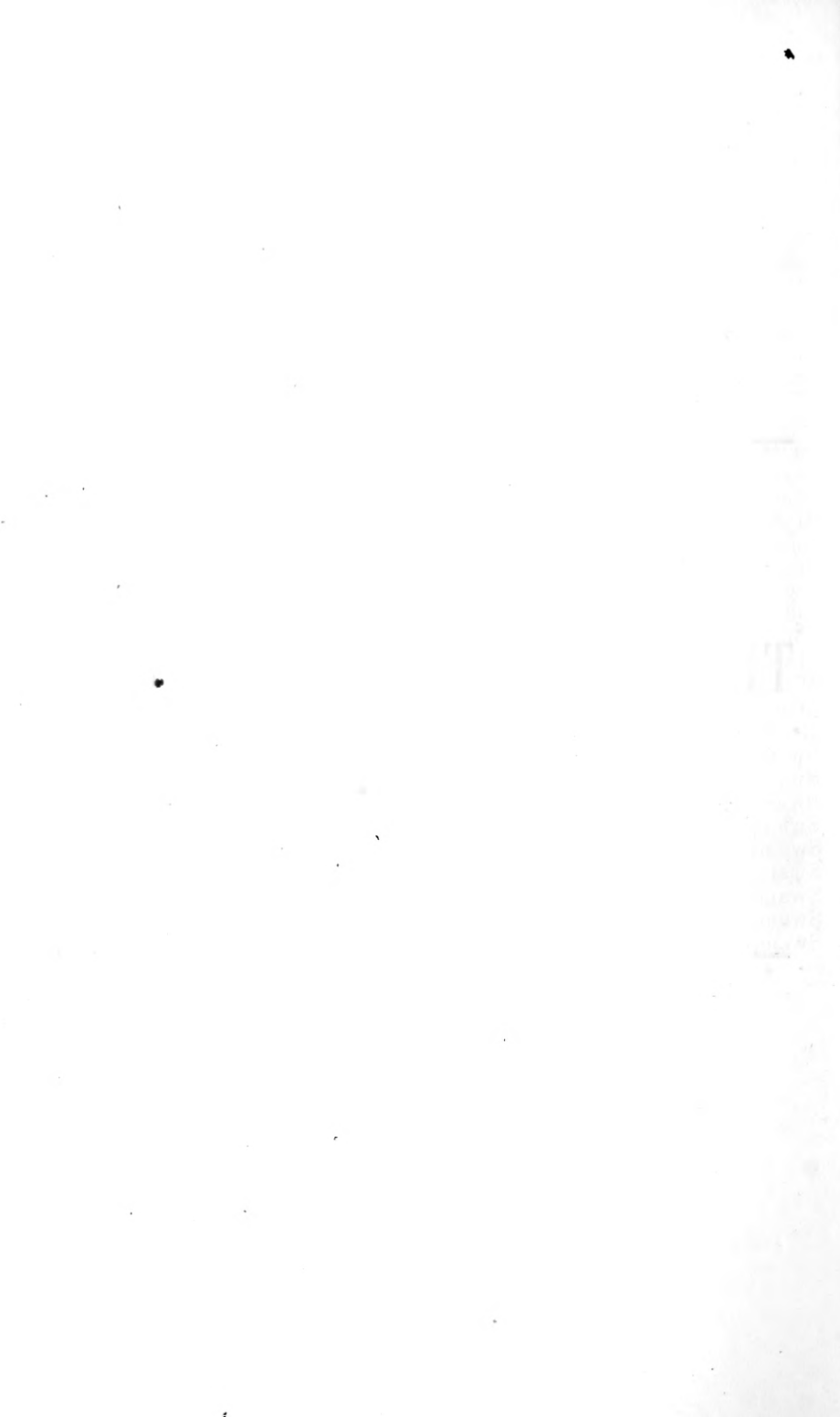
[M]

S T A T E M E N T

*Showing the Balances in the several Funds on the First day of November,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Nine.*

General Fund.....	\$130,370 08
School Fund.....	63,941 13
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	124,199 77
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	4,645 29
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	16,415 09
Pacific Railroad Fund.....	27,139 26
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	41,310 54
State Prison Building Fund.....	185 49
State School Land Fund.....	12,542 55
State University Fund.....	309 61
State Library Fund.....	3,253 42
Hospital Fund.....	77,613 31
Supreme Court Library Fund.....	24 25
Insane Asylum Fund.....	6 21
Swamp Land Fund.....	525 56
Soldiers' Bounty Fund.....	3,946 48
Line Officers' Fund	1,363 39
Harbor Protection Fund.....	110,627 07
Wharf and Dock Fund.....	13,051 23
War Bond Fund.....	9,554 82
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	6,121 85
Swamp Land District No. 6 Fund*.....	1,757 00
Swamp Land District No. 7 Fund*.....	23 70
Swamp Land District No. 18 Fund*.....	20,402 06
Swamp Land District No. 43 Fund.....	99 48
Swamp Land District No. 45 Fund*.....	9,742 76
Swamp Land District No. 46 Fund*.....	1,137 98
Swamp Land District No. 48 Fund*.....	22 50
Swamp Land District No. 51 Fund.....	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund*.....	411 51

* Balances consisting of assets—not cash.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH FISCAL YEARS.

[JULY 1, 1867, TO JUNE 30, 1869.]

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, November 1st, 1869. }

To His Excellency,
Governor H. H. HAIGHT:

SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor of submitting the following report, showing the condition of the several funds of the State and the transactions of this department during the two fiscal years commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, both days inclusive, containing the following exhibits:

First—Receipts from County Treasurers.

Second—Receipts from other sources.

Third—Disbursements.

Fourth—Transactions in each fund.

Fifth—Recapitulation, giving balances June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sixth—Transactions in United States notes.

Seventh—Transactions in California State bonds.

Eighth—Interest account—State debt.

Ninth—Bonds of School and State University Funds.

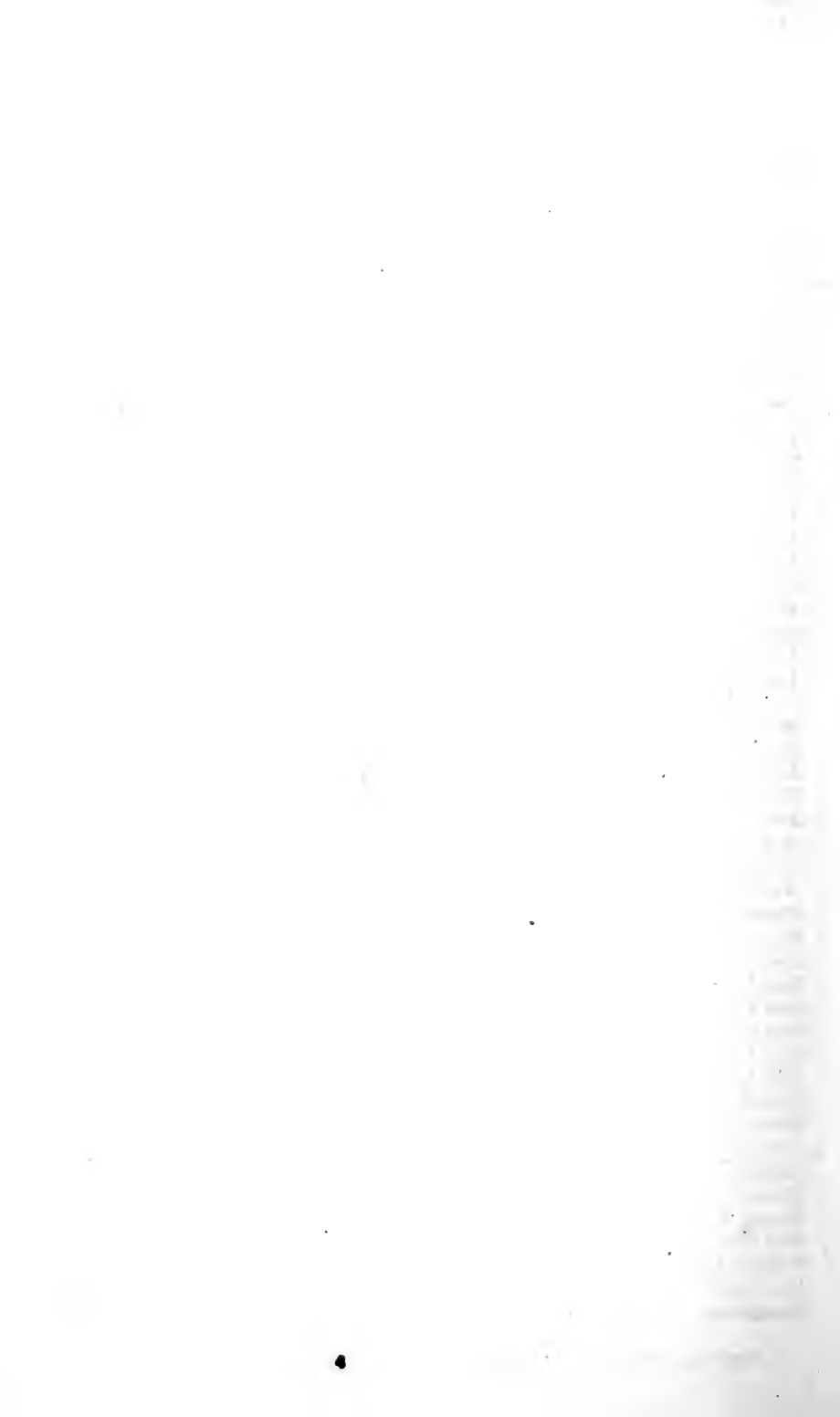
Tenth—Miscellaneous appropriations.

Also, a supplemental statement, giving the balances in all the funds, and the total balance in the treasury, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.



RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY

From July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1869, inclusive—Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

Receipts from County Treasurers.	19th Fiscal Year.	20th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Alameda County.....	\$72,771 71	\$92,855 48	\$165,627 19
Alpine County	2,661 93	3,158 25	5,820 18
Amador County.....	20,197 11	17,430 76	37,627 87
Butte County	35,319 93	7,9 8 35	43,248 28
Calaveras County.....	16,235 12	12,470 73	28,705 85
Colusa County.....	26,817 89	33,335 66	60,153 55
Contra Costa County.....	27,623 70	33,161 20	60,784 90
Del Norte County.....	1,162 57	6,858 03	8,020 60
El Dorado County.....	39,614 31	27,079 62	66,693 93
Fresno County.....	16,713 19	20,463 50	37,176 69
Humboldt County.....	20,759 94	26,308 62	47,068 56
Inyo County.....	1,951 16	2,363 07	4,314 23
Klamath County.....	4,851 72	3,619 90	8,471 62
Kern County.....	12,967 38	11,583 60	24,550 98
Lake County.....	4,956 28	5,913 59	10,869 87
Lassen County.....	5,336 81	4,128 70	9,465 51
Los Angeles County.....	23,456 88	36,804 70	60,261 58
Marin County	27,211 86	26,578 32	53,790 18
Mariposa County.....	8,459 97	11,303 02	19,762 99
Mendocino County.....	23,998 21	30,861 32	54,859 53
Mono County.	3,317 53	2,208 38	5,525 91
Mereed County.....	19,684 78	29,527 92	49,212 70
Monterey County.....	16,002 71	23,928 09	39,930 80
Napa County.....	37,449 61	41,798 98	79,248 59
Nevada County.....	61,016 66	59,088 68	120,105 34
Placer County.....	47,963 57	41,472 27	89,435 84
Plumas County.....	17,458 00	14,277 58	31,735 58
Sacramento County.....	117,224 44	116,111 71	233,336 15
San Bernardino County...	5,240 78	6,076 89	11,317 67
San Diego County.....	6,390 02	5,081 13	11,471 15
San Francisco County.....	1,019,893 96	969,585 92	1,989,479 88
San Joaquin County.....	89,827 89	111,850 55	201,678 44
San Luis Obispo County..	6,897 11	11,294 93	18,192 04
San Mateo County.....	14,735 59	25,923 47	40,659 06
Santa Barbara County...	7,808 96	18,576 18	26,385 14
Santa Clara County.....	96,138 86	108,115 03	204,253 89
Santa Cruz County.....	24,300 91	27,069 13	51,370 04
Shasta County.....	17,970 91	14,498 04	32,468 95
Sierra County.....	21,127 11	18,243 45	39,370 56
Siskiyou County.....	29,390 04	23,578 25	52,968 29
Solano County.....	43,077 24	63,660 54	106,737 78
Sonoma County.....	62,692 71	71,845 19	134,537 90
Stanislaus County.....	14,027 40	21,534 98	35,562 38
Carried forward.....	\$2,172,704 46	\$2,239,553 71	\$4,412,258 17

RECEIPTS.—Continued.

Receipts from County Treasurers.	19th Fiscal Year.	20th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Brought forward.....	\$2,172,704 46	\$2,239,553 71	\$4,412,258 17
Sutter County.....	21,613 51	24,988 83	46,602 34
Tehama County.....	18,310 24	16,105 85	34,416 09
Trinity County.....	9,330 17	8,898 18	18,228 35
Tulare County.....	20,011 25	39,403 43	59,414 68
Tuolumne County.....	13,816 15	14,300 06	28,116 21
Yolo County.....	58,486 02	73,985 55	131,571 57
Yuba County.....	44,817 67	39,838 51	84,656 18
Total from Co. Treas'rs	\$2,359,089 47	\$2,456,174 12	\$4,815,263 59
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			
Sale of stamps.....	129,502 86	115,643 62	245,146 48
Stamp Inspectors.....	356 00	.....	356 00
Commissioner of Immi- gration.....	19,171 80	53,797 31	72,969 11
Harbor Commissioners...	237,956 41	214,540 00	452,496 41
Secretary of State.....	5,463 50	6,483 95	11,950 45
Insurance Commissioner..	77 20	7,951 00	8,028 20
Clerk of Supreme Court..	3,156 00	8,277 25	11,433 25
Register of State Land Office.....	1,759 86	7,194 40	8,954 26
Adjutant-General of Cali- fornia.....	1,965 08	3,600 00	5,565 08
Secretary Board of State Capitol Commissioners	53 85	.....	53 85
J. D. Crippen—money re- funded for error made by Clerk of Board of Examiners.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Proceeds of sale of furni- ture by Sergeants-at- Arms of Senate and Assembly.....	883 75	.....	883 75
United States of America. for consideration, Cus- tom-house block, San Francisco.....	1 00	.....	1 00
State Controller — fees from insurance compa- nies.....	20 00	.....	20 00
Interest on bonds in trust for School Fund.....	54,127 50	53,515 00	107,642 50
Sale of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	30,800 00	.....	30,800 00
Interest on bonds in trust for University Fund....	.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
Carried forward.....	\$2,844,437 28	\$2,929,976 65	\$5,774,413 93

RECEIPTS.—Continued.

Receipts from various sources.	19th Fiscal Year.	20th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Brought forward.....	\$2,844,437 28	\$2,929,976 65	\$5,774,413 93
William Dunphy et als.— sale of 82 29-100 acres tide lands, under Act of March 30th, 1868.....		12,343 50	12,343 50
J. L. Ord, from estate of A. Kratz, deceased.....		349 69	349 69
Terminal Central Pacific Railway Company, for appraised value of sub- merged and tide lands in San Francisco Bay...		12,000 00	12,000 00
California Dry Dock Com- pany — payment for overflowed lands.....		4,414 00	4,414 00
Pacific Rolling Mill Com- pany, for lots in San Francisco		2,583 00	2,583 00
Board of Tide Land Com- missioners—sale of boat No. 2		100 00	100 00
	\$2,844,437 28	\$2,961,766 84	\$5,806,204 12
Balance in treasury, June 30th, 1867.....			850,116 82
Total			\$6,656,320 94

DISBURSEMENTS

From July 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1869, inclusive—Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

For what purpose disbursed.	19th Fiscal Year.	20th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Paid Controller's warrants.....	\$2,988,913 06	\$2,908,955 72	\$5,897,868 78
Paid certificates of transfer, under Act of April 27, 1863 (Sec. 19, p. 597), to provide for the sale of certain lands belonging to the State	5,052 01	6,978 29	12,030 30
	\$2,993,965 07	\$2,915,934 01	\$5,909,899 08
Balance on hand June 30, 1869.....	.....	.....	746,421 86
Total.....	.....	.....	\$6,656,320 94

2

Date.	Receipts.	Date.	Payments.
1867.		1867.	
July 1	\$14,943 25	July 31	Paid Controller's warrants.....
July		August	Paid Controller's warrants.....
August... ..	107,662 06	September ..	Paid Controller's warrants.....
September ..	18,359 79	October.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
October	12,036 40	November.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
November....	156,363 95	November ...	Transfer to Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....
December.....	156,453 60	December.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
December.....		December.....	Transfer to Legislative Fund ...
1868.		1868.	
January.....	29,680 80	January.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
February.....	318,389 31	February.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
January.....		March.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
February.....	17,197 39	March.....	Transfer to Library Fund.....
March.....	9,969 87	March.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
April.....	60 00	April	Paid Controller's warrants.....
May	63,288 33	May	Paid Controller's warrants.....
June.....		June.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
July.....		July.....	Paid Controller's warrants.....
August		August	Paid Controller's warrants.....
September ...		September ...	Paid Controller's warrants.....
Carried forward	\$904,404 75	Carried forward	\$1,038,332 09

May	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources.....	21,169 45	
May.....	Trans. from School Land Fund.	400 00	
June.....	Stamps and other sources.....	17,999 86	
	Total	\$1,781,297 31	Total
			\$1,781,297 31

SCHOOL FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$63,287 29	
From County Treasurers.....	501,203 98	
From Secretary of State.....	158 00	
Interest on bonds purchased for School Fund	106,155 00	
Transfer from General Fund.....	2,546 68	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$562,909 27
Paid transfer certificates		4,731 82
Transferred State University Fund.....		44,064 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		61,645 86
	\$673,350 95	\$673,350 95

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$126,760 47	
From County Treasurers.....	1,059,609 92	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860	1,167 13	
Transfer from General Fund	27,541 47	
Paid Controller's warrants for semi-annual interest on outstanding Civil Bonds of 1857		\$446,600 00
Paid Controllers warrants for redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857..		470,561 07
Transferred to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1850.....		1,167 13
Transfer to State School Land Fund.....		180,441 67
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		116,309 12
	\$1,215,078 99	\$1,215,078 99

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$4,290 17	•
From County Treasurers.....	45,275 87	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	1,167 13	
Transfer to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....		\$1,167 13
Paid Controller's warrants for redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860.....		18,855 82
Paid Controller's warrants for semi-annual interest on outstanding Civil Bonds of 1860.....		24,780 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		5,930 22
	\$50,733 17	\$50,733 17

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$3,467 95	•
From County Treasurers.....	361,930 62	
From Capitol Commissioners.....	53 85	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	446 82	
Transfer from Line Officers' Fund.....	1,003 86	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$366,456 28
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund.....		446 82
	\$366,903 10	\$366,903 10

MILITARY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$10,665 31	
From County Treasurers.....	111,555 86	
From Adjutant-General State of California	5,565 08	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$127,002 10
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		784 15
	\$127,786 25	\$127,786 25

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$23,394 45	
From County Treasurers.....	144,924 65	
Paid Controller's warrants for semi-annual interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....		\$68,460 00
Paid Controller's warrants for redemp- tion of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....		82,195 88
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		17,663 22
	\$168,319 10	\$168,319 10

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$55,193 54	.
From County Treasurers.....	289,851 30	
Paid Controller's warrants for interest on Railroad Bonds.....	.....	\$210,000 00
Transfer to General Fund.....	.....	47,000 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....	.....	88,044 84
	\$345,044 84	\$345,044 84

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$45,593 34	
From County Treasurers.....	434,775 95	
Transfer from General Fund.....	40,000 00	
Paid Controller's warrants for semi-annual interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	.....	\$146,197 91
Paid Controller's warrants for redemp- tion of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	.....	345,433 27
June 30, 1869—Balance in Fund.....	.....	28,738 11
	\$520,369 29	\$520,369 29

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$50 72	
Transfer to General Fund .....	.....	\$50 72
	\$50 72	\$50 72

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$416 10	
From County Treasurers.....	53,112 20	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$53,528 30
	\$53,528 30	\$53,528 30

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$102,199 43	
From County Treasurers.....	31,974 28	
Transfer from Swamp Land District No. 46.....	10 00	
Transfer from State Capitol Fund.....	446 82	
Paid transfer certificates.....		\$21 51
Paid Controller's warrants.....		20,095 79
Transfer to State Capitol Fund.....		446 82
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		114,066 41
	\$134,630 53	\$134,630 53

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$3,155 99	
From County Treasurers.....	185,122 21	
Transfer from General Fund.....	400 00	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	180,441 67	
Paid certificates of transfer.....		\$7,416 97
Paid Controller's warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Relief Bonds for School Fund.....		139,955 20
Paid Controller's warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Relief and Bounty Bonds for School Fund.....		20,091 11
Paid Controller's warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds for School Fund.....		194,713 89
Transfer to General Fund.....		400 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		6,542 70
	\$369,119 87	\$369,119 87

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$3,260 84	
From County Treasurers.....	4,534 32	
From J. L. Ord, administrator of Andrew Kratz, deceased.....	349 69	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$2,023 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		6,121 85
	\$8,144 85	\$8,144 85

LIBRARY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$2,372 06	
From Secretary of State.....	11,792 45	
Transfer from General Fund.....	600 00	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$12,316 59
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		2,447 92
	\$14,764 51	\$14,764 51

HOSPITAL FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$13,434 05	
From Commissioner of Immigration.....	72,969 11	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$41,552 92
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		44,850 24
	<hr/> \$86,403 16	<hr/> \$86,403 16

SEMINARY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$147 68	
From County Treasurers	3,646 39	
Interest on bonds held in trust for Semi- nary Fund.....	1,487 50	
Paid Controller's warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Relief Bonds, for Seminary Fund.....		\$2,375 00
Paid Controller's warrants		835 60
Transfer to State University Fund.....		2,070 97
	<hr/> \$5,281 57	<hr/> \$5,281 57

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$2 59	
From County Treasurers.....	138 32	
Transfer to State University Fund.....		\$140 91
	<u>\$140 91</u>	<u>\$140 91</u>

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$9,303 66	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$4,246 02
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		5,057 64
	<u>\$9,303 66</u>	<u>\$9,303 66</u>

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$7,331 62	
From sale of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	30,800 00	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$31,756 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		6,375 62
	<u>\$38,131 62</u>	<u>\$38,131 62</u>

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$2,073 10	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$475 00
Transfer to State Capitol Fund		1,003 86
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		594 24
	\$2,073 10	\$2,073 10

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$263,230 05	
From State Harbor Commissioners.....	308,466 90	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$426,409 90
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		145,287 05
	\$571,696 95	\$571,696 95

WAR BOND FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$22,597 86	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$12,995 54
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		9,602 32
	\$22,597 86	\$22,597 86

WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$36,614 55	
From State Harbor Commissioners.....	144,029 51	
From California Dry Dock Company	4,414 00	
From Pacific Rolling Mills Company	2,583 00	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$171,545 50
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		16,095 56
	<u>\$187,641 06</u>	<u>\$187,641 06</u>

LEGISLATIVE FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Transfer from General Fund	\$5 00	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$5 00
	<u>\$5 00</u>	<u>\$5 00</u>

STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From County Treasurers	\$55,365 59	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$52,119 70
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		3,245 89
	<u>\$55,365 59</u>	<u>\$55,365 59</u>

STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Transfer from School Fund.....	\$14,064 00	
Transfer from Seminary Fund.....	2,070 97	
Transfer from Public Building Fund.....	140 91	
From County Treasurers.....	11,640 26	
Interest on bonds held in trust	2,800 00	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$45,000 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		15,716 14
	\$60,716 14	\$60,716 14

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From Clerk of Supreme Court.....	\$2,265 00	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$60 75
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		2,204 25
	\$2,265 00	\$2,265 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$101 74	
From County Treasurers.....	7,108 48	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$7,089 57
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		120 65
	<u>\$7,210 22</u>	<u>\$7,210 22</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$476 79	
From County Treasurers.....	2,308 60	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$2,649 24
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		136 15
	<u>\$2,785 39</u>	<u>\$2,785 39</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$5,020 42	
From County Treasurers.....	728 75	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$1,168 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		4,581 17
	<u>\$5,749 17</u>	<u>\$5,749 17</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$908 09	
From County Treasurers.....	452 17	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$247 34
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		1,112 92
	<u>\$1,360 26</u>	<u>\$1,360 26</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$157 58	
From County Treasurers.....	1,096 08	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$1,101 09
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		152 57
	<u>\$1,253 66</u>	<u>\$1,253 66</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$1,400 88	
From County Treasurers.....	957 54	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$2,320 88
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		37 54
	<u>\$2,358 42</u>	<u>\$2,358 42</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$128 40	
From County Treasurers.....	22 38	
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund .....	.....	\$150 78
	\$150 78	\$150 78

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$539 29	
From County Treasurers.....	716 61	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$1,195 50
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....	.....	60 40
	\$1,255 90	\$1,255 90

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$141 38	
From County Treasurers.....	17,045 25	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$16,135 37
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....	.....	1,051 26
	\$17,186 63	\$17,186 63

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$30 68	
From County Treasurers.....	880 24	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$910 92
	\$910 92	\$910 92

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.. ..	\$19 32	
From County Treasurers	46,495 63	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$46,358 79
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		156 16
	\$46,514 95	\$46,514 95

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$2,503 79	
From County Treasurers.....	543 24	
Transfer from Swamp Land District No. 55	20 00	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$1,006 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....	.....	2,061 03
	\$3,067 03	\$3,067 03

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$64 53	
From County Treasurers.....	48 07	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$46 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....	.....	66 60
	\$112 60	\$112 60

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$530 52	
From County Treasurers.....	319 48	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$181 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		669 00
	<hr/> \$850 00	<hr/> \$850 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$96 76	
From County Treasurers.....	407 68	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$404 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		100 44
	<hr/> \$504 44	<hr/> \$504 44

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From County Treasurers..	\$99 48	
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		\$99 48
	<hr/> \$99 48	<hr/> \$99 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$1,248 95	
From County Treasurers.....	2,558 35	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$3,785 45
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		21 85
	<u>\$3,807 30</u>	<u>\$3,807 30</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$7 52	
From County Treasurers.....	2,629 44	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$2,474 37
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund.....		10 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		152 59
	<u>\$2,636 96</u>	<u>\$2,636 96</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$3,870 24	
From County Treasurers.....	344 08	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$3,870 24
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		344 08
	<u>\$4,214 32</u>	<u>\$4,214 32</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$542 56	
From County Treasurers.....	736 09	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$1,259 95
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund		18 70
	\$1,278 65	\$1,278 65

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$2,334 13	
From County Treasurers.....	3,989 26	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$6,323 39
	\$6,323 39	\$6,323 39

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.	\$34 08	
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		\$34 08
	\$34 08	\$34 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$1,209 21	
June 30, 1869—Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$1,209 21
	\$1,209 21	\$1,209 21

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$3,175 03	
From County Treasurers.....	3,177 06	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$6,352 09
	\$6,352 09	\$6,352 09

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$176 43	
From County Treasurers.. ..	22 83	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$25 00
Transfer to District No. 31.....		20 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		154 26
	\$199 26	\$199 26

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$942 09	
From County Treasurers.....	288 76	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$385 00
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		845 85
	<u>\$1,230 85</u>	<u>\$1,230 85</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$1,143 93	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$1,143 93
	<u>\$1,143 93</u>	<u>\$1,143 93</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$640 30	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$640 30
	<u>\$640 30</u>	<u>\$640 30</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From County Treasurers.....	\$1,751 04	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$1,723 75
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		27 29
	\$1,751 04	\$1,751 04

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$4,104 74	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$4,104 74
	\$4,104 74	\$4,104 74

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$524 58	.
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$524 58
	\$524 58	\$524 58

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$947 35	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$947 35
	\$947 35	\$947 35

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$229 55	
From County Treasurers	49 15	
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		\$278 70
	\$278 70	\$278 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.....	\$439 08	
From County Treasurers	3,943 31	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$2,645 10
June 30, 1869—Balance in fund.....		1,737 39
	\$4,382 39	\$4,382 49

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund.	\$474 10	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$474 10
	<hr/> \$474 10	<hr/> \$474 10

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1867—Balance in fund	\$2,166 71	
From County Treasurers	90 82	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$2,257 53
	<hr/> \$2,257 53	<hr/> \$2,257 53

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the balances in all the funds, and the total balance in the State Treasury, June 30, 1869—end of Twentieth Fiscal Year.

Funds.	Balances.
General Fund	\$34,927 57
School Fund.....	61,645 86
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	116,309 12
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	5,930 22
Capitol Fund .....	.....
Military Fund.....	784 15
Soldier's Relief Interest Fund.....	17,663 22
Pacific Railroad Interest Fund	88,044 84
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	28,738 11
Swamp Land Fund.....	114,066 41
State School Land Fund.....	6,542 70
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	6,121 85
Library Fund	2,447 92
Hospital Fund.....	44,850 24
Soldiers' Relief Fund.....	5,057 64
Soldiers' Bounty Fund.....	6,375 62
Line Officers' Fund.....	594 24
Harbor Protection Fund.....	145,287 05
War Bond Fund	9,602 32
Wharf and Dock Fund.....	16,095 56
State Prison Building Fund.....	3,245 89
State University Fund.....	15,716 14
Supreme Court Library Fund	2,204 25
Swamp Land District No. 1.....	120 65
Swamp Land District No. 2.....	136 15
Swamp Land District No. 3.....	4,581 17
Swamp Land District No. 4.....	1,112 92
Swamp Land District No. 5.....	152 57
Swamp Land District No. 6.....	37 54
Swamp Land District No. 7.....	150 78
Swamp Land District No. 8.....	60 40
Swamp Land District No. 16.....	1,051 26
Swamp Land District No. 18.....	156 16
Swamp Land District No. 31.....	2,061 03
Swamp Land District No. 38.....	66 60
Swamp Land District No. 39.....	669 00
Swamp Land District No. 41.....	100 44
Swamp Land District No. 43.....	99 48
Swamp Land District No. 45.....	21 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....	152 59
Swamp Land District No. 48.....	344 08
Swamp Land District No. 49.....	18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....	34 08
Amount carried forward.....	\$743,378 37

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Funds.	Balances.
Amount brought forward.....	\$743,378 37
Swamp Land District No. 55.....	154 26
Swamp Land District No. 56.....	845 85
Swamp Land District No. 59.....	27 29
Swamp Land District No. 63.....	278 70
Swamp Land District No. 64.....	1,737 39
June 30, 1869—Total in State treasury	\$746,421 86
NOTE —The above balance consists in coin.....	\$624,043 34
United States legal tender notes.....	122,378 52
	\$746,421 86

UNITED STATES NOTES IN STATE TREASURY.

Transactions for Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

Receipts and Expenditures.	Amounts.
RECEIPTS.	
July 1, 1867—Balance on hand, exclusive of amount in War Bond Fund.....	\$114,192 24
From Treasurer of Calaveras County.....	3,338 74
From Treasurer of Sutter County.....	580 03
From Treasurer of Amador County—Defaulting county officer.....	277 61
From Treasurer of San Joaquin County—For lands.....	400 00
Adjutant-General of California—For ordnance equipments, etc.....	328 21
From Treasurer of Sutter County.....	475 95
	<u>\$119,592 78</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	\$6,816 58
June 30, 1869—Balance on hand.....	112,776 20
	<u>\$119,592 78</u>
This balance of \$112,776 20 belongs to the several funds in amounts as follows:	
Library Fund.....	\$15 00
School Land Fund.....	3,101 14
School Fund.....	171 16
Swamp Land Fund.....	930 81
Estate of Deceased Persons Fund.....	1,520 79
General Fund.....	54,283 35
Harbor Protection Fund.....	50,000 00
Military Fund.....	328 21
Hospital Fund.....	2,425 74
	<u>\$112,776 20</u>

TRANSACTIONS IN STATE BONDS.

For Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

Date.	Bonds Sold and Redeemed.	Amounts.
BONDS SOLD.		
1867.		
July 15.....	To D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds..	\$15,000 00
Nov. 1.....	To D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds..	20,000 00
BONDS PURCHASED AND HELD IN TRUST FOR SCHOOL AND SEMINARY FUND.		
Nov. 19.....	By State Board of Examiners, for School Fund, forty bonds Soldiers' Relief, for \$500 each...	20,000 00
Nov. 19.....	By State Board of Examiners, five bonds Sol- diers' Relief, \$500 each, for Seminary Fund..	2,500 00
TRANSFERRED BY ORDER OF STATE CONTROLLER.		
	Seventy Soldiers' Relief Bonds from School Fund to State University Fund, \$500 each..	35,000 00
	From Seminary Fund to State University Fund, forty-five Soldiers' Relief Bonds, for \$500	22,500 00
BONDS REDEEMED.		
1868.		
Feb. 7.....	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	166,000 00
Feb. 7.....	Soldiers' Relief Bonds from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	37,000 00
April 11.....	Civil Bonds of the State from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	259,000 00
1869.		
Feb. 6.....	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	177,000 00
Feb. 6.....	Soldiers' Relief Bonds from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	46,000 00
April 10.....	Civil Bonds of the State from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	198,000 00
April 10.....	Civil Bonds of the State from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	18,500 00
May 22.....	Civil Bonds of the State from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	177,000 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT—STATE DEBT.

Showing the balance on hand July 1, 1867; also, amounts received and paid during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years, and the balances on hand to meet unpaid Coupons, June 30, 1869.

Bonds.	Cash on hand July 1, 1867.	Receipts.	Paid on Coupons.	Balances on hand, June 30, 1869.
<i>Civil Bonds of 1857.</i>				
Coupon No. 16.....	\$19 36	.....	.....	\$19 36
Coupon No. 17.....	1,452 30	.....	81,330 00	122 30
Coupon No. 18.....	.....	\$115,990 00	115,825 00	105 00
Coupon No. 19.....	.....	115,990 00	115,675 00	315 00
Coupon No. 20.....	.....	107,310 00	105,682 50	1,627 50
Coupon No. 21.....	.....	107,310 00	104,912 50	2,397 50
<i>Civil Bonds of 1860.</i>				
Coupon No. 11.....	70 00	.....	52 50	17 50
Coupon No. 12.....	.....	6,195 00	6,177 50	17 50
Coupon No. 13.....	.....	6,195 00	6,160 00	35 00
Coupon No. 14.....	.....	6,195 00	6,160 00	35 00
Coupon No. 15.....	.....	6,195 00	6,020 00	175 00
<i>Railroad Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 2.....	35 00	.....	35 00	.....
Coupon No. 3.....	35 00	.....	.....	35 00
Coupon No. 4.....	3,570 00	.....	3,570 00	.....
Coupon No. 5.....	1,085 00	.....	1,085 00	.....
Coupon No. 6.....	.....	52,500 00	52,500 00	.....
Coupon No. 7.....	.....	52,500 00	52,500 00	.....
Coupon No. 8.....	.....	52,500 00	52,500 00	.....
Coupon No. 9.....	.....	52,500 00	52,115 00	385 00
<i>Soldiers' Relief Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 7.....	.....	17,762 50	17,762 50	.....
Coupon No. 8.....	.....	17,762 50	17,762 50	.....
Coupon No. 9.....	.....	16,467 50	16,467 50	.....
Coupon No. 10.....	.....	16,467 50	16,467 50	.....
<i>Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 6.....	.....	37,788 33	37,788 33	.....
Coupon No. 7.....	.....	39,669 58	39,669 58	.....
Coupon No. 8.....	.....	34,370 00	34,370 00	.....
Coupon No. 9.....	.....	34,370 00	34,370 00	.....
June 30, 1869—Cash on hand.....				\$5,286 66

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For Benefit of School Fund.

Civil Bonds of 1857.....	\$379,000 00
Civil Bonds of 1860.....	37,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	158,500 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	386,000 00
Total.....	\$960,500 00

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For Benefit of State University Fund.

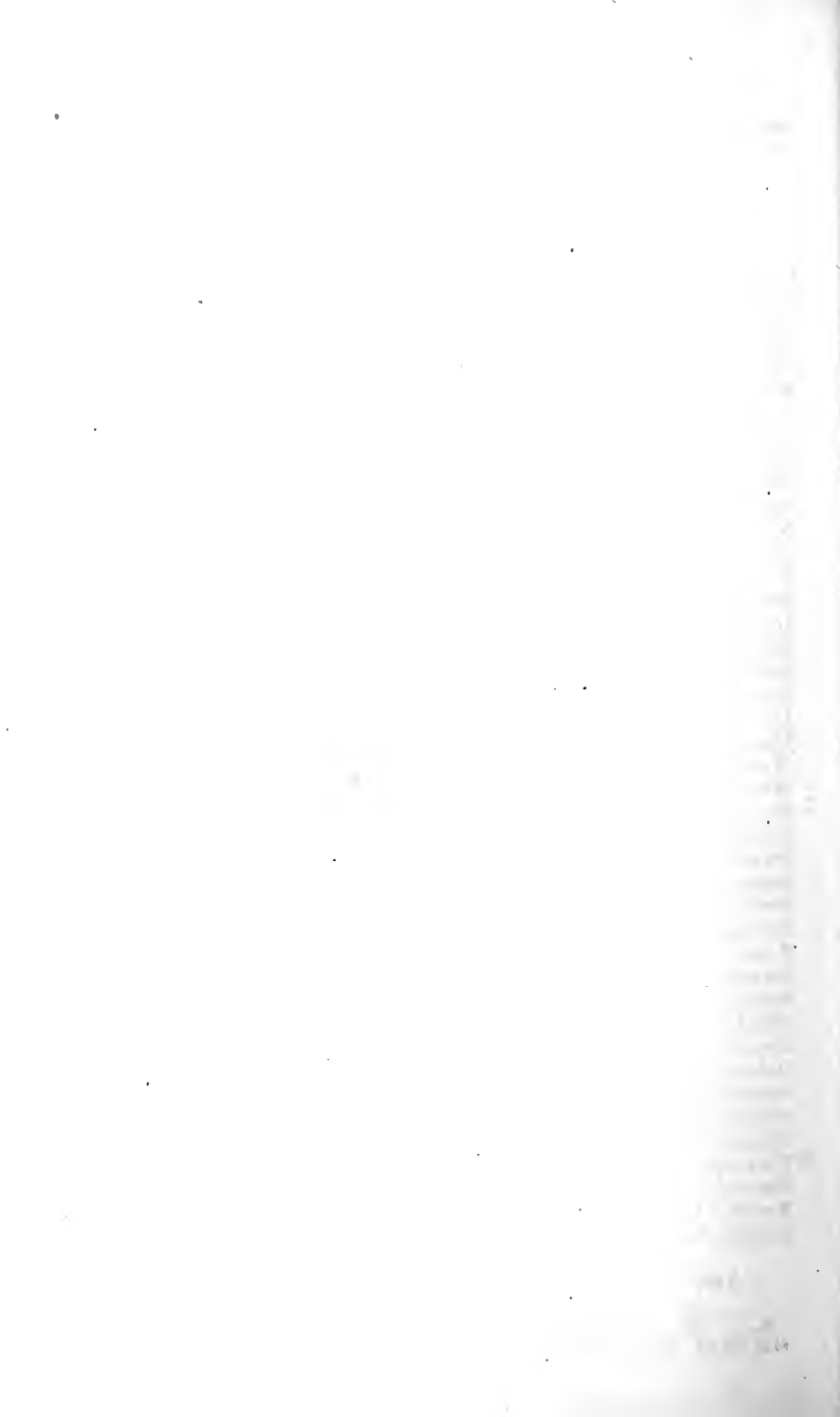
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	\$57,500 00
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MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Paid from General Fund—Nineteenth and Twentieth Fiscal Years.

For support of San Francisco Industrial School.....	\$10,000 00
For San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	18,000 00
For Ladies' Protection and Relief Society (San Francisco)	9,500 00
For Catholic Female Orphan Asylum (San Francisco).....	14,000 00
For Catholic Foundling House.....	4,500 00
For Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	3,000 00
For Los Angeles Female Orphan Asylum.....	2,000 00
For St. Vincent Catholic Orphan Asylum (Santa Barbara)	1,000 00
For Boys' Orphan Asylum (San Rafael).....	5,000 00
For St. Josephs' Orphan Asylum (Sacramento).....	2,000 00
For Magdalen Asylum (San Francisco).....	4,000 00
For Grass Valley Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	3,000 00
For Howard Benevolent Society (Sacramento).....	4,000 00
For Marysville Benevolent Society.....	5,000 00
For State Agricultural Society.....	8,000 00
For support of State Insane Asylum.....	250,000 00
For education and care of Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	45,000 00
For support of State Prison.....	100,000 00
For support of State Normal School.....	16,000 00
For expense of State Teachers' Institute.....	500 00

SUPPLEMENTAL.

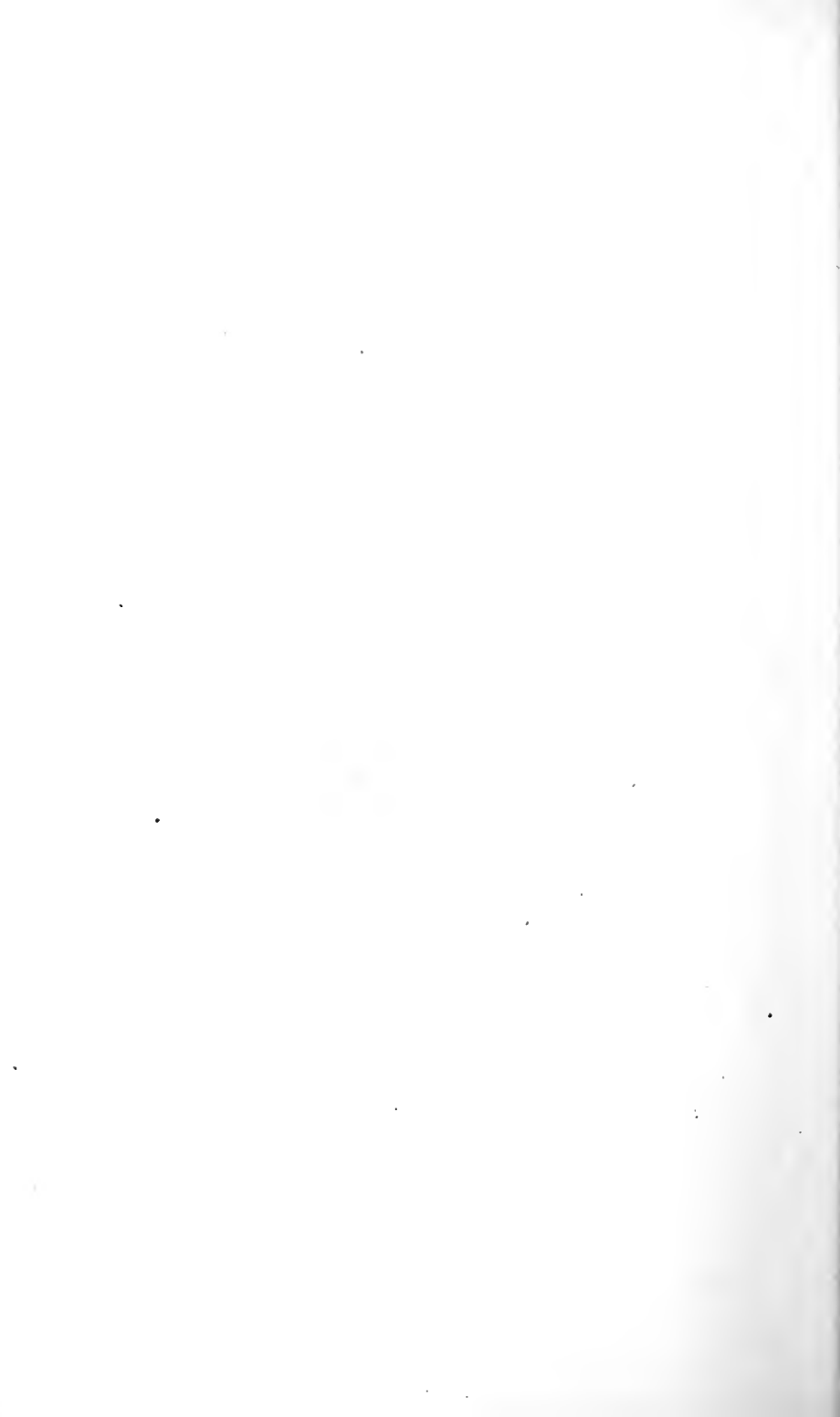


SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT,

Showing the Balances in all the Funds, and the Amount Total in the State Treasury, October 31, 1869.

Funds.	Balances.
General Fund.....	\$168,486 52
School Fund	67,355 34
Interest and Sinking Fund, 1857.....	124,199 77
Interest and Sinking Fund, 1860.....	4,645 29
State Capitol Fund.....	5,220 21
Military Fund.....	1,797 29
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	16,415 09
Pacific Railroad Fund.....	27,139 26
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	41,310 54
State Prison Building Fund	185 49
State School Land Fund.....	12,542 85
State University Fund.....	309 61
State Library Fund	3,403 42
Hospital Fund	79,149 70
Supreme Court Library Fund	24 25
Insane Asylum Fund.....	6 21
Swamp Land Fund.....	5,192 63
Soldiers' Relief Fund.....	3,814 47
Soldiers' Bounty Fund.....	5,596 79
Line Officers' Fund.....	1,598 10
Harbor Protection Fund.....	110,627 07
War Bond Fund.....	2,554 82
Wharf and Dock Fund.....	13,051 23
Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund	6,121 85
Swamp Land District No. 1.....	119 43
Swamp Land District No. 2.....	136 15
Swamp Land District No. 5.....	168 10
Swamp Land District No. 6.....	37 54
Swamp Land District No. 7.....	150 78
Swamp Land District No. 8.....	60 40
Swamp Land District No. 16.....	1,051 26
Swamp Land District No. 18.....	173 99
Swamp Land District No. 38.....	66 60
Swamp Land District No. 41.....	100 44
Swamp Land District No. 43.....	99 48
Swamp Land District No. 45.....	21 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....	152 59
Swamp Land District No. 48.....	344 08
Swamp Land District No. 49.....	18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.....	27 29
Swamp Land District No. 64.....	1,728 39
Amount total.....	\$712,238 95

NOTE.—The above balances consist, in coin, \$590,054 93; United States legal tender notes, \$122,184 02. Total, \$712,238 95.





R E P O R T

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF CALIFORNIA,

FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1867, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

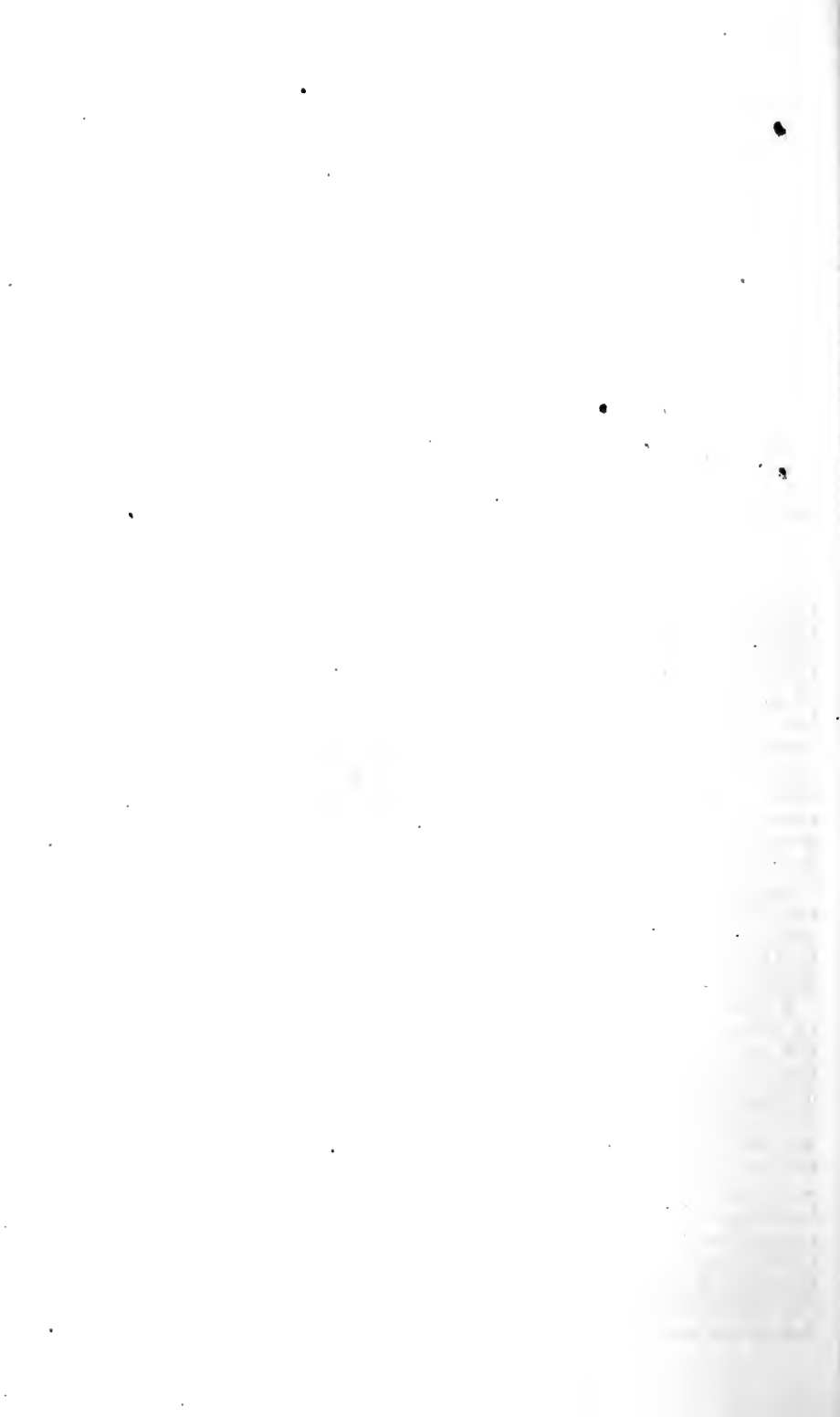
To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the official transactions of this office from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General and Register of State Land Office. .



REPORT.

Allow me, in the first place, to call your attention to the State lands; I will show the amount sold and the approximate amount remaining unsold, etc.:

Of the grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, there has been located, since the beginning of my term of office (December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-two acres; of this amount six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five acres have been approved by me, and in almost every case the first payment of twenty per cent. of the principal and ten per cent. per annum interest on the balance has been paid. There remains in this office applied for, unapproved, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres; this can be approved as soon as the proper certificates from the United States Land Offices can be obtained. (I will refer to this subject hereafter). The six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five acres already approved, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounts to seven hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars (disregarding fractions); twenty per cent. of this amount is one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars, and ten per cent. on the balance of the principal, six hundred and three thousand four hundred and five dollars, is sixty thousand three hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents.

The nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounts to one million two hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars; twenty per cent. of this, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars, and ten per cent. per annum on the balance, will amount to ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents per annum. As soon as the nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres are approved there will be an income of interest to the School Fund, on sales made since the beginning of my term of office (or December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents; to this amount add about twenty thousand dollars interest on sales made prior to that date, and we have one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars per annum income to the School Fund from this source alone.

The above calculation is based upon the assumption that purchasers will continue to pay ten per cent. per annum interest, instead of paying the whole amount down; they rarely pay the whole, but generally prefer to buy on credit. As sales are being made every day on credit, which more than doubles the payments in full, we can safely rely on a yearly income of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars from this grant, for some time to come. The nine hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres can be approved so that the twenty per cent. of the principal and ten per cent. interest on the balance will be due and payable by the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy. If proper legislation can be had in time it will be done as soon as the proper certificates can be obtained from the Registers of the United States Land Offices.

The Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight made it my duty to apply to the local United States Registers for information concerning the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in their respective districts, and to procure a certificate as to their condition. I made the application in accordance with the Act, and received the proper certificates from the Registers of Humboldt, Visalia, and Sacramento Land Districts. The Registers of the above named districts sent with the certificates their bills for doing the work, which, in my opinion, was made out in accordance with the State law and the regulations of the General Land Office at Washington.

These bills were certified to as being correct by me, and sent to the Board of Examiners, who refused to allow them for the reason that "no money had been appropriated to pay the bills." The Registers of the other districts, knowing the facts above stated, refused to send the certificates; so the locations stand unapproved. The purchasers, when they desire so to do, could procure these certificates at their own expense, but as it is to their interest to delay approval so that payment would be deferred, they seldom trouble themselves about them.

The Registers should be paid at once; it is doing them a great injustice, and the State an injury, to delay this matter.

The School Fund is losing the interest on about one million dollars by the refusal to pay these bills, which, in the aggregate, would not amount to ten thousand dollars.

There is no necessity for a change in the law, for it already authorizes the payment of their bills; it is only necessary to appropriate the money.

The amount of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections remaining unsold about equals that already disposed of, but of course it is not so valuable. I think that there yet remains to be sold, of this grant, one million acres, from which the State can realize one dollar and a quarter per acre, if managed properly. We have disposed of but little in the mining and timbered portion of the State. This is owing to surveys of the United States not having been made there. The surveys are being pushed forward as fast as possible by the United States Surveyor-General.

In another part of this report I will make some suggestions respecting our land interest in the mining counties.

OTHER GRANTS.

The five hundred thousand acre grant has all been sold; of this two hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-two and sixty one-hundredths acres have been certified to the State by the department at Washington.

The seventy-two section grant has all been disposed of; but little of it has been listed to the State. The ten section grant is all sold; one thousand two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths acres have been certified over.

The one hundred and fifty thousand acres granted to the State for Agricultural College purposes is in the hands of the Regents of the State University, and therefore I cannot give any information concerning this grant.

The amount of swamp and overflowed land sold since the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is seven hundred and ten thousand six hundred and ninety-nine and eighty-six one-hundredths acres; amount sold prior to that date, two million three hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight; total, three million one hundred and one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven and ninety-one one-hundredths acres. Seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-two and thirty-two one-hundredths acres have been listed.

There are several thousand acres in dispute between the State and the United States, upon which evidence as to its character was taken before the United States Surveyor-General, under the Act of Congress, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

This evidence was written down and forwarded, in some of the cases, to the authorities at Washington, but no decision has been made yet. There are other cases which should be adjusted by the United States authorities as soon as possible, so that purchasers can have their titles settled. It is over nineteen years since this grant was made to the State, yet not one-fourth of it has been listed; some plan should be adopted to have this work done at once. My predecessor, Surveyor-General Houghton, recommended in his report that the State employ an attorney to attend to this matter, who resides at Washington. This, in my opinion, is the only way we can ever have our claims adjusted. We are morally bound to protect purchasers of swamp and overflowed land, and every effort should be made to have their rights respected.

THE LAND LAWS.

I would recommend some changes in the present law, which my experience of two years teaches me should be made. Section twenty-three of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight should be changed so that a purchaser could make payment of principal and interest on school land to any County Treasurer in the State. It is not always convenient to go to the county seat of the county in which the land is situated, to make payment. I see nothing in the present law to prevent parties from doing so now; but some lawyers entertain doubts, however, as the legality of doing so. Section fifty-three reads as follows: "Whenever any resident of this State desires to purchase any of the other lands of this State mentioned in section fifty-two of this Act (evidently meaning section fifty-one), except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, he or she shall make an affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that he or she is a citizen of the United States, or if a foreigner, then that he has filed his intention of becoming a citizen, a resident of the State, of lawful age; that he or she desires to purchase said land (giving a description by legal subdivisions) under the provisions of this Act, and that there is no improvements of any kind on said land other than those of the applicant," etc. It will be seen that the purchaser of lieu land is not required to swear that he has not entered any portion of the sixteenth

and thirty-sixth sections, which, together with that now sought to be purchased, shall exceed three hundred and twenty acres, as is the case in locating the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections proper. The consequence of this omission is, speculators could take as much as they choose in their own name. Many of them have taken advantage of this omission. This should be amended as soon as possible, and I would here recommend an amendment to the law so as to prevent speculation in school lands.

The law should be so amended as to prevent any but actual settlers from obtaining title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. This can only be done by changing the law so that title shall issue only to an actual settler, one who has resided on the land at least three years, or the heirs of such person, and can prove that he has at least five hundred dollars worth of improvements on the land. In the mines the Surveyor-General should be allowed discretionary power as to the sale of lands; should he find rich quartz veins, copper lodes or other valuable mineral, he should be allowed to sell such lands to the highest bidder—always given settlers preference. Some plan should be adopted to dispose of the mineral school lands properly, so that they can be sold for what they are worth. Many sections in the mines will be found to be entirely valueless, while others will be worth many thousands of dollars, on account of timber and mineral to be found upon them.

I am informed that an effort will be made in the next Legislature to separate the offices of Surveyor-General and Register of the Land Office. No greater piece of folly could be committed than to separate these two offices. They are so intimately and inseparably connected that it would work great mischief to separate them. In the first place, it would cost the State about ten thousand dollars to copy the maps and books which would be actually necessary if the offices are separated. Besides this useless expenditure, there would be another salaried officer to draw four thousand dollars per annum.

But the greatest objection to separating the two offices is, it would create so much confusion that the public interest would certainly suffer. There is no more use for two officers to perform the duties of Register and Surveyor-General than there is for two Controllers.

The great bulk of the work of the Surveyor General's office has been done, and from this time the work will steadily decrease, so that one officer can easily perform the duties of both offices.

The movement is gotten up for the benefit of some political aspirant, and I trust the Legislature will not countenance this new scheme to fleece the already over-taxed people of this State, who, in my humble opinion, will object to this utterly useless waste of their money.

The swamp land law needs some changes, which will be suggested to the Legislature by those interested in the reclamation of this class of land.

From the statistical tables it will be seen that the agricultural counties are in a flourishing condition, and that their population is increasing rapidly.

The mining counties, I am sorry to say, do not show many signs of progress; in fact, most of them are fast losing their population. This state of things can be attributed to two causes, viz: the decrease of the gold yield in the mines, and the increasing importance of the agricultural interest in the valleys.

The mining counties can yet be saved, if Congress would pass an Act throwing the lands in the mines into market. This is their only hope.

People will not settle on and improve lands to which they can get no title; and if they do, the land upon which they live cannot be taxed, because they have no title to it. Throw them into market, or rather open them to pre-emption, so the settlers can own the land upon which they settle, and you will then see a new order of things in the mining counties.

If these lands are open to pre-emption, the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevadas, in a very few years, will become the vineyard of the State. It is the opinion of many of our wine growers that the grapes grown in the foot-hills are superior for wine making to those grown in the valleys. The vine certainly flourishes there as well as it does anywhere in the State, and some of the finest wine ever made on this coast was made from the grape grown in the foot-hills. Superior qualities of fruit and vegetables are produced there. Our best apples and peaches are grown in the mining counties. All kinds of grain and grass are produced in the mining region. Another advantage is, they have plenty of wood and fine water, and a healthy climate.

Our Legislature should memorialize Congress to have the whole of the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas surveyed and opened to pre-emption. This will soon put our mining counties on a good footing again. The timber and pasturage in them alone will be of great importance in a few years. There is great injustice done our mining counties, which I wish to call your attention to, and which, I think, should be remedied at once. The cattle and sheep raisers in the valley counties, in many instances, drive their cattle and sheep to the mountains in the spring, and keep them there until they are driven out by the snow in the fall; but in almost every case they have their stock assessed in the valley counties, where taxes are lower, before starting to the mountains. The consequence is, the rich valley county gets the taxes, while the mountain county, that feeds the stock eight months in the year, receives nothing. This is decidedly unjust, and should be corrected. The mountain county is as much entitled to the benefit of her pasturage as the valley to her wheat. This is practiced to a very great extent in Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties; and as the fact is well known to the representatives of these counties, it is to be hoped they will have this evil remedied.

The statistical tables show the number of acres cultivated and number of bushels raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. They also show the number of acres sown in wheat and barley in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. It is to be regretted that the statistics of these important products of the State cannot be had for publication the year that they are produced, but this cannot be done until the law is changed so as to allow the assessments to be made later in the year.

The tables show that about twenty million bushels of wheat was produced in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. They also show that this was produced from about one million acres of land. All the counties reported except Shasta and part of El Dorado. This shows that our State produces about twenty bushels to the acre. Compare this with the product of some of the great wheat growing States of the East: First, compare with Illinois; she produced, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, a favorable year, a little over eleven bushels to the acre; Indiana, about the same; Ohio, thirteen; Missouri, about fourteen; Minnesota and Nebraska, fifteen each; New York and Iowa, fourteen; Arkansas,

thirteen; Vermont runs up to sixteen, while Tennessee, a wheat growing State, can only produce a little over six; Kentucky only eight and a half, and Kansas only five. California, without extra care, averages four bushels more than the highest, and her flour is worth fifty cents more per barrel in the market than that of any other State in the Union. I am of the opinion that twenty bushels per acre is a low estimate for California; it certainly fell short of the average last year, but may not be short for a period of ten years. The crop this year, from all the information at hand, will not average quite as high per acre as it did in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The wheat crop in the San Joaquin Valley, this year, was fully up to last years' yield; but in some of the "Bay Counties" the rust was very destructive this year. I attribute this to "overcropping." Our farmers will find that their lands must have rest, or the crop must be changed to remedy this evil. The lands of Napa, Solano, Alameda, San Joaquin, and perhaps other counties, are feeling sensibly the evil of "overcropping."

Our barley production, which is a substitute for corn and oats in the East, for feed, is next to wheat in importance. The crop, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, amounted to seven million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight bushels, averaging a little over twenty bushels to the acre. This grain is used extensively in breweries, in the manufacture of beer, and the raising of it is about as profitable as the raising of wheat. It does not impoverish the land to the extent that wheat does, nor does it require so much care. There were seventy-nine thousand and sixty-four acres of oats sown in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, producing two million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine bushels.

Indian corn is not extensively raised in this State; only a few favored spots have been planted. It requires too much care to be profitably produced here.

Wool growing is one of the most important as well as one of the most profitable branches of industry that our people are engaged in. In eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the number of sheep in the State, as shown by the Assessor's returns, was one million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven. The wool clip returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was six million seven hundred and fifteen thousand and forty-nine pounds; number of sheep in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight. The average price of wool in the market is about sixteen cents per pound. Our sheep-raisers are improving their stock by crossing them with the blooded stock of the Eastern States and Europe. The western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is extensively used for summer sheep pasture, and in the winter they are driven to the unoccupied lands, and in some cases the stubble fields of the valleys; the grasses of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada are abundant and nutritious in the summer. This portion of our State will, in a few years, be the only summer pasture our sheep-raisers will have.

Wine making seems to be steadily on the increase. Number of gallons returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (product of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; number of vines in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twenty million one hundred and forty-two thousand; number of gallons made in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred

and sixty-four; number of vines returned in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twenty-two million four hundred and two thousand five hundred and ninety.

Los Angeles County takes the lead in wine making; her soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growing of the vine, the California variety of grape being mostly cultivated, but several foreign varieties have been successfully raised in this county. Sonoma is next to Los Angeles. The climate in the valley around the Town of Sonoma, although five hundred miles further north, is similar to that of Los Angeles, and their productions, with few exceptions, are the same. The vine seems to do well in all the counties—it flourishes wherever planted; but I am fully convinced that the foot-hills of our mining counties are better adapted to wine making than the valleys. All we want to make California a great wine making State is experience—men who understand the manufacturing of it. There are few of our people who have had sufficient experience in the business.

Silk growing is attracting some attention, but it is only an experiment thus far. There is no question as to the production of silk on this coast; the only question is, will it remunerate the silk growers? The mulberry grows as well here as it does anywhere on the globe, and the silk worm seems to be as healthy and prolific as in any silk growing country, but inexperience in the management of them is a serious drawback to our silk growers.

Fruit of almost every variety grows to an astonishing size all over the State. In the Counties of Los Angeles and San Diego many of the tropical fruits are successfully produced—oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pomegranates and olives—all of them in the open air. It is truly astonishing to see how young fruit trees will bear on this coast. For instance: A pear tree three years old can often be seen loaded down with fruit; apples the same; peach will bear at two years; vines two years—often at one. The size and fine flavor of the fruits of California has a fame throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world, and, from the display made at our fairs, she fully deserves the reputation of being the finest fruit country under the sun.

You will observe that the returns from the County of Stanislaus are the same that they were last year. The reason for this is, the Assessor returned last year's product of grain instead of the product of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. This year he assessed the county too early to get at the quantity of grain raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The Assessor evidently misunderstood the instructions last year. The tables contain other discrepancies which need explanation. The total valuation of real estate in eighteen hundred sixty-eight was one hundred and fourteen million two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars; for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, valuation is one hundred and thirty-seven million one hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars. Valuation of improvements in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is put down at seventeen million five hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven they are eighteen million ninety-eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars. Personal property in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was valued at ninety-four million two hundred and thirteen thousand and thirty-four dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at eighty-six million eight hundred and nine thousand and six dollars (a difference in favor of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight of eight million dollars). The total valuation for

eighteen hundred and sixty-eight foots up two hundred and twenty-six million thirty-three thousand and ninety-eight dollars; in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and forty-seven million seventy-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Some of the Assessors have evidently returned the valuation of real estate and improvements together. In several of the counties, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no valuation for improvements is returned; if they were, they must have been added to the real estate valuation. This year no real estate valuation is returned from the Counties of San Diego or Shasta, and no valuation for improvements in San Francisco for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The improvements have been added to the real estate in San Francisco, as they were in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The total valuation of property is correct, as made by the Assessors, but I think far below the actual value.

IMMIGRATION.

A few remarks on this important subject would not be out of place in this report. The valley of the San Joaquin, stretching three hundred miles southward, with an average width of thirty miles, is capable of sustaining a population of one hundred thousand. The Sacramento Valley, lying in a northerly direction from Sacramento, will sustain as many or more than the San Joaquin. The western slope of the Sierra Nevada can more than quadruple its present population.

The rolling hills belonging to the two coast ranges can sustain a pastoral population of many thousands. The valleys of Napa, San José, Suisun and Sonoma, can comfortably support ten times their present population. The Counties of Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta, with their inexhaustible forests of timber, rich soil and pasturage, will give employment to tens of thousands of industrious people. The Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, with their semi-tropical climate and excellent soil, will furnish homes for as many inhabitants as the whole of New England now contains.

The question we now have to deal with is, as to the best plan to be adopted to get emigrants to come to our State. In my opinion, the Legislature should take the matter in hand, and make some provision to encourage emigration. A few hundred thousand dollars could be profitably expended in this laudable enterprise. Agencies should be established in England, Ireland, France and Germany. Most of the Western States have these agencies there, and California should have her's. The emigrant will find, on his arrival here, that the price of land around the Bay of San Francisco is high, entirely out of his reach, but lands in the valleys not bordering on the bay are not unreasonably high. In San Joaquin County good agricultural lands can be bought for from seven dollars to thirty dollars per acre; in Stanislaus County, at from five dollars to twenty-five dollars per acre; in Merced, at from five dollars to twenty dollars per acre; in Fresno, from two and one-half dollars to ten dollars per acre; in Tulare and Kern, about the same as in Fresno. These counties are all in the San Joaquin Valley, and for productions they have no superior anywhere. In Los Angeles and San Diego lands are reasonably low. In Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity Counties, the improved lands are high, but there are thousands of acres of unoccupied land that the settler can get for one dollar and a quarter per acre, with fine timber, water and grass. The grant to the Southern

Pacific Railroad being annulled, millions of acres of good land are now subject to private entry in the San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys. (The Tulare is a continuation of the San Joaquin.)

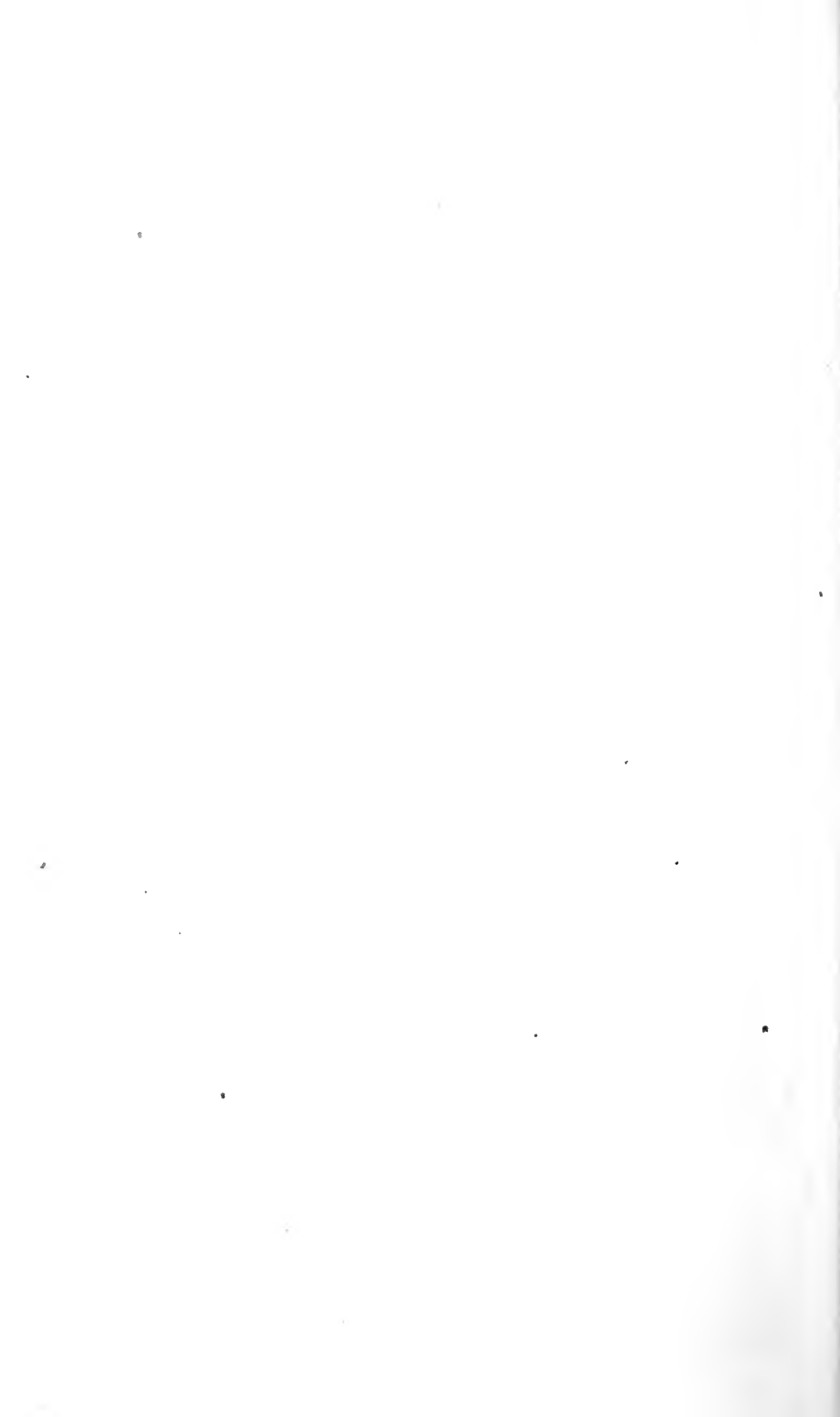
Maps showing these valleys and the unoccupied land of the State should be made for distribution. The State should use every exertion to promote immigration of the industrious classes from Europe. We want workers; we have non-producers enough here already; we have doctors, lawyers, clerks and politicians in abundance; we now want farmers, mechanics, artisans and wine growers; all of this class can find profitable employment here, and in a very short time can make comfortable homes for themselves and their families. I deem it my duty, in connection with the foregoing, to call your attention to the evil of land monopolies. This is, and has been, the great drawback to the settling of our fair State. The evil has existed so long that it would, at first glance, seem too late to remedy it, but such is not the case. Congress should be asked to pass an Act withdrawing all of her public domain from private entry. It should be sold only to *actual settlers*. The whole of the vast tract restored along the Southern Pacific Railroad will be bought by speculators, unless it is withdrawn from market. This Congress can do early this session; if done, it will be of untold benefit to this State. There should be no delay in this matter. To let this immense domain fall into the hands of speculators would be ten times worse than to give the alternate sections to the railroad company. Should the railroad company get an Act passed (the attempt will be made) by Congress, restoring these lands to them, it should be on the condition that they should be compelled to sell the land to actual settlers at a price fixed, say two dollars and fifty cents per acre. I have, as well as I possibly could, pointed out some of our advantages; I have also shown some of our drawbacks. I leave it to you and the Legislature to suggest and apply the remedies.

STATE BOUNDARY.

The eastern boundary of this State should be run and marked out. The recent discovery of mines along the line makes it necessary to have this line finished. The initial point on the Colorado River is fixed and permanently established, and the line has been run southward from Lake Bigler to the White Mountains in Mono County, and about two hundred and ninety miles remains to be run.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

I have not been called upon to establish any of the county boundaries. I would recommend that if any changes are made in the county lines, that they be made to conform to the United States section and township lines, where streams are not taken for boundaries.



STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1867.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1867, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, except the County of San Mateo, one township in El Dorado County and one in Calaveras County.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.....	Acres of land cultivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1868	Acres of wheat sown in 1868..	Acres of barley sown in 1868..
			Acres....	Bushels.	Acres....	Bushels.			
Alameda	125,581	90,666	59,801	1,322,454	14,751	475,702	98,753	69,400	18,180
Alpine.....	13,000	500	75	1,000	200	3,000	500	75	200
Anador	60,700	18,050	2,654	50,000	3,280	69,560			
Butte	240,664	42,966	20,630	482,470	10,422	220,350			
Calaveras	38,000	11,750	210	2,550	1,460	6,400			
Colusa	128,760	52,315	25,300	708,400	25,000	875,000			
Contra Costa.....	82,157	52,314	39,859	692,480	10,166	287,120	69,906	43,505	20,083
Del Norte.....	4,860	1,978	411	9,982	158	6,210	1,001	374	171
El Dorado.....	82,996	15,520	943	6,278	534	7,000			
Fresno	8,673	4,000	375	7,457	570	15,755	5,000	1,236	2,222
Humboldt.....	28,408	12,127	1,342	32,314	387	16,254	11,812	1,194	568
Inyo.....	3,500	2,080	343	8,090	378	9,747	730	208	240
Kern.....	3,750	2,400	200	5,217	883	24,893			
Klamath.....	3,201	1,500	62	1,080	15	240	1,429	601	19
Lake	11,030	8,730	4,169	62,299	1,917	24,362	6,405	3,075	1,728
Lassen	13,371	3,691	622	8,563	2,558	66,798			
Los Angeles.....	17,300	15,000	800	19,200	4,400	154,000	19,600	765	6,000
Marin	181,465	33,257	3,936	102,240	1,278	38,246			
Mariposa	24,999	4,084	1,235	5,309	2,344	7,816	3,665	829	1,669
Mendocino	135,000	46,000	15,600	200,840	4,340	127,500	41,000	11,000	4,000

Merced	135,000	20,000	3,000	45,000	5,000	125,000	31,000	12,000	7,676
Mono.....	11,720	2,495	393	7,268	408	7,560	3,347	786	408
Monterey	118,490	40,450	5,700	226,750	27,500	1,723,200	54,564	29,389	13,875
Napa.....	95,200	41,100	37,410	592,323	1,750	53,000	39,900	36,045	2,570
Nevada.....	58,575	23,250	675	12,000	100	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Placer	73,550	21,000	8,170	65,300	2,705	23,400	11,250	6,375	2,330
Plumas.....	45,632	2,200	951	14,541	62	1,990	2,000	850	50
Sacramento.....	210,148	75,274	8,852	131,000	18,000	375,000	52,607	7,632	28,195
San Bernardino	14,642	12,000	2,500	50,000	6,000	120,000	12,500	2,400	6,500
San Diego.....	2,300	1,950	400	8,000	1,270	31,750	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	18,500	3,200	20	500	300	5,000	3,200	20	300
San Joaquin.....	268,000	126,000	91,800	1,197,400	30,700	429,800	155,000	125,660	26,950
San Luis Obispo.....	43,085	3,623	1,210	11,210	735	30,400	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	16,244	7,200	1,500	1,200	2,200	6,800	11,500	1,500	2,200
Santa Clara.....	467,931	125,740	80,339	1,229,309	9,210	170,400	138,330	88,860	8,280
Santa Cruz.....	50,785	17,405	7,039	166,676	1,997	62,680	15,033	7,041	2,956
Shasta.....	59,480	33,621	7,421	86,429	7,325	187,215	33,621	7,421	7,325
Sierra	13,920	1,495	206	3,780	365	8,845	1,430	206	367
Siskiyou	63,052	18,424	6,321	126,420	2,234	66,920	18,424	6,321	2,234
Solano.....	192,988	76,739	61,329	1,454,836	13,605	348,980	73,660	54,738	13,098
Sonoma.....	446,963	246,063	123,814	1,079,181	15,405	279,156	243,465	120,670	14,857
Stanislaus	120,594	200,456	144,852	2,317,632	42,748	854,960	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	112,619	93,734	31,585	237,167	29,636	431,461	38,864	20,700	15,788
Tehama.....	79,515	26,816	14,520	300,000	7,213	15,100	109,264	30,000	11,325
Trinity	10,926	3,753	960	11,370	198	1,487	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	15,681	5,310	2,636	39,884	3,757	65,584	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	40,110	13,600	1,950	19,600	3,550	18,500	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	96,416	73,245	51,575	1,071,730	11,050	172,684	78,750	63,970	10,110
Yuba.....	58,842	22,613	7,193	143,000	6,200	150,300	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,136,523	1,757,684	882,888	14,432,883	336,723	8,200,075	1,397,537	792,842	202,474

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	2,583	54,906	15	300	394	14,920	123	1,770	507	906
Alpine.....	45	470	.....	.....	55	700	.....	.....	6	125
Amador.....	66	.....	13	90	450	13,400	8	200	5	150
Butte.....	456	10,707	50	1,050	293	10,145	.....	.....	21	400
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	200	7,000	.....	.....	185	3,700	2	40	3	90
Contra Costa.....	611	22,158	5	100	328	3,908	10	416	4	58
Del Norte.....	445	18,661	.....	.....	8	320	.....	.....	238	5,715
El Dorado.....	203	890	127	565	50	860	.....	.....	5	90
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,178	.....	.....	1	26
Humboldt.....	3,698	165,472	.....	.....	315	7,555	7	155	703	30,034
Inyo.....	55	368	.....	.....	249	7,600	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Kern.....	60	1,800	.....	.....	53	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	45	950	12	71	44	369	1	18	27	648
Lake.....	232	3,873	17	197	392	7,324	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Lassen.....	469	11,385	.....	.....	5	105	.....	.....	9	251
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	35	700	5,300	238,500	50	1,500	20	500
Marin.....	12,460	513,678	15	462	30	684	.....	.....	19	540
Mariposa.....	261	372	142	218	33	415	.....	.....	2	80
Mendocino.....	10,800	34,000	.....	.....	760	22,800	.....	.....	160	3,800

Merced	163	2,805	1	10	978	29,340	14	23	1½	25
Mono	150	5,700	15	458	325	10,200	50	1,375	520	15,100
Monterey	1,045	32,440	5	60	630	17,000	1	14	4	65
Napa				10					15	
Nevada				400	15	150			4	115
Placer	760	1,300	274		4	1,000	6	150		
Plumas	979	29,965			2,634	50,000	30	915	21	635
Sacramento	1,550	31,000	30	510	2,200	50,000				
San Bernardino	9	130	6	120	300	12,000			12	260
San Diego									21	300
San Francisco	600	35,000			945	19,900			12	700
San Joaquin	7	260	35	386	890	30,360			10	40
San Luis Obispo	30		3				4	40		
San Mateo										
Santa Barbara	150				160	16,000			10	100
Santa Clara	500	58,000	120	1,560	202	2,272	4	65	1	600
Santa Cruz	719	24,826	52	1,010	457	14,985	162	1,585		
Shasta	1,244	11,460	74	520	980	181,145			26	487
Sierra	220	7,200								
Siskiyou	3,004	90,120	34	1,190	84	2,520	14	252	5	100
Solano	400	9,500			75	1,635				
Sonoma	10,850	274,932	179	1,743	3,715	98,537	3	47	28	1,250
Stanislaus					100	2,000				
Sutter	239	5,615	56	984	706	20,065	90	1,358	4	101
Tehama	76	2,850			110	2,280				
Trinity	107	2,025			31	710			12	389
Tulare	27	550	12	260	374	8,515				
Tuolumne	25	245	36	347	104	400			30	
Yolo	40	1,420	47	1,550	140	2,340	5	100	22	560
Yuba	700	20,650	85	1,200	504	14,550	10	250	11	236
Totals	66,278	1,216,977	1,495	16,071	25,670	971,055	680½	10,275	2,512½	64,470

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Aeres.....	Pounds	Aeres.....	Bushels	Aeres.....	Bushels	Aeres.....	Bushels	Aeres.....	Bushels
Alameda.....			589	5,970			895	69,020	4	500
Alpine.....			6	50			80	6,900		
Amador.....			9	320	1	80	160	5,700	4	600
Butte.....	10	21,700	47	1,300			140	19,410	34	3,930
Calaveras.....			15	500			52	4,600		
Colusa.....			3	78	3	275	20	1,800	9	540
Contra Costa.....			257	12,508			56	5,141		
Del Norte.....			10	210			89	4,795		
El Dorado.....	3	4,000	15	228			81	5,460		
Fresno.....			1	56			100	3,865	14	590
Humboldt.....			23	80			1,360	282,106		
Inyo.....			20	286			50	760		
Kern.....			20	300			80	6,650	3	160
Klamath.....			11	350			68	2,620		
Lake.....							612	5,055		
Lassen.....			5	175			22	3,025		
Los Angeles.....	10	10,000	600	12,000	113	169,500	1,000	100,000	50	3,750
Marin.....			28	732			3,021	24,846		
Mariposa.....			5	163			54	3,855		
Mendocino.....							1,200	36,000		

Merced.....				1,400					24	4,800	12	1,350
Mono	1	30		97					100	4,889		
Monterey				52,800					1,320	315,500		
Napa.....				185					20	2,870		
Nevada.....									200	16,000		
Placer.....				80					105	4,500	4	381
Plumas									90	8,332		
Sacramento	11	12,000		3,124					122	12,565	243	35,785
San Bernardino.....				1,180					20	2,400	2	200
San Diego.....				525					21	1,260		
San Francisco.....				450					880	35,000		
San Joaquin.....				260					77	8,700	22	4,800
San Luis Obispo.....				10,123					200	9,480		
San Mateo												
Santa Barbara.....				24,600					35	6,000	10	90
Santa Clara.....				1,000					295	20,000	50	750
Santa Cruz.....				3,606					329	48,400		
Shasta	3	256		3,884					300	21,000	115	2,565
Sierra.....									62	5,800		
Siskiyou				300					200	30,000		
Solano												
Sonoma.....	2			260					6,336	168,840	3	60
Stanislaus.....									25	1,000		
Sutter.....				3,126					14	2,588	69	10,990
Tehama.....	28	300		314					60	9,412	16	3,012
Trinity.....		7,080		710					101	11,300		
Tulare.....				500					13	920	6	575
Tuolumne.....				150					37	2,720		
Yolo.....	45	22,640		894					90	4,480	41	2,460
Yuba.....				3,620					190	9,594	23	2,380
Totals.....	113½	78,006		149,893				341½	20,908	1,359,658	734	75,408

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BEETS.
	Aeres	Bushels	Aeres	Tons.....	Aeres	Pounds	Aeres	Pounds.....	Aeres	Pounds	Tons.....
Alameda	409	23,275	9,285	13,786	12	250	57	3,050	.....	.....	500
Alpine.....	1	20	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Anador	16	370	6,000	4,560	.....	.....	6	3,200	$\frac{3}{4}$	210	8
Butte	24	1,100	8,000	6,408	.....	.....	2	6,150	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,250	106
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	5,800	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Colusa.....	6	390	10,212	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Contra Costa.....	16	2,900	10,700	15,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618
Del Norte.....	2	113	265	301	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	400	1	190	62
El Dorado.....	8	150	6,881	5,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fresno.....	1	60	1,223	1,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	177	1,369	2,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	3	175	525	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kern	7	600	930	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Klamath.....	1	18	147	238	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	$\frac{1}{4}$	31	2,187	3,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	16
Lassen	1	60	1,323	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	25	6,250	320	800	.....	.....	50	50,000	15	8,250	20
Marin.....	7	298	10,463	13,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675
Mariposa	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	225	11,000	18,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	11,000	18,500	.....	.....	250	30,000	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Total of pumpkins and squashes	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons..	Acres of broom corn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese..	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres	Pounds						
Alameda.....	95	747	.....	.....	.....	70	141,600	7,800	266,000	4,570
Alpine.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	200	2,000	200
Amador.....	8	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	2,000	8,000	1,671
Butte.....	108	100	.....	.....	.....	2	56,750	500	185,800	18,730
Calaveras.....	9	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	1,325	47,000	5,000
Colusa.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	15	25,617	1,230	508,000	20,900
Contra Costa.....	703	2,010	.....	.....	.....	3	10,010	18,600	161,300	15,000
Del Norte.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,380	.....	3,740	1,260
El Dorado.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	100	.....	989
Fresno.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,395	.....	182,247	3,000
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,515	1,600	2,515	4,220
Inyo.....	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	1,500	.....	.....
Kern.....	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	10,000	121,113	2,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,980	.....	.....	878
Lake.....	149	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	.....	.....	27,652	74,200	20,388	11,589
Lassen.....	100	200	.....	.....	.....	2	32,450	10,000	16,000	160
Los Angeles.....	15	1,000	4	500	.....	25	25,000	10,000	450,000	75,000
Marin.....	340	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549,800	387,400	1,240	1,458
Mariposa.....	20	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,720	410	16,218	56
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	12,000	135,000	.....

Merced.....	3½	76	.....	.....	.....	7	7,290	2,200	363,797	14,400
Mono.....	21	160	.....	.....	.....	1	9,300	8,500	.....	600
Monterey.....	40	500	.....	.....	.....	8	670,000	195,000	557,000	17,800
Napa.....	22	135	.....	.....	.....	3	135,000	8,575	14,550	3,800
Nevada.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	3,500
Placer.....	103	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,600	1,500	68,000	10,200
Plumas.....	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,010	2,000	11,300	.....
Sacramento.....	122	1,538	333	.....	.....	734	267,000	6,400	219,500	12,170
San Bernardino.....	8	478	.....	.....	.....	17	15,690	10,050	41,400	53,700
San Diego.....	4	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170	2,000	.....	340
San Francisco.....	169	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	2,800	.....	150
San Joaquin.....	25	65	.....	.....	.....	½	200,509	17,000	133,000	3,000
San Luis Obispo.....	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,345	121,000	292,000	7,150
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	5	10	350	.....	.....	.....	3,400	5,500	692,385	2,500
Santa Clara.....	45	1,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,920	1,567,580	55,750	11,995
Santa Cruz.....	4	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,620	4,500	.....	4,365
Shasta.....	23	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,486	580	49,044	1,620
Sierra.....	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,360	2,000	.....	686
Siskiyou.....	35	75	.....	.....	.....	5	71,352	14,694	10,300	4,356
Solano.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22,130	1,600	57,075	3,080
Sonoma.....	17	819	.....	.....	.....	2	620,416	255,275	127,837	1,873
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10,500	5,220	835,000	77,600
Sutter.....	5	743	.....	.....	.....	354	82,000	6,000	125,000	13,704
Tehama.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	80	20,800	1,540	428,690	5,420
Trinity.....	60	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	100	.....	980
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	13,415	1,250	337,360	9,755
Tuolumne.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	.....	8,500	1,200
Yolo.....	34	426	2,300	.....	.....	.....	53,070	3,650	152,000	15,942
Yuba.....	8	200	.....	.....	.....	6	32,700	964	39,000	8,600
Totals.....	2,504	12,097½	4½	550	3,043	1,419½	4,964,213	2,780,338	6,715,049	455,455

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees.	Number of olive trees...	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees.	Number of gooseberry bushes	Number of raspberry bushes	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines...
Alameda.....	7	6	600	135	1,000	400	35,000	46,000	250,000	184,000
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	150	100	.....
Amador	140	20	280	370	850	300	10,000	13,000	113,000	1,140,000
Butte.....	195	34	7	380	800	30	3,500	1,600	132,000	459,000
Calaveras.....	20	.....	17	550	75	500	1,500	20,000	630,000	457,000
Colusa.....	12	.....	.....	30	25	16	12	123	364	63,500
Contra Costa.....	86	87	100	48	316	159	4,851	5,923	716	298,752
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	685	19,112	10,650	.....
El Dorado.....	7	.....	34	27	320	240	4,300	14,300	168,000	1,353,000
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	250	5,520
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41	3,951	46,086	47,970	260
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	175
Kern.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	518	5,382	11,966	.....
Lake	1	.....	13	1	145	35	291	333	23,272	15,146
Lassen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	500	1,000	3,000	1,500
Los Angeles.....	15,000	1,500	75	250	500	3,000	.....	.....	140,000	3,838,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	4	10	35	7	500	250	600	12,000
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	70	20	.....	320	1,470	1,800,000	84,000
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	20,000	10,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy.....	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle....	Number of oxen.....	Total number of neat cattle.....
Alameda.....	12,500	2,400	8,464	920	14	4,875	2,050	2,230	480	9,635
Alpine.....	.....	.....	180	12	4	490	150	100	75	725
Amador.....	64,800	810	3,600	460	23	2,760	2,050	1,100	320	6,230
Butte.....	54,780	2,845	5,680	700	86	2,800	2,850	3,000	144	8,794
Calaveras.....	38,300	910	2,220	200	17	1,400	1,000	2,570	240	5,210
Colusa.....	73	.....	7,642	690	25	13,890	7,817	4,712	265	26,624
Contra Costa.....	59,838	.....	6,300	402	38	5,907	3,894	2,875	203	12,883
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	612	80	2	675	586	1,121	121	2,503
El Dorado.....	159,530	7,375	2,680	314	42	2,650	2,100	1,790	435	6,975
Fresno.....	.....	.....	2,975	240	70	14,334	7,260	2,559	266	24,819
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	4,671	742	13	6,003	5,235	2,504	571	14,313
Inyo.....	.....	.....	1,247	176	90	287	211	1,280	286	2,064
Kern.....	.....	.....	3,550	164	118	7,023	6,000	10,000	439	23,462
Klamath.....	300	.....	340	419	10	462	410	832	80	1,784
Lake.....	.....	.....	1,955	115	6	1,398	1,488	576	169	3,631
Lassen.....	.....	.....	1,375	83	2	800	1,492	1,500	250	4,042
Los Angeles.....	760,000	77,000	12,000	2,000	200	2,900	2,070	7,000	560	12,530
Marin.....	1,500	.....	2,560	126	6	14,579	2,135	2,850	687	20,250
Mariposa.....	3,967	.....	1,612	280	96	1,517	1,517	3,100	402	6,536
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	20	5,000	4,000	6,000	700	15,700

Merced	14,000	1,000	2,874	236	44	19,915	7,585	2,148	19	29,667
Mono			661	44	24	576	513	137	339	1,565
Monterey	2,000	400	5,038	271	11	3,844	2,411	8,417	97	14,769
Napa	113,000	12,050	4,930	318	30	2,772	2,355	2,545	148	7,820
Nevada	13,500	1,200	2,150	175	4	1,475	250	900	624	3,249
Placer	39,500	4,670	2,370	325	11	1,240	970	840	370	3,420
Plumas			1,528	201	20	1,626	1,300	2,648	236	5,810
Sacramento	56,180	2,568	7,300	1,400	32	5,873	3,835	2,042	329	12,080
San Bernardino	40,635	3,340	3,219	368	40	2,435	2,250	1,071	212	5,968
San Diego	2,820		4,275	474	46	1,200	1,200	18,844	243	21,487
San Francisco			8,100	200	.....	3,130	85	60	45	3,320
San Joaquin	20,000	800	11,675	972	12	4,500	3,200	9,761	326	17,787
San Luis Obispo			900	167	30	2,600	861	55	59	3,575
San Mateo .....					.....				.....
Santa Barbara	16,800	500	4,093	218	47	6,869	1,920	2,642	160	11,592
Santa Clara	37,100	9,550	9,512	670	10	5,810	3,930	9,036	311	19,087
Santa Cruz	8,100		1,543	95	4	1,600	1,372	1,715	341	5,028
Shasta	7,020	1,940	1,437	1,760	18	2,040	1,356	1,488	502	5,386
Sierra	700		418	102	33	743	653	876	264	2,536
Siskiyou	2,100		4,947	823	35	2,984	1,369	13,370	387	18,110
Solano	49,697	14,340	3,620	640	6	2,850	2,006	1,612	83	6,551
Sonoma	176,347	4,454	10,502	854	39	9,972	8,405	8,418	442	27,237
Stanislaus	10,000	900	6,136	620	40	3,412	3,008	4,000	.....	10,420
Sutter	10,145	4,856	4,192	436	16	2,053	1,771	1,589	210	6,223
Tehama	8,000	300	4,122	347	5	4,000	2,000	800	70	6,870
Trinity		200	500	170	8	700	500	650	170	2,020
Tulare			6,700	310	25	2,125	37,239	1,693	442	41,499
Tuolumne	42,260	1,043	1,450	150	76	1,600	1,070	770	180	3,620
Yolo	20,000	3,378	7,190	930	26	2,330	1,365	1,945	170	5,810
Yuba	33,300	4,210	1,800	500	42	1,830	1,160	2,010	160	5,160
Totals	1,884,792	163,031	209,847	24,009	1,616	186,364	150,259	159,781	13,072	503,046

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.....	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.....	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens.....	Number of turkeys.....	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees.
Alameda.....	55,700	.....	9,000	289,000	8,200	3,600	14,000	783
Alpine.....	300	30	250	500	100	.....	25	28
Amador.....	7,600	125	3,500	15,000	2,000	1,000	1,100	602
Butte.....	64,000	39	14,500	230,000	4,000	300	700	1,760
Calaveras.....	9,000	3,120	6,000	11,000	400	400	600	327
Colusa.....	150,000	.....	32,600	28,000	3,250	175	900	1,805
Contra Costa.....	101,228	16	17,800	20,358	9,000	858	1,378	1,205
Del Norte.....	1,306	.....	1,709	1,524	37	42	135	144
El Dorado.....	5,000	430	4,000	15,000	850	400	300	950
Fresno.....	62,635	1	7,420	10,330	616	20	728	325
Humboldt.....	1,125	.....	7,352	11,310	206	215	238	360
Inyo.....	400	.....	209	1,500	45	.....	.....	3
Kern.....	40,371	.....	1,300	3,740	370	8	340	40
Klamath.....	35	.....	732	1,861	12	.....	10	41
Lake.....	8,999	.....	25,985	23,498	1,149	310	1,698	1,195
Lassen.....	8,000	.....	762	4,500	750	100	180	13
Los Angeles.....	148,700	.....	5,000	30,000	1,000	500	2,000	1,500
Marin.....	425	.....	4,640	850	.....	400	3,000	46
Mariposa.....	10,720	1,200	6,130	14,300	1,300	180	950	3
Mendocino.....	27,000	.....	20,000	40,000	2,000	100	2,000	500

Merced	76,589	.....	12,048	9,242	770	110	606	1,200
Mono .....	.....	.....	449	4,386	51	.....	.....	6
Monterey	139,281	560	6,569	17,500	460	550	920	918
Napa	5,430	.....	8,000	21,000	4,800	240	1,000	650
Nevada	575	.....	3,500	12,500	3,600	400	900	574
Placer	21,000	225	8,000	12,700	1,550	180	635	875
Plumas	540	.....	850	13,400	100	12	134	7
Sacramento	68,000	261	12,000	31,700	6,300	1,300	2,500	1,546
San Bernardino	20,700	2	1,540	6,000	260	130	400	1,075
San Diego	15,623	.....	880	6,000	60	100	100	32
San Francisco	135	.....	3,100	6,875	529	275	3,872	25
San Joaquin	26,762	22	19,300	45,000	10,000	950	6,000	1,665
San Luis Obispo	70,000	.....	1,200	9,000	400	40	100	360
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	138,500	3	750	1,200	6.0	122	670	300
Santa Clara	26,055	45	9,150	97,000	2,500	1,800	7,300	1,545
Santa Cruz	560	202	2,675	10,000	261	250	304	467
Shasta	20,480	.....	12,301	15,640	4,320	239	543	398
Sierra .....	.....	.....	753	5,210	211	63	246	52
Siskiyou	15,373	.....	6,392	19,741	733	324	496	309
Solano	40,332	3	10,224	9,220	1,525	440	1,099	248
Sonoma	33,255	139	25,952	43,934	2,953	4,611	4,634	366
Stanislaus	167,000	700	30,000	65,000	20,000	2,700	4,900	1,940
Sutter	18,263	.....	11,670	3,400	20,500	500	2,800	1,483
Tehama	119,000	40	9,500	18,000	4,000	100	200	430
Trinity	220	15	800	8,500	250	110	50	380
Tulare	52,000	201	16,350	117,000	9,300	108	6,800	1,580
Tuolumne	6,000	.....	10,000	12,000	1,500	150	1,000	256
Yolo	36,450	15	12,865	61,200	13,210	524	1,098	1,006
Yuba	13,000	19	6,800	25,000	11,200	600	2,600	1,444
Totals	1,833,667	7,413	412,507	1,459,069	157,228	25,537	81,289	32,767

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made....	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed...	No. of shingles made. ...
	Steam power...	Run of stone...	Water power...	Run of stone....			Steam power...	Water power ...		
Alameda.....	5	18	21	2	33,450	5,675	3	5	500,000	500,000
Alpine.....							3	1	4,250,000	1,000,000
Amador.....	1	2	2	3	4,500	2,500	5		9,000,000	600,000
Butte.....	1	4	3	7	76,000	30,000	11	8	3,650,000	200,000
Calaveras.....							7	6	180,000	
Colusa.....	2	3			16,000	300	2			
Contra Costa.....	3	11			40,000	6,000				
Del Norte.....	1	1	1	1	1,150		2	2	440,000	
El Dorado.....	1	2	1	1	5,050	5,000	13	10	10,900,000	110,000
Fresno.....			1	2	80	1,000	1	4	970,000	50,000
Humboldt.....	2	2	1	1	1,950	670	6	3	20,375,000	800,000
Inyo.....			1	2	1,100	100	1	1	100,000	60,000
Kern.....			1	1	500		4		1,762,500	
Klamath.....			2	2		200	1	5	1,604,746	No estimate.
Lake.....			2	5	14,225	2,000	3	3	1,650,000	600,000
Lassen.....			2	2	12,000	80	1	4	1,000,000	100,000
Los Angeles.....			5	10	6,700	10,000	1	1		
Marin.....							1		300,000	89,000
Mariposa.....							7		2,000,000	400,000
Mendocino.....	2	3	2	3	10,000	1,000	9	6	50,000,000	1,000,000

Merced.....	.....	.....	9	5,000	4,000	.....	1	3	440,000	.....	300,000
Mono.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napa.....	.....	.....	3	31,400	11,000	.....	3	1	450,000	.....	90,000
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	4,000	.....	29	4	10,000,000	.....	.....
Placer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	13,000,000	.....	1,100,000
Plumas.....	.....	.....	2	1,800	50	.....	3	14	1,800,000	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	2	175,000	25,000	.....	2	.....	Re-sawing.	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	4	8,000	3,000	.....	3	1	1,700,000	.....	800,000
San Diego.....	.....	.....	1	800	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	410,400	9,867	.....	8	.....	14,510,000	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	950,000	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Barbara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	7	198,000	300	.....	3	4	2,600,000	.....	790,000
Shasta.....	.....	.....	3	14,004	3,328	.....	12	9	12,346,000	.....	93,000,000
Sierra.....	.....	.....	2	5,390	4,000	.....	.....	13	23,502,967	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16	6,780,000	.....	.....
Solano.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3,800,000	.....	1,300,000
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	.....	18,300	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	3	22,300	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	2	49,640	4,000	.....	13	4	13,425,000	.....	3,362,000
Tehama.....	.....	.....	5	13,824	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	.....	.....	3	27,000	2,000	.....	.....	2	300,000	.....	500,000
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	1	1,800	100	.....	1	13	1,430,000	.....	46,000
Yolo.....	.....	.....	2	12,250	2,000	.....	1	2	.....	.....	10,000
Yuba.....	.....	.....	4	5,800	.....	.....	6	2	1,650,000	.....	1,200,000
.....	.....	.....	2	31,000	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	33,200	16,440	.....	11	4	4,525,000	.....	.....
Totals.....	62	205	116	1,400,413	166,780	.....	207	161	220,991,213	.....	108,007,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate.....	Improvements ...	Personal property	Total valuation..			
Alameda	7,160,314	.....	1,563,262	8,723,575	17,018	3,473	7,772
Alpine.....	258,675	.....	119,434	378,109	500	352	277
Amador.....	366,125	1,578,652	950,041	2,894,818	12,285	2,540	2,158
Butte.....	976,913	807,729	2,173,906	3,958,548	13,003	2,392	3,307
Calaveras	721,641	.....	547,542	1,269,183	10,230	2,079	2,160
Colusa.....	958,271	.....	1,734,236	2,692,507	8,000	1,525	1,368
Contra Costa.....	1,737,216	205,087	1,490,557	3,432,860	9,300	2,560	1,240
Del Norte.....	53,260	12,000	349,860	415,120	1,475	366	526
El Dorado.....	271,423	1,035,380	1,274,042	2,580,845	9,645	3,557	6,821
Fresno	182,621	63,095	963,882	1,209,598	1,764	569	377
Humboldt	314,795	184,990	897,365	1,397,150	5,436	1,359	834
Inyo	80,687	.....	131,508	212,195	560	325	140
Kern	340,641	185,480	695,525	1,221,646	3,000	849	.....
Klamath.....	138,349	.....	215,564	353,913	2,900	366	624
Lake.....	90,867	139,562	333,233	563,662	4,000	853	1,080
Lassen.....	239,585	.....	291,222	530,807	1,500	365	342
Los Angeles.....	1,142,830	.....	1,139,221	2,882,051	9,500	2,300	1,000
Marin.....	1,802,277	.....	911,567	2,713,844	5,890	1,465	2,520
Mariposa	408,475	415,920	465,635	1,290,030	6,000	1,617	1,092
Mendocino.....	478,856	179,550	1,460,584	2,118,990	8,000	1,560	1,300

Merced	233,612	114,765	884,885	1,233,262	2,070	414	295
Mono	34,710	92,075	122,580	249,365	500	351	210
Monterey.....	559,848	167,229	698,594	1,425,671	6,050	1,147	1,558
Napa.....	2,657,812	.....	1,273,852	3,931,664	9,465	1,933	2,320
Nevada.....	3,151,463	.....	2,873,172	6,024,635	20,000	6,250	8,582
Placer.....	417,265	1,763,865	2,102,079	4,283,209	14,300	1,780	5,051
Plumas.....	296,995	481,586	706,939	1,485,520	6,000	1,661	3,454
Sacramento.....	4,629,518	491,860	4,568,543	9,689,921	20,000	7,733	8,601
San Bernardino.....	283,584	.....	442,240	725,824	4,896	968	562
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	471	.....
San Francisco.....	65,452,965	.....	41,027,202	106,480,167	140,000	24,112	44,660
San Joaquin.....	2,579,510	1,571,240	2,369,695	6,520,445	22,000	4,679	2,748
San Luis Obispo.....	111,690	66,020	311,121	488,831	2,950	590	263
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	404,476	204,723	476,060	1,085,259	6,200	892	550
Santa Clara.....	4,600,048	3,461,900	2,510,879	10,572,827	24,000	6,200	11,000
Santa Cruz	852,608	557,440	815,665	2,225,713	7,750	1,784	2,584
Shasta	337,393	.....	618,592	955,985	5,400	1,634	2,180
Sierra.....	529,352	99,610	1,010,134	1,639,096	5,000	2,677	2,079
Siskiyou.....	620,518	.....	1,225,419	1,845,937	8,000	2,373	5,589
Solano	1,938,986	806,528	1,509,424	4,254,938	14,425	2,776	2,814
Sonoma	3,314,153	225,792	2,497,127	6,037,072	22,367	5,238	6,184
Stanislaus.....	560,852	360,468	687,804	1,609,124	3,644	1,168	1,000
Sutter.....	518,687	334,542	842,308	1,695,537	4,580	1,339	1,987
Tehama.....	439,874	194,345	495,619	1,129,838	4,590	954	1,238
Trinity	80,512	191,349	419,367	691,228	3,624	990	1,884
Tulare	500,737	.....	1,280,449	1,781,186	7,200	1,300	.....
Tuolumne.....	490,809	38,600	490,420	1,019,829	5,811	2,144	.....
Yolo.....	1,212,163	419,756	1,334,870	2,966,789	8,974	2,220	3,802
Yuba.....	486,290	1,144,175	2,114,358	3,744,823	8,000	3,192	5,055
Totals.....	114,219,251	17,595,313	94,218,034	226,033,098	520,802	121,442	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

Yield of quicksilver, per month.

Counties.	Pounds.
Santa Clara.....	161,250
Lake.....	55,000
Total.....	216,250

In Santa Cruz County the California Powder Works manufactured the following amount, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven :

Description.	Pounds.
Blasting powder.....	3,804,925
Cannon, musket and sporting powder.....	181,737

A fuse factory is being built and paper mills are in operation. One hundred thousand barrels of lime and two hundred thousand dollars worth of leather were made in the county during the year.

One powder mill and one paper mill in operation in Marin County.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

CONTAINING DETAILED REPORT OF THE
ASSESSOR OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

R E P O R T .

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

BEN. E. HARRIS.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August 1st, 1868. }

HON. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six (California Statutes, page 201), herewith I hand you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. In making up this report, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to make it full and complete in every particular; but owing to many reasons, not fully known to me, I have experienced much difficulty in obtaining the necessary data to make such report as was doubtless contemplated by the passage of said law. The penalty provided in the premises rests alone upon the Assessor, while it is evident to me that it should apply with equal force to all, especially to those in charge of manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, in order that something like an approximate idea might be formed. A conception of the worth and benefit of statistics can be derived only from their correctness and extent, hence the importance of an imperative obligation to give data in relation thereto.

There are many extensive commercial and mechanical enterprises, which have been commenced and perfected during the past year, too elaborate for detail, the synopsis of which may be found in their regular order. There are also many in the process of organization at the present time which have likewise been mentioned in this report, but with reference to capacity only.

The facts connected with manufactures and mechanical industries for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven show, as was contemplated by the Assessor in his last annual report, an interesting degree of prosperity and mechanical success; and, judging the future by the past and present

indications, I think the statistics of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight will show a handsome and reliable increase.

In submitting the following list, where the articles are small or varied, the value only is set down :

AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Rosin used, barrels.....	1,000
Butter used, pounds.....	12,000
BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Horse power of engine.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	22
Tables made.....	97
Average value of tables.....	\$450
BOX MANUFACTORIES.....	5
Men employed.....	169
Lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), feet.....	5,600,000
Spanish cedar used.....	160,000
Horse power of engines.....	90
BRASS FOUNDRIES.....	5
Men employed.....	85
Value of manufactures.....	\$143,000
BREWERIES.....	21
Men employed.....	153
Beer made, barrels.....	120,300
Monthly capacity, barrels.....	9,750
BROOM AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	66
Brooms made, dozen.....	35,000
Pails, dozen.....	6,500
Tubs, nests of four each.....	1,650
Zinc washboards, dozen.....	3,800
Barrel covers, dozen.....	450
Peach baskets, dozen ...	600
Sieves, dozen.....	800
Broom handles, dozen.....	26,500
Butter moulds, dozen.....	400
Cheese safes, dozen.....	450
Salt boxes, dozen.....	2,200
Syrup kegs.....	8,000
Powder kegs.....	6,000
CANDLE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	11

Candles made, boxes.....	15,000
Capacity per year for candles, boxes	25,000
CHEMICAL WORKS.....	3
Men employed.....	15
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	250
Sulphur consumed, tons.....	450
Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons.....	520
Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid) tons.....	4
Capacity of works (nitric acid).....	1
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	125
CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.....	60
Men employed.....	1,132
Monthly capacity.....	3,000,000
Cigars made.....	35,672,000
CORDAGE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed	59
Horse power of engines.....	150
Hemp manufactured, tons.....	1,000
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	1,750
DRY DOCK (see historical report).	
FLOUR MILLS	11
Men employed.....	131
Flour made in 1867, barrels.....	410,400
Pearl barley, tons.....	210
Hominy, tons.....	630
Farina, tons.....	100
Oatmeal, tons.....	500
Groats, tons.....	53
Buckwheat and rye flour.....	1,950
Feed barley (ground), tons.....	5,700
Run of stone.....	42
Horse power of engines.....	711
Aggregate daily capacity of mills, barrels of flour.....	2,005
FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTORIES.....	8
Men employed.....	138
Horse power of engines.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$170,000
GAS METRE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,000
GLASS WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	86
Furnaces.....	2
Pots.....	15
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
Capacity of works per month—not reported.	

GLASS CUTTING WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	6
Value of manufactures.....	\$8,500
GOLD AND SILVER REFINERY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Gold and silver refined, ounces.....	1,500,000
HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	17
Hose made, feet.....	14,000
Belting made, feet.....	75,000
Horse collars made, dozen.....	500
Hose and belting leather used, sides.....	2,800
Collar leather used, feet.....	50,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS.....	17
Men employed.....	1,073
Pig iron used, tons.....	9,080
Bar iron used, tons.....	1,754
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	2,004
Rivets of iron used, tons.....	190
IRON DOOR, SHUTTER AND SAFE SHOPS.....	7
Men employed.....	84
Sheet iron used, tons.....	542
Bar iron used, tons.....	589
Cast iron used, tons.....	9
Cast steel used, tons.....	4
GLUE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	21
Glue made, tons.....	500
Neatsfoot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Curled hair made, pounds.....	20,000
Capacity per day for glue, tons.....	30
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	200
LAST MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$7,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	18
Quantity of lead manufactured, tons.....	900
Quantity of shot manufactured, tons.....	200
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	2,000
LINSEED OIL WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	8
Flax seed used, tons.....	300
Oil made, gallons.....	25,000
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	900

MALT MANUFACTORIES.....	6
Men employed.....	18
Grain malted (barley) 100 pound sacks.....	68,250
MATCH MANUFACTORIES	5
Men employed.....	43
Matches made, gross.....	94,500
MIRROR SILVERING WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Silvering tables.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$20,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	14
Pianos made.....	122
Average value of each instrument.....	\$350
PYROTECHNIC WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$7,000
ROLLING MILLS.....	1
Men employed.....	58
Horse power of engines.....	300
[Further statistics the Superintendent could not give in due time for this report.]	
SALT MILLS.....	5
Men employed.....	35
Salt ground (domestic), tons.....	4,500
Salt ground (foreign), tons.....	2,800
Run of stone.....	8
Horse power of engines.....	77
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	261
Value of manufactures.....	\$773,000
SAW MILLS.....	8
Lumber sawed, feet.....	14,510,000
Saws run.....	49
Men employed.....	380
Horse power of engines.....	400
SOAP MANUFACTORIES.....	16
Men employed.....	54
Soap made, pounds..	4,032,000
Washing powder made, pounds.....	225,000
Capacity of works per month, pounds.....	1,000,000
STAVE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	22

Horse power of engine.....	18
Capacity, staves per day.....	3,000
STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	28
Horse power of engine.....	20
Saws run (one gang).....	25
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
SUGAR REFINERIES.....	3
Men employed.....	264
Horse power of engines.....	250
Raw sugar used, pounds.....	23,160,000
Refined sugar made, pounds.....	20,254,000
Syrup made, gallons.....	627,000
Capacity of works per day (raw sugar), pounds.....	165,000
TANNERIES.....	15
Men employed.....	122
Tan bark used, cords.....	2,587
Hides tanned, number.....	16,350
Calf skins tanned, dozen.....	950
Kip and sheep skins tanned, dozen.....	2,054
TOOL AND FILE MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	13
Value of manufactures.....	\$14,000
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	30
Value of manufactures.....	\$37,000
TYPE FOUNDRY	1
Men employed.....	35
Value of manufactures.....	\$28,000
Capacity of works per year.....	\$50,000
VINEGAR MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	1
Vinegar made, gallons.....	45,000
WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Value of manufactures.....	\$25,000
WOOLLEN MILLS	3
Men employed.....	750
Horse power of engines.....	350
Sets of cards.....	29
Mules and jacks.....	40
Looms.....	122
Spindles.....	11,000
Blankets made, pair.....	94,500

Broadcloth, cassimeres and tweeds, yards.....	161,600
Flannel, yards.....	845,000
Flannel shirts and drawers, dozen.....	10,000
Wool used, pounds.....	3,000,000

The California Dry Dock Company, a corporation formed in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, have two dry docks (a stone dry dock and a floating dry dock) in complete working order, at Hunter's Point, in the City and County of San Francisco.

THE STONE DRY DOCK.

The dimensions of the stone dry dock are as follows :

Length on keel blocks, feet.....	421
Width on top, feet.....	120
Width at bottom, in the clear, feet.....	60
Perpendicular depth, feet.....	32
Depth of water on mitre sill at mean high tide, feet.....	22

This dock will take in a ship drawing twenty-two feet of water, without ligherage.

The formation of the rock in which the dock has been dug is serpentine, and exhibits no fissures or seams.

The sides of the dock are lined with ten by ten inch Puget Sound pine, so arranged as to form a series of steps. These timbers are securely anchored into the rock with one and a half inch bolts of California manufacture, and sulphured with sulphur from the Borax Lake Works. The keel blocks are of laurel, from Russian River, California. The dock is opened and closed by a floating caisson gate, strongly constructed of the best Oregon pine, caulked, copper-bottomed, and fastened with composition bolts, spikes and treenails.

The dimensions of the caisson are as follows :

Length, feet.....	92
Beam, feet.....	20
Keel, feet.....	68
Depth of hold, feet	24

A double steam engine, with the necessary pumps, is placed on the caisson for the purpose of pumping, and for working the gates and valves.

ENGINES AND PUMPS.

There are two high pressure engines (twenty-two inch cylinders, four foot stroke) used for pumping out the dock. The engines are supplied with steam from four tubular boilers, each sixteen feet in length and fifty-

four inches in diameter, and, together, having a fire surface of three thousand eight hundred square feet and burning two thousand pounds per hour.

There are two centrifugal pumps, the invention of Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt and J. H. Von Schmidt, of this city. Each of these pumps will discharge thirty thousand gallons per minute, and, at an average rate of speed, will empty the dock of water in two hours.

The pumps, engines and boilers were built at the foundry of the Vulcan Iron Works Company.

THE FLOATING DRY DOCK.

The floating dry dock is moored between two piers, about seventy-five yards from the entrance of the stone dry dock.

It is constructed of the strongest Oregon pine, and is of the following dimensions :

Width, feet.....	80
Length, feet.....	210

Respectfully submitted,

BEN. E. HARRIS,
Assessor City and County of San Francisco.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1868.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1868, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.....	Acres of land cultivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acre of land cultivated in 1869	Acres of wheat sown in 1869..	Acres of barley sown in 1869..
			Acres	Bushels...	Acres.....	Bushels...			
Alameda.....	97,383	131,819	87,944	1,533,182	24,017	692,948	129,039	84,783	26,154
Alpine.....	6,000	600	150	3,000	250	5,500	700	100	300
Amador.....	57,274	19,371	2,364	36,222	2,826	47,402	17,855	1,326	3,893
Butte	164,902	37,863	21,705	344,840	9,267	196,686	35,658	18,753	12,421
Calaveras	45,914	12,387	789	6,764	1,007	17,209	11,658	1,361	1,163
Colusa.....	135,350	62,120	44,746	1,642,380	17,374	506,220	69,745	46,720	18,090
Contra Costa.....	83,210	52,500	40,015	600,718	8,917	21,781	69,948	40,900	27,140
Del Norte	5,265	1,657	387	10,346	76	2,750	1,354	368	314
El Dorado.....	103,444	12,965	933	8,466	291	2,205	12,464	904	367
Fresno	11,930	5,700	870	7,465	5,043	126,240	14,865	4,768	6,473
Humboldt	30,115	12,826	1,647	49,767	410	20,890	12,976	1,726	478
Inyo	5,000	1,000	350	8,500	100	2,870	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	5,000	2,398	550	16,500	906	27,180	2,398	550	906
Klamath.....	4,111	1,525	543	1,413	32	625	1,525	543	32
Lake.....	12,009	90,026	5,002	70,420	2,050	25,475	7,500	4,500	1,940
Lassen.....	24,855	6,174	815	16,310	2,718	81,560	5,838	700	3,260
Los Angeles.....	23,200	19,950	765	18,300	5,840	203,200	35,600	3,915	11,000
Marin	202,146	28,656	2,740	60,280	998	32,136	18,240	1,700	830
Mariposa	23,440	4,800	1,130	10,300	2,522	18,500	4,800	1,120	2,600
Mendocino.....	139,000	50,000	18,000	226,000	7,000	18,000	54,000	20,000	10,000

Merced	135,000	33,000	15,000	225,000	11,000	275,000	58,000	38,600	11,000
Mono	11,720	3,347	915	15,696	1,340	53,702	3,879	989	7,850
Monterey	124,550	70,484	29,389	1,401,342	13,875	943,500	97,874	65,215	24,860
Napa	99,665	41,260	36,115	601,250	2,605	52,150	40,795	34,800	3,395
Nevada	55,000	25,000	650	.....	160	.....	25,000	700	450
Placer	77,875	21,485	8,735	74,060	2,300	21,350	22,000	7,245	2,790
Plumas	51,155	2,370	1,020	19,170	100	3,200	2,500	1,000	125
Sacramento	231,699	67,165	7,999	124,626	15,921	304,639	46,757	8,466	25,081
San Bernardino	18,550	15,414	3,500	45,000	6,000	150,000	23,850	2,850	15,225
San Diego	8,000	16,000	1,800	45,000	2,500	75,000	16,000	1,800	2,500
San Francisco	14,000	2,300	8	1,500	163	4,000	2,000	5	103
San Joaquin	270,000	163,000	115,000	1,750,000	24,000	440,000	200,000	150,000	45,000
San Luis Obispo	61,083	7,530	2,590	14,701	835	33,400	9,530	4,020	1,020
San Mateo	150,000	80,000	22,500	450,000	13,000	390,000	80,000	22,300	13,000
Santa Barbara	30,553	21,186	4,000	20,000	6,000	180,000	21,186	4,000	6,000
Santa Clara	476,547	138,520	89,150	1,769,247	8,579	175,650	147,120	96,000	12,500
Santa Cruz	51,092	15,518	7,077	183,861	2,244	78,289	17,787	8,081	3,025
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	18,132	1,480	311	7,585	480	12,257	2,140	474	669
Siskiyou	75,200	24,263	11,525	220,500	3,674	110,200	27,984	12,200	3,780
Solano	212,647	112,269	88,573	1,635,481	10,781	207,750	202,956	88,573	10,781
Sonoma	510,782	207,405	164,188	2,120,213	8,166	212,121	220,420	167,290	10,570
Stanislaus	110,000	200,450	144,000	2,317,632	42,000	854,960	250,000	195,000	55,000
Sutter	134,870	57,909	44,488	423,187	18,266	246,781	74,547	49,100	18,569
Tehama	102,040	38,000	19,200	386,000	8,120	19,086	38,000	19,200	8,120
Trinity	10,370	4,284	1,035	14,192	129	2,446	3,947	966	191
Tulare	16,681	83,111	3,236	40,884	40,757	70,584	83,111	3,286	40,757
Tuolumne	46,025	9,412	935	9,739	478	5,612	9,169	2,005	534
Yolo	123,773	89,373	58,287	991,220	15,032	213,699	80,701	59,106	11,375
Yuba	57,660	26,343	6,120	73,725	12,690	147,480	29,788	8,175	7,435
Totals	4,463,127	2,132,159	1,118,891	19,651,984	362,839	7,331,333	2,343,204	1,286,133	408,076

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda	5,280	146,765	340½	7,801	991	26,223	18	204	392½	13,078
Alpine.....	150	4,500	.....	.....	25	1,000	5	100	10	200
Amador	16	288	32	218	749½	19,620	.....	.....	10	43
Butte	729	15,210	94	2,512	693	11,770	10	300	17	350
Calaveras	17	64	.....	.....	245	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	265	8,480	.....	.....	165	5,805	.....	.....	1½	30
Contra Costa.....	510	20,205	.....	.....	105	1,205	.....	.....	10	117
Del Norte.....	484	20,057	.....	.....	11	248	.....	.....	121	3,690
El Dorado.....	227	244	164	2,004	55	714	.....	.....	2	35
Fresno.....	4	80	20	280	428	9,943	.....	.....	.....	10
Humboldt	3,870	127,100	.....	.....	342	9,454	6	127	1,142	58,384
Inyo	45	900	.....	.....	240	8,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	80	2,060	5	60	240	7,200	1	15	2	40
Klamath.....	149	3,860	11	133	29	1,036	.....	.....	56	3,881
Lake.....	250	3,998	40	820	400	7,897	1½	16	3	30
Lassen	1,335	33,392	6	170	20	410	.....	.....	10	117
Los Angeles.....	70	.....	40	1,200	6,000	281,500	65	1,940	22	540
Marin	11,160	401,210	4	60	60	.....	.....	.....	73	1,886
Mariposa	350	.....	135	220	44	800	.....	.....	3	120
Mendocino.....	12,000	360,000	300	6,000	200	6,000	.....	.....	300	9,000

Moreed.....	160	6,225	.....	14	1,100	55,000	13	60	1	25
Mono.....	246	11,900	12	390	340	1,369	20	620	400	12,500
Monterey.....	1,130	33,900	2	22	580	12,400	.....	.....	3	35
Napa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855	24,600	.....	.....	20	.....
Nevada.....	480	952	155	360	15	.....	.....	.....	4	23
Placer.....	993	35,784	.....	.....	20	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas.....	1,910	32,444	28	473	6	150	.....	.....	2	250
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775	47,490	16	300	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	58,080	.....	.....	70	4,200
San Diego.....	91	2,730	.....	.....	1,500	60,000	.....	.....	9	175
San Francisco.....	15	870	250	3,190	1,450	42,050	6	240	12	780
San Joaquin.....	63	400	6	.....	1,510	37,350	24	168	50	220
San Luis Obispo.....	20,000	800,000	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	1,500
San Mateo.....	500	12,500	.....	.....	4,000	30,000	.....	.....	20	250
Santa Barbara.....	465	5,450	.....	.....	225	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	812	29,542	10	100	771	19,913	84	1,250	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta.....	256	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	4,200	168,000	65	1,950	979	29,370	27	540	10	250
Siskiyou.....	906	11,100	.....	.....	450	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solano.....	7,294	201,357	9	206	2,729	85,720	5	123	30	1,260
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	484	7,070	157	2,700	1,049	30,780	4	86	.....	.....
Sutter.....	125	7,000	.....	.....	125	2,576	2	86	.....	.....
Tehama.....	170	3,291	.....	.....	26	563	.....	.....	13½	417
Trinity.....	27	550	.....	.....	457	9,515	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	26	231	31½	338	35½	553	.....	.....	2½	43
Tuolumne.....	80	480	70	920	360	4,000	9	270	325	600
Yolo.....	1,640	40,700	135	2,835	697	20,550	55	2,200	11	225
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	79,064	2,568,759	2,122½	34,476	34,472	986,224	360½	8,645	5,332	114,314

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Aeres.....	Pounds.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....	Aeres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	.....	.....	699	15,455	.....	.....	1,341	112,175	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	5	100	.....	.....	100	8,000	.....	.....
Amador.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	300	15	194	.....	.....	120	8,556	10	1,600
Butte.....	30	51,500	48	824	10	.....	156	19,691	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,668
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	124	393	.....	.....	68	5,432	2	120
Colusa.....	.....	.....	2	55	.....	.....	25	1,250	12	480
Contra Costa.....	.....	.....	220	11,653	.....	.....	81	6,713	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	6	85	.....	.....	105	16,540	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	2	2,000	17	393	.....	.....	98	4,223	.....	.....
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	35	114,160	5	640
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	24	93	.....	.....	2,420	738,428	.....	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....	100	5,000	.....	.....
Kern.....	3	1,500	30	900	.....	.....	40	2,400	10	500
Klamath.....	.....	.....	8	232	.....	.....	125	9,878	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	600	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	24	7,281	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	35	32,200	715	15,700	60	90,000	1,000	89,400	52	3,900
Marin.....	.....	.....	41	656	.....	.....	2,590	223,870	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	5	150	.....	.....	10	330	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	50,000	.....	.....

Merced...	45	1,400	.....	.....	40	5,500	20	1,400
Mono	10	230	.....	.....	145	11,095	.....	.....
Monterey	1,950	61,700	.....	.....	1,750	367,500	.....	.....
Napa	4	135	.....	350	28	3,640	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	75,000	.....	.....
Placer	4	72	.....	.....	130	4,200	5	460
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	8,519	.....	.....
Sacramento	110	5,488	.....	.....	517	33,885	455	30,975
San Bernardino.....	65	1,450	.....	.....	35	3,410	15	1,260
San Diego.....	100	6,000	.....	.....	50	6,250	15	1,200
San Francisco.....	14	300	.....	.....	1,280	142,460	38	2,850
San Joaquin	20	1,200	.....	42,000	200	22,600	13	1,340
San Luis Obispo.....	510	20,000	.....	.....	287	11,480	1	25
San Mateo	400	10,000	.....	.....	6,000	600,000	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	2,000	40,000	.....	.....	1,000	20,000	100	2,500
Santa Clara.....	100	1,650	.....	.....	345	25,650	50	800
Santa Cruz.....	340	4,950	.....	.....	424	85,400	¹ / ₁₆	15
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	10,240	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	24	510	.....	.....	340	51,400	.....	.....
Solano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	13,215	8	400
Sonoma.....	10	167	.....	.....	3,517	211,398	7	178
Stanislaus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,500	.....	.....
Sutter	64	2,262	.....	.....	35	6,390	55	8,140
Tehama.....	12	640	.....	.....	41	864	23	3,510
Trinity.....	11	204	.....	.....	133	13,091	.....	.....
Tulare	30	400	.....	.....	50	14,000	6	600
Tuolumne	12	96	.....	.....	50	4,888	.....	.....
Yolo.....	312	5,480	.....	.....	580	30,125	132	5,400
Yuba.....	270	6,885	.....	5,400	284	10,370	52	2,520
Totals	148 ³ / ₄	218,891	233	137,750	27,275	3,226,997	1,155 ⁵ / ₁₆	78,481

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BELTS.	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Tons	
Alameda	620	65,302	12,865	21,936	45	2,350	13	8,700	.....	.....	1,419	
Alpine	2	100	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
Amador	23	1,965	6,769	5,128	.....	.....	9	6,403	.....	.....	22½	
Butte	39½	2,440	7,645	8,410	.....	.....	4	250	7	11,000	2½	
Calaveras	4	114	5,250	5,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Colusa	7	350	7,412	8,525	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	5	
Contra Costa	21	3,010	11,200	16,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	
Del Norte .....	.....	.....	467	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado	7	146	6,223	6,235	.....	.....	½	500	½	80	6	
Fresno .....	.....	80	318	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	
Humboldt	3	234	1,460	3,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	
Inyo	20	1,000	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern	3	300	300	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
Klamath	3	160	517	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	1	
Lake	2	40	2,240	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
Lassen	4	398	3,500	5,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Los Angeles	30	3,900	750	2,100	1	.....	20	11,200	16	12,000	18	
Marin	10	415	10,980	15,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	
Mariposa	3	120	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	9,540	19,080	.....	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Tons of pumpkins and squashes.....	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons...	Acres of broom corn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres.....	Pounds						
Alameda..	122	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,828	10,500	197,044	4,480
Alpine.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	2,000	.....	200
Amador	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,260	831	33,259	8,566
Butte	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	326	.....	.....	.....	9	56,450	700	166,647	10,215
Calaveras.....	2	16	.....	.....	3,500	.....	22,090	2,551	33,600	3,125
Colusa.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	19	18,520	1,724	485,642	15,372
Contra Costa.....	689	1,983	.....	.....	.....	4	170,523	20,308	142,000	17,100
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,200	.....	6,550	930
El Dorado.....	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,155	15,300	10,330	11,040
Fresno.....	31	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700	.....	271,500	10,250
Humboldt	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,820	1,340	25,118	3,550
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	500	.....	.....
Kern	10	500	.....	.....	.....	2	4,000	500	299,496	1,000
Klamath.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	528
Lake.....	80	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500	23,056	24,230	5,600
Lassen.....	12	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	9,175	800	560
Los Angeles.....	17	1,400	.....	.....	100	50	26,500	11,250	620,000	87,450
Marin.....	580	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,896,400	162,000	1,330	890
Mariposa.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	650	53,000	80
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	10,000	180,000	.....

Merced.....	95	.....	.....	.....	12	8,500	2,400	473,785	18,500
Mono.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	2,000	.....	700
Monterey.....	35	.....	.....	.....	5	101,800	1,016,200	625,820	40,000
Napa.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2	165,000	3,500	19,000	4,800
Nevada.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	2,064	.....	.....	100	.....	9,950	1,000	73,120	14,775
Plumas.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,000	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	105	.....	.....	1,800	156	215,412	32,940	252,570	10,170
San Bernardino.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,060	2,800	71,275	34,657
San Diego.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	8,200	6,000	68,000	800
San Francisco.....	2,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600	15,000	.....	200
San Joaquin.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	20,000	.....	1,500
San Luis Obispo.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	221,010	589,230	10,000
San Mateo.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	186,516	1,338	5,270
Santa Barbara.....	16	.....	.....	700	.....	27,150	88,419	965,835	4,100
Santa Clara.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,175	1,760,320	41,175	8,469
Santa Cruz.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,456	500	.....	2,400
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,375	2,490	.....	798
Siskiyou.....	84	.....	.....	.....	5	94,780	17,892	21,100	8,618
Solano.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,132	1,000	.....	2,600
Sonoma.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	916,868	732,695	109,448	1,508
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20,000	5,200	1,978,000	77,600
Sutter.....	436	.....	.....	.....	830	56,530	5,390	105,460	15,756
Tehama.....	3	.....	.....	.....	87	33,604	20,010	628,942	3,420
Trinity.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,740	870	.....	1,200
Tulare.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25	12,414	1,159	539,750	7,859
Tuolumne.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,900	1,318	6,268	3,394
Yolo.....	310	.....	.....	2,000	200	68,950	3,350	139,702	19,410
Yuba.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,914	17,437	.....	8,260	1,418	5,571,132	4,422,355	9,402,364	479,425

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees.....	Number of plum trees....	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees.....	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees..	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees...
Alameda.....	84,987	16,233	38,260	21,630	24,611	1,965	2,394	3,205	1,347	91
Alpine.....	300	100	20	.....	10	5	10	10	.....	.....
Amador.....	34,852	21,000	13,804	4,188	2,049	995	1,310	860	941	4
Butte.....	53,779	38,243	12,207	3,463	1,435	1,211	890	1,831	2,073	50
Calaveras.....	20,812	16,325	5,349	3,991	1,166	728	1,052	1,035	1,250	10
Colusa.....	19,345	23,796	5,060	2,540	758	657	1,197	909	1,240	125
Contra Costa.....	32,508	18,101	9,806	5,200	4,976	328	3,701	816	891	39
Del Norte.....	6,812	240	336	204	368	9	14	5	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	86,736	31,540	10,596	5,220	2,476	1,463	904	757	831	1
Fresno.....	1,672	2,726	417	136	54	27	46	133	147	.....
Humboldt.....	47,880	585	1,391	2,842	1,311	8	83	18	7	1
Inyo.....	350	1,500	100	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	350	590	100	50	30	20	6	15	100	20
Klamath.....	2,173	1,252	97	161	55	11	16	7	.....	.....
Lake.....	10,400	6,542	1,200	1,640	176	102	109	160	62	.....
Lassen.....	5,060	2,017	506	367	47	31	64	150	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	6,600	11,590	5,200	100	150	250	700	1,850	2,000	3,000
Marin.....	5,100	1,350	1,100	1,620	550	.....	410	80	18	.....
Mariposa.....	7,221	7,823	780	528	106	100	105	310	260	.....
Mendocino.....	25,000	15,000	1,700	1,690	1,000	50	100	.....	.....	.....

Merced	17,000	13,000	2,150	1,100	270	83	65	340	333	28
Mono	983	224	755	241	21	14	206	15	310	.....
Monterey	20,620	11,500	17,417	2,182	972	423	83	1,014	133	38
Napa	56,705	26,285	15,585	5,665	6,755	845	1,260	1,695	730	25
Nevada	30,000	18,000	450	750	500	600	1,000	350	1,000	.....
Placer	41,554	23,694	10,957	3,707	1,482	1,014	1,990	852	1,293	28
Plumas	2,700	2,978	543	167	72	20	34	17	.....	.....
Sacramento	64,998	53,981	23,664	10,219	3,216	2,555	3,937	9,408	4,568	95
San Bernardino	6,358	12,800	680	1,204	75	320	225	620	450	257
San Diego	860	701	500	121	140	25	80	600	300	106
San Francisco	2,000	200	810	300	200	10	18	25	50	.....
San Joaquin	47,000	40,000	9,000	4,750	1,000	1,300	600	3,000	2,900	.....
San Luis Obispo	2,299	1,160	608	483	275	82	202	411	100	2
San Mateo	18,000	20,000	2,500	1,230	600	410	200	1,300	315	68
Santa Barbara	14,400	11,000	4,600	680	650	950	2,500	3,800	4,500	970
Santa Clara	825,000	80,650	65,615	21,000	16,265	1,500	8,970	6,250	1,500	13
Santa Cruz	36,491	3,802	3,913	2,925	1,508	65	319	487	142	5
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	6,138	2,750	758	346	278	47	43	34	7	1
Siskiyou	45,700	15,470	1,866	1,589	1,306	324	313	414	23	8
Solano	19,087	14,575	8,798	3,459	3,593	383	236	8,444	1,921	3
Sonoma	322,760	55,965	16,972	31,763	8,516	1,326	3,086	1,881	1,997	212
Stanislaus	6,432	9,777	1,548	543	300	500	80	575	360	.....
Sutter	11,051	12,012	3,156	1,704	413	799	602	1,013	1,468	10
Tehama	10,052	21,081	11,015	11,002	506	814	213	840	720	9
Trinity	5,499	3,863	2,259	1,256	564	302	174	283	7	.....
Tulare	8,228	20,860	1,117	888	373	216	63	415	217	.....
Tuolumne	30,674	27,462	8,046	3,079	1,017	357	856	1,054	874	5
Yolo	30,971	48,440	17,484	4,837	1,860	1,167	678	1,583	1,576	9
Yuba	36,721	26,786	7,941	4,513	1,929	1,314	3,206	2,192	1,857	46
Totals	2,182,224	795,394	348,736	176,334	96,034	25,728	44,350	61,114	40,819	5,280

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees.	Number of olive trees....	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees.....	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees.	Number of gooseberry bushes.....	Number of raspberry bushes.....	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines...
Alameda.....	75	362	1,206	213	3,391	3,269	69,764	654,397	5,984,973	176,795
Alpine.....							200	250	300	100
Anamor.....	38	16	159	29	876	359	12,225	15,136	65,952	683,023
Butte.....	288	53	25	326	1,032	61	22,952	42,821	167,202	573,097
Calaveras.....	28	2	43	712	107	823	3,206	25,427	758,019	704,471
Colusa.....	70	8		45	140	150	15	160	350	68,000
Contra Costa.....	89	91	116	718	381	210	5,181	6,208	400	302,417
Del Norte.....					2	33	797	40,987	15,025	69
El Dorado.....	9	2	30	34,145	368	190	6,719	15,559	147,769	1,147,250
Fresno.....	17					86	63	68	764	7,480
Humboldt.....					13	67	4,160	54,127	58,770	280
Inyo.....									2,500	1,000
Kern.....	20	10		8		20			4,000	4,000
Klamath.....						5	227	432	4,800	3,484
Lake.....	3		16	8	152	40	600	350	25,000	16,400
Lassen.....							346	4,319	253,745	2,249
Los Angeles.....	25,000	1,600	75	20,000	550	3,500	900		144,000	3,840,000
Marin.....							400	440	1,700	10,800
Mariposa.....				50	20		510	1,500	201,000	97,000
Mendocino.....						100	1,000	500	10,000	15,000

Merced.....	37	6,014	37	26	51	17	28,000	246,070
Mono.....	1	9	3	81	1,800	2,550	2,562	3,752
Monterey.....	27	258	314	750	7,485	350	125,100	162,500
Napa.....	50	150	300	75	10,000	26,000	3,800	1,590,255
Nevada.....	100	5,000	50	75	1,713	41,474	150,000	250,000
Placer.....	17	2,625	515	249	270	913	167,520	588,618
Plumas.....	163	205,205	2,156	4,131	5,648	15,770	78,500	2,300
Sacramento.....	675	900	600	756	450	665	142,770	1,598,507
San Bernardino...	2,122	800	62	46	20	100	9,650	425,000
San Diego.....	700	350	250	150	1,606	5,000	530	80,000
San Francisco.....	8	3	61	59	1,500	800	42,000	10,140
San Joaquin.....	11	4,000	160	500	1,500	960	18,000	525,000
San Luis Obispo...	15	10,800	13,400	3,500	250	800	7,020	35,900
San Mateo.....	1,100	2,500	500	1,850	22,000	1,200	3,000,000	756,376
Santa Barbara.....	95	1,925	22	452	2,046	12,200	2,500	350,000
Santa Clara.....	30	11	10	13	1,380	2,865	565,000	1,000,000
Santa Cruz.....	1	7,218	29	16	3,016	7,648	98,000	240,000
Shasta.....	14	15,014	454	575	517	439	1,200	9,000
Sierra.....	32	6,350	4,354	2,221	20,212	6,940	30,042	33,724
Siskiyou.....	388	20,380	184	287	117	17	8,630	654,396
Solano.....	1	42	71	68	705	114	174,105	4,112,279
Sonoma.....	33	40	22	13	1,734	11,751	2,022	180,978
Stanislaus.....	45	920	68	100	3,000	1,776	128,161	239,222
Sutter.....	8	25,254	1,135	64	45	9,259	102,405	246,212
Tehama.....	43	2,106	610	350	285	109	14,927	20,409
Trinity.....	1	1	1	637	7,400	12,050	304,975	175,875
Tulare.....	14	18,946	32,400	25,888	224,480	1,024,412	842,317	342,317
Tuolumne.....	35	374,125	8,569	8,569	18,262,288	22,402,580	8,600	244,980
Yolo.....	30,560	374,125	32,400	25,888	224,480	1,024,412	115,000	424,665
Yuba.....	43	2,106	610	350	285	109	115,000	424,665
Totals.....	30,560	374,125	32,400	25,888	224,480	1,024,412	18,262,288	22,402,580

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy.....	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle....	Number of oxen.....	Total number of neat cattle.....
Alameda	27,140	200	8,689	946	7	5,603	3,421	1,701	628	11,353
Alpine.....	.....	.....	300	20	.....	800	500	350	150	1,800
Amador.....	129,993	2,750	2,434	196	35	2,064	1,600	2,016	310	6,451
Butte.. ..	30,828	2,676	5,862	751	109	3,919	3,299	3,953	265	12,528
Calaveras.....	55,132	3,263	2,617	257	42	1,910	1,362	2,566	282	6,120
Colusa.....	150	.....	7,826	580	19	13,000	8,850	175	7,215	29,240
Contra Costa.....	61,370	.....	6,780	578	43	6,103	3,281	3,107	196	12,687
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	609	76	3	755	577	1,332	138	2,802
El Dorado.....	168,638	47,409	2,143	232	40	2,574	1,990	2,066	385	7,015
Fresno.....	.....	.....	4,740	330	22	26,627	7,870	4,616	280	38,793
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	5,317	790	11	8,482	6,165	2,810	597	21,412
Inyo.....	.....	.....	734	94	50	241	150	892	138	1,421
Kern.....	.....	.....	4,100	240	90	24,613	9,826	2,121	456	37,016
Klamath.....	640	.....	375	519	7	509	487	791	102	1,889
Lake.....	.....	.....	1,863	133	7	1,209	1,090	502	94	2,895
Lassen.....	.....	.....	1,904	27	2	2,038	1,876	15,000	125	18,039
Los Angeles.....	1,111,200	85,800	12,000	2,500	150	3,160	3,000	11,700	500	18,300
Marin.....	3,000	.....	2,790	60	4	15,380	2,430	1,980	490	20,280
Mariposa.....	8,000	.....	1,500	250	75	1,540	1,540	2,520	370	5,970
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	9,000	3,000	10	10,000	8,000	2,000	1,000	21,000

Merced.....	29,000	1,400	3,373	326	36	16,700	16,000	17,325	75	50,100
Mono.....	.....	.....	929	72	15	915	890	.....	357	2,162
Monterey.....	4,000	600	4,646	202	15	5,891	3,449	11,646	77	21,063
Napa.....	103,365	46,143	5,215	485	45	3,190	2,400	2,600	134	8,324
Nevada.....	25,000	500	2,225	175	5	1,550	175	500	350	2,575
Placer.....	51,300	5,630	1,782	271	11	917	755	855	530	3,057
Plumas.....	.....	.....	1,373	120	24	1,475	1,400	3,423	168	6,466
Sacramento.....	65,864	3,214	6,649	803	26	6,497	5,211	3,633	262	15,003
San Bernardino...	74,500	10,500	3,500	525	45	2,500	2,100	1,200	256	6,025
San Diego.....	2,820	.....	4,280	474	48	1,300	1,100	19,420	243	22,063
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	9,000	180	5	3,150	120	130	40	3,440
San Joaquin.....	25,000	3,250	11,800	1,050	12	4,500	5,250	9,000	525	19,275
San Luis Obispo..	24	.....	1,998	211	41	4,544	2,100	8,010	80	14,734
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	2,928	237	40	5,826	1,675	500	276	8,277
Santa Barbara....	20,800	560	4,558	477	22	5,757	2,719	2,610	108	11,094
Santa Clara.....	47,450	11,500	9,978	725	12	6,076	4,255	9,400	314	20,045
Santa Cruz.....	12,700	.....	1,900	125	10	1,600	1,132	2,017	451	5,200
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	600	.....	324	117	33	680	353	485	210	1,928
Siskiyou.....	3,200	.....	6,112	1,125	41	3,410	2,954	20,216	420	26,580
Solano.....	23,891	2,840	5,925	1,051	8	2,782	175	3,638	130	6,634
Sonoma.....	348,136	6,545	9,856	1,198	53	11,187	7,615	5,507	714	25,023
Stanislaus.....	10,000	900	6,136	620	40	3,412	3,008	4,000	.....	10,420
Sutter.....	23,116	3,260	2,700	428	9	2,553	1,736	626	170	5,185
Tehama.....	20,000	4,312	6,115	814	8	5,112	1,940	1,400	112	8,564
Trinity.....	.....	141	568	209	7	978	451	1,152	214	2,795
Tulare.....	3,000	1,500	7,685	675	50	20,000	13,354	2,975	422	36,751
Tuolumne.....	50,597	1,794	1,193	138	41	1,397	1,038	545	128	3,108
Yolo.....	21,310	6,261	7,508	1,137	38	3,722	2,747	1,948	126	8,543
Yuba.....	26,000	4,385	1,723	333	32	1,997	1,617	2,284	125	6,023
Totals.....	2,587,764	257,333	212,562	25,882	1,498	249,585	154,033	198,643	20,738	636,468

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.....	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats..	Number of hogs.	Number of chickens.	Number of turkeys...	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees.....
Alameda.....	28,478	.....	9,161	50,542	3,332	1,318	8,274	438
Alpine ..	.....	.....	400	600	500	.....	100	30
Amador.....	12,935	* 356	5,575	13,644	1,579	916	666	638
Butte.....	71,940	57	15,130	16,394	2,782	245	386	2,045
Calaveras.....	17,388	3,062	7,144	15,725	1,542	501	1,118	421
Colusa.....	168,749	15	30,945	33,470	5,500	635	900	15,650
Contra Costa	87,190	14	16,786	27,079	8,703	861	1,814	1,256
Del Norte.....	737	.....	1,178	1,820	27	62	134	131
El Dorado.....	3,250	* 680	3,947	10,481	1,054	362	419	908
Fresno.....	83,150	75	12,347	7,648	535	47	816	438
Humboldt.....	7,527	* 40	9,067	14,703	1,054	218	162	439
Inyo.....	1,100	.....	320	2,000	100	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	62,374	.....	1,652	18,870	70	25	400	200
Klamath.....	145	* 50	1,182	1,714	19	6	12	78
Lake.....	12,440	.....	26,000	22,250	800	350	1,500	850
Lassen.....	1,028	.....	509	5,467	83	.....	179	20
Los Angeles.....	209,000	2	4,500	35,000	1,500	600	2,200	1,590
Marin.....	400	.....	5,110	1,800	.....	200	3,050	40
Mariposa.....	12,000	* 1,200	9,120	17,320	1,200	160	920	3
Mendocino.....	60,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	104,000	.....	16,400	13,095	1,250	175	1,280	1,340

	70		2,507	6,777	55	.....	21	9
Mono.....	156,503	† 600	7,363	24,500	590	812	950	1,748
Monterey	7,600	.....	8,500	20,200	5,200	320	2,100	450
Napa	100	.....	1,500	14,500	3,000	350	500	275
Nevada.....	27,393	303	8,900	11,921	14,075	233	695	973
Placer.....	515	.....	789	13,671	93	12	137	13
Plumas.....	65,273	181	9,319	26,980	13,406	1,195	2,274	1,424
Sacramento.....	32,590	42	1,925	8,605	456	255	1,068	1,297
San Bernardino.....	16,800	.....	880	6,000	100	120	140	32
San Diego.....	130	.....	3,000	4,058	442	447	932	29
San Francisco.....	38,858	450	15,000	50,000	8,000	1,100	4,500	500
San Joaquin	85,000	690	2,500	11,000	450	50	119	800
San Luis Obispo.....	446	13	2,586	4,861	1,142	383	741	527
San Mateo.....	193,167	* 280	651	10,300	800	184	924	450
Santa Barbara.....	25,879	10,300	99,280	2,500	1,500	7,500	1,750	.....
Santa Clara.....	314	* 235	1,696	7,872	279	217	393	325
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta	150	.....	768	5,317	197	213	268	68
Sierra.....	27,480	.....	6,784	19,850	842	410	518	576
Siskiyou	29,242	40	8,296	16,222	1,531	545	1,099	225
Solano.....	29,970	† 50	26,146	45,547	3,599	5,414	4,387	143
Sonoma.....	167,000	* 700	30,600	65,000	19,000	2,680	4,032	1,940
Stanislaus.	3,000	.....	2,215	4,994	375	203	214	232
Sutter	123,108	6	10,113	17,640	7,000	412	640	406
Tehama.....	346	.....	1,033	9,921	506	207	165	308
Trinity.....	100,430	500	18,351	116,976	940	175	6,780	1,438
Tulare.....	1,877	* 1,024	6,484	9,921	1,036	158	900	480
Tuolumne.....	48,097	.....	15,632	46,016	12,438	3,323	1,076	1,222
Yolo.....	12,769	21	8,399	22,539	11,263	566	2,297	1,558
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,137,948	21,061	508,733	913,318	140,055	34,114	63,946	43,763

* Common.

† Half breeds.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made ...	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed....	Number of shingles made.....
	Steam power.....	Run of stone	Water power	Run of stone.....			Steam power.....	Water power.....		
Alameda	4	13	2	3	69,590	2,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	1	3	2	3	4,000	5,042	2	5	2,000,000	300,000
Butte.....	1	4	3	7	72,000	17,811	8	1	5,520,000	1,000,000
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	12,240,000	5,375,000
Colusa.....	3	5	.....	.....	35,000	6,075	4	6	2,830,000	.....
Contra Costa	3	11	.....	.....	29,000	5,100	2	.....	160,000	.....
Del Norte.....	2	4	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	7,930,000	360,000
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	50	15	10	500,000	.....
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	2	2	1	1	2,753	510	6	3	184,000	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	1	2	2,000	.....	.....	.....	30,250,000	6,120,000
Kern.....	.....	.....	2	3	800	600	.....	1	1,000,000	250,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	1	2	1,800	12	5	1	1,600,000	100,000
Lake.....	.....	.....	1	2	6,400	2,000	2	8	4,135,617	11,000
Lassen .....	.....	.....	1	2	4,000	300	3	2	1,717,000	800,000
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	2	3	5,500	2,000	1	3	476,560	.....
Marin .....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	450,000	200,000
Mendocino	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	6	.....	1,500,000	400,000
	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	500	15	5	60,000,000	5,000,000

Merced.....				7,000	6,500	1	4	420,000	355,000
Mono.....				1,951	723	1			
Monterey.....	2	2	1	1,350		3	1	325,000	30,000
Napa.....	2	5	2	27,400	16,000	27	5	30,000,000	2,000,000
Nevada.....	1	4		7,000		13	3	13,650,000	2,100,000
10 Placer.....						3	11	3,995,000	
Plumas.....	1	2		1,750	50	3			
Sacramento.....	4	18		195,000	18,000	2	1	2,400,000	900,000
San Bernardino.....			2	9,000	3,500	4			
San Diego.....			1			1			
San Francisco.....	12	45		529,400	3,750	8		24,200,000	
San Joaquin.....	4	15		92,000	8,500				
San Luis Obispo.....			3	2,050	450	2	2	3,175,208	
San Mateo.....	1	4	1	10,000		14		10,000,000	24,000,000
Santa Barbara.....							1		
Santa Clara.....	7	21	3	222,750	690	3	4	3,026,500	700,000
Santa Cruz.....	2	5	3	20,600	2,454	15	9	19,600,000	10,000,000
Shasta.....						13	15	4,856,000	413,000
Sierra.....			1						
Siskiyou.....	2	3	6	23,400	2,500	4	10	4,200,000	1,500,000
Solano.....	4	6		4,500					
Sonoma.....	4	6	4	48,050	3,070	17		6,309,000	3,563,000
Stanislaus.....	1	3	2	13,824	880				
Sutter.....									
Tehama.....			3	24,160	2,807	2	4	1,000,000	50,000
Trinity.....			1	1,560	230		15	1,650,000	57,000
Tulare.....	1	3	2	13,250	2,500	1	2		150,000
Tuolumne.....	1	1	2	4,600	190	6	2	2,260,000	473,000
Yolo.....	2	5	1	327,000	900				
Yuba.....	2	9	1	35,200	16,440	10	4	3,900,000	1,500,000
Totals.....	70	201	68	1,871,708	133,094	238	146	267,459,885	67,707,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population.....	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate.....	Improvements....	Personal property	Total valuation...			
Alameda	\$7,736,920 00	\$1,685,595 00	\$589,246 00	\$10,011,561 00	17,796	4,058	\$11,896 00
Alpine	240,000 00	.....	93,000 00	333,000 00	400	250	925 00
Amador	962,284 00	247,549 00	527,625 00	1,737,458 00	11,400	2,552	1,801 00
Butte.....	654,513 00	301,841 00	1,658,035 00	2,614,389 00	14,609	2,943	5,236 00
Calaveras.....	572,741 00	210,570 00	476,774 00	1,260,085 00	11,056	2,255	1,501 20
Colusa	1,897,556 00	.....	2,014,934 00	3,912,490 00	9,500	1,840	991 00
Contra Costa...	1,884,106 00	145,650 00	1,305,324 00	3,335,080 00	9,500	2,804	2,470 00
Del Norte.....	123,021 00	81,773 00	310,880 00	515,674 00	1,600	350	1,050 00
El Dorado.....	229,419 00	650,916 00	940,610 00	1,820,945 00	9,592	2,892	4,646 95
Fresno	737,973 00	128,946 00	1,140,189 00	2,007,108 00	2,400	646	447 00
Humboldt	450,950 00	368,180 00	872,427 00	1,691,557 00	6,500	1,634	1,838 00
Inyo	92,412 00	.....	144,755 00	237,167 00	700	370	400 00
Kern.....	440,000 00	40,900 00	866,500 00	1,346,500 00	1,400	766	539 00
Klamath	130,663 00	.....	222,105 00	352,768 00	2,500	380	683 00
Lake.....	92,500 00	140,000 00	415,916 00	648,416 00	4,100	860	1,070 00
Lassen	185,780 00	.....	332,775 00	518,555 00	1,550	468	336 00
Los Angeles...	2,159,977 00	.....	1,604,068 00	3,764,045 00	14,500	3,749	2,724 00
Marin.....	1,797,193 00	.....	920,410 00	2,717,603 00	6,900	1,335	2,546 00
Mariposa	125,155 00	457,435 00	510,512 00	1,093,102 00	7,000	1,224	1,690 00
Mendocino.....	477,973 00	162,906 00	1,402,045 00	2,042,924 00	8,000	2,100	3,328 00

Merced.....	814,365 00	229,065 00	1,235,447 00	2,278,877 00	3,000	808	590 00
Mono.....	75,775 00	113,880 00	169,198 00	358,853 00	500	260	552 00
Monterey	1,041,375 05	189,290 00	894,572 50	2,125,237 55	8,478	2,182	2,141 00
Napa.....	2,636,250 00	.....	1,288,635 00	3,924,885 00	9,600	1,933	2,663 00
Nevada.....	3,478,988 00	.....	2,507,244 00	5,986,232 00	20,000	7,385	8,384 00
Placer.....	2,049,949 00	.....	2,184,865 00	4,749,289 00	13,750	5,665	5,575 00
Plumas.....	612,138 00	.....	589,692 00	1,201,830 00	5,000	1,175	.....
Sacramento.....	5,332,629 00	.....	4,683,595 00	10,574,364 00	35,000	9,750	9,750 00
San Bernardino	253,478 00	.....	364,405 00	624,983 00	5,200	1,194	473 00
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco..	75,000,000 00	.....	32,640,646 00	107,640,646 00	150,000	35,214	.....
San Joaquin....	3,219,350 00	.....	2,540,150 00	7,601,500 00	24,000	4,864	3,000 00
San Luis Obispo	713,665 75	.....	674,995 00	1,580,439 75	6,440	1,215	165 00
San Mateo.....	1,211,408 00	.....	.....	1,512,720 00	4,300	1,350	514 00
Santa Barbara..	409,476 00	.....	526,060 00	1,428,197 00	8,600	1,217	660 00
Santa Clara.....	5,088,705 00	.....	4,060,592 00	11,765,177 00	24,000	6,000	10,000 00
Santa Cruz.....	1,003,223 00	.....	804,116 00	2,441,392 00	10,000	2,400	2,888 00
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	879,160 00	.....	1,274,500 00	2,246,032 00	5,000	2,724	4,254 00
Siskiyou	585,223 00	.....	1,365,095 00	1,950,318 00	9,500	2,300	4,602 00
Solano	2,116,277 00	.....	1,214,263 00	4,374,134 00	13,000	3,183	7,854 00
Sonoma.....	3,501,307 00	.....	2,523,735 00	6,138,836 00	22,321	4,734	6,692 00
Stanislaus.....	560,852 00	.....	687,804 00	1,609,124 00	3,614	1,200	832 00
Sutter.....	766,334 00	.....	820,766 00	1,887,486 00	4,880	1,231	2,208 00
Tehama	945,000 00	.....	606,213 00	1,880,736 00	5,260	1,110	600 00
Trinity.....	81,394 00	.....	429,794 00	690,394 00	3,122	944	2,715 00
Tulare	592,248 00	.....	2,085,485 00	4,170,870 00	9,000	1,700	500 00
Tuolumne.....	625,079 00	.....	552,170 00	1,177,249 00	6,009	2,117	1,958 00
Yolo.....	1,817,353 00	.....	1,740,583 00	4,127,457 00	11,780	3,661	4,014 00
Yuba.....	735,280 00	.....	1,996,315 00	4,066,935 00	6,500	1,655	2,154 00
Totals	\$137,167,417 80	\$18,098,097 00	\$86,809,006 50	\$242,074,520 30	568,827	141,774	\$131,155 95



APPENDIX.



REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

J. H. PURDY.....Township Assessor.

ALAMEDA, Alameda County, }
September 2d, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : The accompanying tabular statement gives as full and complete a list of the statistics of this township as I have been able to obtain. The law allows me until the first of November to make up my statistical report, but I could add nothing to it by deferring to that date, except, perhaps, the sowing of eight or ten acres of wheat, which, I think, would hardly justify the delay, especially as you desire such reports to be sent in early. In agriculture, there is but little done in this township. Those who cultivate the soil devote their attention chiefly to horticulture and fruit growing. Of the cereals sown, the greater part is cut for hay. About half our township is divided into town lots. Although the territory is small, five homestead associations have six tracts so divided, very little of which is cultivated. Many lots and larger tracts have changed hands during the year, at increased prices. Some of the purchasers have built and others are building; hence a slight increase has taken place in our population, and we may expect it to increase with accelerated speed, as its superior attractions for family residences are beginning to be appreciated. Its venerable live oaks afford an agreeable shelter from the noon-day sun, and also a protection from the rude blasts that annoy the dwellers in less favored portions near the coast.

In my communication of last year, I took occasion to call your attention to the law requiring the taxation of mortgages, and to show the injustice of its operation I presented a case in which the same piece of property virtually paid to the State three taxes. The same case still exists, and this year there are several others of a similar kind. The owner of a lot borrows money to improve it, and gives a mortgage on both lot and

improvements to secure the payment. The lot and improvements are taxed, and so is the mortgage. The property and the debt incurred in procuring it are both taxed. In one case the holder of a mortgage gives it as security for a loan of something over one-third of the amount. He is taxed on the whole amount of the mortgage, while he owes and is paying interest on more than three-fourths of the amount.

But double taxation is not the only nor the greatest evil resulting from this law. As a measure of political economy it is most injurious to the State, especially in connection with the present practice of assessing lands at from one-third to one-fourth of their real value. While this is the case capitalists, instead of loaning their money to promote commerce or manufactures, or the development of the resources of the State, invest it in lands, and these they keep lying idle until the necessities of the farmer compel him to pay an exorbitant prices for them. Thus both the capital and the land are kept idle for years, when both should be employed in increasing the wealth of the State, and in diffusing that wealth among many families instead of a few. This practice of taxing lands so far below their real value suggests the necessity of a State Board of Equalization, whose duty it should be not only to equalize assessments on lands and improvements, but to equalize them with assessments on money at interest. He who loans his capital gives employment to others, and while he benefits them their labor and enterprise increase the wealth of the State. He who invests his capital in land benefits only himself. One increases the working capital of the State, the other diminishes it. Yet our laws, and still more, the practice under them, encourage the latter while they discourage the former. It is the business of the Legislature to find a remedy for these evils.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. PURDY,
Assessor Alameda Township, Alameda County.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

M. F. CORONEL.....County Assessor.

Los Angeles, September 17th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

Sir: Inclosed is my industrial report of Los Angeles County for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The year has been very favorable for the agricultural and vineyard interests. A large quantity of corn was harvested, and a good proportion converted into bacon—by feeding it to hogs. The number of vines has not materially changed. Some wine-grape growers have added to their vineyards, while others have rooted up many of their vines to make way for necessary improvements, occasioned by the constantly increasing population; but a far larger yield was obtained, which has resulted in many thousands of gallons of wine more than in the previous year.

A new and important interest—that of silk—was inaugurated in the early part of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and bids fair to add materially to the wealth of the county.

Capacious iron pipes are now being laid in a large part of the city, for the better supply of that great desideratum of all populous communities, good and wholesome water, and constituting, also, a greater safeguard against the extension of fire.

A better class of buildings, of architectural design and beauty of finish, is gradually taking the place of the old landmarks of the city, and all betokens an undoubted advancement in the prosperity of the county.

Yours, respectfully,

M. F. CORONEL,
Assessor Los Angeles County.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

C. F. REDEMEYER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, KLAMATH COUNTY, }
August 2d, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity to the law, and in compliance with your circular, I herewith submit my annual and statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The assessed value of the taxable property is a trifle less than that of last year. While that portion of the county adapted for grazing and lumbering has increased in assessed value, the mining portion has decreased; and the placer portion of the mines, from present appearances, will so continue to decrease until worthless; anything to the contrary will be an exception. Of the three quartz mills, only one has been in operation the past year, with fair remuneration. The other two have recently fallen into the hands of parties of capital and energy, and no doubt will, in future, yield large returns.

The manufacture of lumber, since the survey of the land, has received considerable attention on the coast, and is remunerative. One steam mill has been built the past year, and one probably will be built the coming year.

The population I classify as follows: whites, eight hundred; Chinese, five hundred; Indians, twelve hundred; soldiers at Fort Gaston not included.

Yours, respectfully,

C. F. REDEMEYER,
Assessor Klamath County

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

J. A. JAMISON.....County Assessor.

UKIAH CITY, August 1st, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: I herewith forward my report for the present year. My returns are all in round numbers, and as near correct as possible for me to obtain them. The population of this county is increasing very fast, and we still have plenty of room. The lumber business of Mendocino is becoming greater every year. Two first-class mills and three smaller ones have been built, and some of the old mills have been improved so as to add greatly to their capacity, since the date of my last report. One paper mill has been built and is doing a good business. The agricultural interests of the county are receiving the interest and attention they merit, and are fast developing. Cattle and sheep are the principal live stock, and are generally of the best breeds. The northern part of the county is fast settling up by farmers and stock raisers, induced to settle there by the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. A. JAMISON,
Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY

W. V. McGARVEY..... County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Monterey, September 12th, 1869. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: According to law, I hereby forward to you my statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, together with such remarks as I have deemed necessary are required in regard to the progress of agriculture and development of the resources of Monterey County. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight may be considered as one of the best for agriculture since eighteen hundred and fifty; the harvest has been abundant in every locality; the yield of grain has exceeded that of any previous year within the memory of the modern farmer; copious rains falling at favorable periods, with propitious weather in the intervals, have amply rewarded the tiller of the soil and enhanced the value of land.

By referring to the statistical table it may be perceived that the crops have been more heavy than the previous year, which was likewise counted

as very favorable; in many places wheat has yielded sixty bushels to the acre, and barley, eighty—the latter has even yielded in some instances as many as one hundred bushels to the acre.

The land under cultivation was seventy thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres. The prospect of good crops and immigration have increased the cultivated lands in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine to ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four acres, or twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety acres more than in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Much arable land on the Salinas Plain and San Juan Valley is still used for grazing purposes, and will, in course of time, likewise be improved, according to the wants of an increasing population.

The wheat crop of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine is much below the average, owing to the rust, which made its appearance in the early part of May. The cause is generally ascribed to heavy showers during the month of April, followed immediately by intense hot weather. The rains of the latter part of May were considered beneficial, as the wheat fields attacked by rust assumed a more green and healthy appearance. Some localities have been more affected by the blight than others. Lands which last year have yielded fifty bushels to the acre will scarcely render sixteen this year, and it is reckoned that the wheat crop of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine will not exceed from twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels to the acre, on an average.

Barley has thrived better, although the crop will be far below that of last year, probably thirty-five bushels to the acre. In every instance where the grain has been sown early the yield has been heavier.

In ordinary seasons barley and oats succeeded better than wheat in most of the soil forming most of the arable land of this county. Farmers who this year have sown barley will still reap a reasonable harvest, but, unfortunately, as may be seen by the statistics, the quantity of barley sown is small in comparison with wheat. I must also here remark that no regard has been paid to the well experienced method of rotation of crops.

The culture of hops has lately been undertaken. Fifty-five acres have yielded, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty pounds. A tract of land of thirty-five acres, at the foot of the hills on the east side of the Salinas Plain, and in the neighborhood of the Village of Natividad, has rendered eight thousand pounds. The yield of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine promises to be handsome. Seventy-two acres have been planted with hops.

Live stock, although small in numbers, as compared to the years previous to the great drought of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are greatly improving. The number of cattle in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, according to the assessment of that year, was sixty-nine thousand seven hundred head, and in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, after the drought, fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine, being a decrease of fifty-five thousand three hundred and one, which last number, or most thereof, perished during the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The loss of sheep during eighteen hundred and sixty-four was seventy-five thousand.

The dairies established in this county since the last three years have imported valuable stock. Many new dairies have been established since last year, and are carrying on a thriving business.

Beef cattle, notwithstanding the large numbers yearly exported to supply the San Francisco market, are fast increasing.

The value of real estate has greatly risen in the market since the last two years, and owing to the increasing demand, may still rise higher. Immigration is fast setting in, and tracts of land for small farms are in demand. The owners of large tracts will find it a benefit to cut up their ranchos into parcels of from fifty to two hundred acres, and dispose of them at fair value. This will likewise tend to the prosperity and progress of the country; farmers purchasing lands and making it their homes are more likely to improve the same better than the renter, whose only interest is to endeavor to get out of the soil all it can produce during the term of his rent, without regard to exhaustion; moreover, while the owner of the soil is a permanent resident, the renter is invariably migratory, and population of the first named class is what the country requires.

The change brought about by turning some of those large tracts of grazing land into agricultural farms is visible by the fact that four towns or villages of some importance have sprung up in consequence, within a short time. The first—Castroville, near the mouth of the Salinas River—founded in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, contains at present from seven hundred to eight hundred inhabitants, and is a thriving place of business. The freight coming from the Salinas Valley, to be shipped at Moss' or Sudden's Landings, passes through that town.

New Republic, on the Salinas Plain, a short distance from Natividad, begun in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, contains now about sixty buildings.

Salinas City, founded in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, has grown rapidly, and possesses all the elements to insure to that place a prosperous future. This town is in the middle of the Salinas Plain, half way from Monterey to the Town of San Juan, and contains already six hundred and fifty inhabitants, exclusive of the laborers employed at harvesting.

Lastly, the Village of Hollister, situated on the San Justo Rancho, near the Town of San Juan, founded a few months ago, and containing at present from fifty to sixty buildings.

Public lands have been settled on everywhere, and almost every available spot has been taken up by pre-emption, or entered under the State law.

The extent of telegraph line in this county is about fifty-five miles.

Four newspapers are published—two at Monterey, one at San Juan and one at Castroville. All are weekly.

A railroad between Monterey and the Salinas Valley has been projected by the North Pacific Transportation Company. The survey thereof has already been completed, and it is expected that the work will be begun shortly. The same company have built a substantial wharf at Monterey, intended for the embarkation of produce from the Salinas Valley.

The progress of Monterey County for the last ten years may be fairly indicated by the following statement of the assessed value of property during that period. It will be perceived that there has been a decrease at times, owing to bad seasons, and particularly during the years of drought; but since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five the increase has been constant and rapid:

For the year 1859.....	\$1,238,621 00
For the year 1860.....	1,497,667 10
For the year 1861.....	1,158,537 67
For the year 1862.....	1,289,422 02
For the year 1863.....	1,256,797 00
For the year 1864.....	1,134,845 75
For the year 1865.....	1,059,120 50
For the year 1866.....	1,253,915 60
For the year 1867.....	1,425,671 25
For the year 1868.....	2,125,273 55
For the year 1869.....	3,528,949 95

To the last amount about forty thousand dollars is to be added for the subsequent assessments.

A discovery has lately been made in regard to the healing qualities of a hot mineral spring which, although known since the early days of the settlement of California, has been until now unappreciated. About forty-five miles southeast from Monterey, in the mountains between the heights of Galiagua and San Antonio, there exists a large cave, covered in the inside with Indian hieroglyphics. This cave has, according to tradition, been occupied by Father Junipero Serra, the founder of the first missions in Upper California, when, with his escort, he went on expeditions to the rancherias in quest of proselytes. A crucifix cut in the walls of the cave is said to be the work of Father Junipero himself. Near this cave, and in close proximity to a fine mountain stream abounding in trout, is a sulphurous spring, the temperature of which is one hundred and twenty degrees, Fahrenheit. This spring has lately been resorted to by persons afflicted with rheumatic complaints, and the effects, according to the testimony of those who have visited the locality, have been wonderful. A man afflicted for several years with chronic rheumatism, and who had to take daily four grains of morphine to allay his suffering, was, after five days using the water, greatly relieved. He made a second trip to the spring, and after four days stay went away so far cured that he has since resumed his occupations, which, for a period of four years, he had been obliged to abandon, and is at present able to perform manual labor.

Several jars of this water have been brought to Monterey and will be sent to San Francisco for analyzation. The road from Monterey to the place aforesaid is everything but a good one. There is an indifferent wagon road, terminating twenty miles distant from the spring; the rest is a rugged mountain trail, but susceptible of improvement with some outlay. Paties have pre-empted on the spring and neighborhood, and are about making the necessary improvements for the reception of visitors.

The whale fisheries on the Bays of Monterey and Carmelo have been carried on successfully this year. On the Bay of Monterey alone, forty-seven whales have been caught since last April, which rendered twelve hundred and sixty barrels, or twenty-seven thousand and ninety gallons of oil.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. McGARVEY,
Assessor, Monterey County.

NAPA COUNTY.

J. M. MAYFIELD.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Napa County, }
 Napa City, October 15th, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
 Surveyor-General :

SIR : I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Napa County. You will perceive that the number of registered voters is the same as last report, as that was the list of voters at that time, and I supposed was correct, instead of being for the year previous. The wheat crop for the present year is of course estimated. The crop is very light, even where it was not injured by rust.

Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,

JAS. M. MAYFIELD,
 Assessor, Napa County.

By B. W. ARNOLD, Deputy.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

A. J. CURRY.....County Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO, October 14th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
 Surveyor-General :

SIR : In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of San Bernardino County. I have endeavored to be as correct as possible. The inclosed sheet will show the various products of the county.

The valuation of property is a little more than last year, owing to the enhanced value of real estate and live stock. Although the mining interest of the county is rather limited, it is more promising than last year, there having been some new discoveries made lately at the head of Lytle Creek. The mines on Lytle Creek are paying good wages, and the Hydraulic Company is pushing ahead with its works, at the same time obtaining good pay. The quartz mining interest is also well attended to, with promising results. The San Jacinto Tin Mining Company has done a considerable amount of work in opening the claim, and it is considered a valuable mine, but as it is in dispute, there has been no work done on it for a number of months past. The lumber interest of our county is quite an item, there being four steam mills in successful operation, turning out about three millions of feet of lumber the present year. The estimated number of bushels of wheat raised this year will be about fifty thousand.

As the Supervisors do not meet until the first Monday in November, it is impossible for me to obtain their approval of my report.

Yours, respectfully,

A. J. CURRY,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

HENRY PHELPS.....County Assessor.

SAN JOSE, October 15th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: In continuation of my report, I will say that there are in this county: Breweries, five; gallons of beer made in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and ninety, worth, at thirty cents per gallon, which is the wholesale price, fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars. There was of barley used, for brewing, nine hundred and ten thousand pounds; hops used, thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds; wood consumed, eight hundred cords; men employed, fifteen. Tanneries, seven, making in the aggregate, seventy-two thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars worth of leather, and employing thirty-five men. We have also now in operation a paper mill which makes, per day, one hundred and eighty reams of wrapping paper, worth ninety cents per ream, and employing fifteen men.

We have in course of erection a woollen mill, which will be at work next year. We have a silk factory, but at present the machinery is in San Francisco, and may or may not return. They have not done much in the way of making silk yet, for the reason that the worms all died last year, so that they have not been able to get a supply of them. We have four foundries and machine shops, but they are all doing job work the most of the time, so that it is very hard to give the products of them. They employ thirty to forty men.

I have failed to get any report from the New Almaden mine, so that I cannot give you the yield of quicksilver with any degree of certainty, but will say that it is, in all probability, very much less than last year—say one-third.

We had a distillery last year, which I am informed made over ten thousand gallons of brandy, but it was burnt down last spring. I do not know whether it will be rebuilt or not. We have another distillery, but it is not in operation at present, and has not been for a long time.

This is as full a report as I have been able to gather. I am glad to say that the people seem to be more ready to give a statistical report this year, than they were last. They seem to understand the nature of and to see the value of such a report, better this year than they did last year.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PHELPS,
County Assessor, Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

N. TAYLOR.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SANTA CRUZ, }
October 16th, 1869. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: In compliance with law, I hereby transmit my annual report and statistics of this county for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I have incorporated in the report of statistics most of the various manufacturing interests of this county. I omitted, however, I think, the breweries. There are five, which manufactured two thousand one hundred and twenty-five barrels in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Two vessels have been built in this county; one at Davenport's wharf, a schooner of one hundred and twenty tons, pronounced by seamen to be an A number one of its class; the other, of smaller dimensions, built at Soquel wharf. There are six wharves and two landings for the shipment of the various products and manufactures. I obtained from three of the wharf companies the amount shipped during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as follows: ninety-five thousand barrels of lime; three million nine hundred thousand feet of lumber; thirty thousand feet of laurel timber; six million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand shingles; six hundred and ninety-two thousand shakes, six thousand seven hundred pickets; eight thousand posts; three thousand cords of wood; five hundred and forty-seven cases and eighty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four kegs of powder; five thousand nine hundred reams of paper; three hundred and seventy-two tons of leather; fifty tons of hair; two thousand five hundred boxes of apples; sixty tons of butter; five hundred boxes of eggs; four hundred and sixty coop of fowls; one thousand five hundred tons of grain. Most of the grain is shipped at other points and in Monterey County. I estimated the amount of wheat for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine at fifteen bushels per acre, a very low estimate for California (badly shrunk this year). But we may wonder that it is not still lower when we see how the farmers manage. Crop after crop, with a very few exceptions, has been the mode of operation. These few exceptions generally have good crops, though this year it was a partial failure. Railroads don't prosper much in this county. The one commenced last year remains in *statu quo*. The people of Pajaro Valley need a railroad very much to get their grain to market, their shipping points being very rough in the winter months. It was estimated that the actual loss to the farmers last fall in consequence of not being able to get their produce to market in season, was from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, surely quite an item in a farming community. The matter has been *talked* of and a survey been made for a railroad from Watsonville to Gilroy, but not quite enough stock taken to put it through. The people are beginning to see the importance of it so much that they will move in the matter. Some of the large ranches are being sold in small farms to actual settlers, which is a great benefit to the county.

If our taxes were not quite so *often* and so *much*, we might get along very well. It is to be hoped that Congress and our own Legislature will, this winter, improve the revenue laws so that taxes will not be so burdensome.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor of Santa Cruz County.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JOHN L. McINTIRE.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, }
October 25th, 1869. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, I herewith send you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Diego. In making my report, I have endeavored as near as possible to make it complete; but, owing to the continued increase of population, I am entirely unable to make anything like a strictly accurate statement. Every valley in our county is being filled by settlers, so rapidly even, that every month produces a marked change in numbers. Oranges, lemons, figs and olives, are in a thriving condition, and promise well for the future. Along the coast and in the mountains, fruits of all descriptions are doing well, and will shortly produce abundant harvests. We can boast of more improvements than have ever been known in any former year in the history of our county. We have now four school districts, having formerly but one. We have four public and two private schools. We have five churches, with but two church edifices at present; more will soon be erected.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. McINTIRE,
Assessor San Diego.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

C. H. COVILL.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF SAN JOAQUIN, }
Stockton, October 26th, 1869. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed I send my report of statistics for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Our Board of Supervisors will not be in session until the first of November, and I cannot, therefore, obtain their approval without delaying my report for another week. The figures returned, are, in the main, reliable; and with the exception of such as relate to fruit trees and vines, could be but very little improved. I had intended to gather many other statistics not embraced in my report, but with the very limited time which I have to devote to anything outside of imperative duties, and the general inability and unwillingness of the parties to whom I have to apply for information, to give me any satisfaction what-

over, I fear that I shall have to abandon the idea. The law relating to the collection of statistics is particularly binding on Assessors; but the worst feature about it is, that it does not, nor cannot, accomplish the purposes for which it was designed. Men living, perhaps, ten or twenty miles away, happen in town, and, without having made any preparation whatever, come to the office to give in their lists of property. They can tell pretty nearly the number of horses and cows that they own, and think there is somewhere from ten to twenty, may be thirty, hogs. As for chickens, they can't tell anything about it; don't know whether there are fifty or one hundred and fifty; never bother themselves anything about the number of chickens. Ask about butter, eggs, trees, vines, and the answer is the same. Can't tell anything about it; and, their team is standing on the street, or their neighbor at the corner below waiting, and they have twenty miles to drive and it is most night, etc., etc. I think that as often as three times out of five, after making the most diligent and persistent efforts to get an opinion from the parties themselves, that I have been obliged to suggest the probable number of the last enumerated articles, and receiving their "Yes, I suppose so," let them go. With reference to acres cultivated, grain and other agricultural products, as well as the most kinds of live stock, I am satisfied that the figures are as good as could be procured, and approximate very nearly to actual facts. Such figures are more easily obtained, and regarding them as of far more importance, I have made extra efforts to have them correct. By comparing the present with my reports of previous years, it will be seen that this county is keeping step with the music of the times, and is not behind her sister counties in the march of progress and prosperity. Trusting that my report will meet with your approval.

I am most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. COVILL,
County Assessor of San Joaquin.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

OLIVER P. WALKER.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, }
Siskiyou County, October 28th, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed you will find statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The Board of Supervisors of this county will not be in session until the first Monday in November, which will be too late to obtain their approval before sending report. In addition to the enumerated products, manufactures, etc., contained in the statistical tables, we have in operation, in this county, five breweries, which manufacture about thirty-two thousand five hundred gallons of

beer per annum. We have also a tub and pail factory in successful operation. There has been quite an increase in population in the eastern portion of the county, known as Surprise Valley, Goose Lake Valley, Big Valley. The lands in those valleys are admirably suited for agricultural purposes, and will undoubtedly soon be settled up. There is quite an increase of stock in this county during the last year, and has become the leading interest in the county. All we require in our county is railroad communications with other sections, and Siskiyou County will become one of the most thriving and prosperous counties in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER P. WALKER,
County Assessor.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

A. H. JAMISON.....County Assessor.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, October 5th, 1869.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: You will observe my report for this year is substantially the same that it was last year, with the exception of five items, which is for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I committed an error last year, by collecting the statistics for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, when it should have been for eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. I did not notice the mistake until I received the blanks for the present year. I am sorry such a blunder occurred, but as it is my first year in office, I hope you will excuse me and receive this report as correct and reliable as is practicable for one to be made out by an Assessor.

Yours, etc.,

A. H. JAMISON,
Knight's Ferry, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

BEN. E. HARRIS.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August 2d, 1869. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity with an Act of the State Legislature passed in eighteen hundred and sixty-six (see Statutes, page 201), I herewith hand you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San

Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

In making up this report I regret very much to have to inform you that similar reasons to which I referred in my report last year have almost entirely rendered the effort to gather statistics useless.

You will at once perceive that in many instances the report is a complete duplicate of last year. This is owing, as I have said before, to the manifest unwillingness on the part of proprietors and others connected with manufacturing enterprises, who are in possession of the correct data, to give the same. It is evident that the gathering of statistics by the Assessor has a tendency to prevent the necessary facilities so important and desirable in carrying out the instructions of the Surveyor-General.

There is evidently, a prevailing notion with many of those persons referred to, that a full and correct report of their manufactures, etc., would have an effectual tendency to increase their personal property tax. Hence the oft reply (in answer to statistical interrogatories) is, "put us down the same as last year," and hence the duplicate.

Feeling a deep interest in a full and complete report from San Francisco County, I have endeavored to do all in my power to make it such.

In many instances, when I could do no better, I have referred to the United States revenue returns as an assistance in the matter, but you are well aware that even that method would not suffice in point of accuracy.

Early in the month of February I put one man on this work, exclusively, and have kept him continually at it up to this time. His time, as an Assessor, has been completely used up in what seems to me almost a useless work. There should be (in my judgment) a law of some force upon this subject, if at all the State desires information in relation to it.

Before submitting the following list, I beg to return you my thanks for the prompt and official manner in which you have instructed the work to be done, subject to your approval; and trust that during the next Legislature you may be able to secure the passage of law by which correct statistical information may be obtained, if it must be through the Assessors' department.

AXLE GREASE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Rosin used, barrels.....	1,000
Butter used, pounds.....	12,000
BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Horse power of engine.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$10,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	22
Tables made.....	97
Average value of tables.....	\$450
BOX MANUFACTORIES.....	5
Men employed.....	169

Lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), feet.....	5,600,000
Spanish cedar used.....	160,000
Horse power of engines.....	90
BRASS FOUNDRIES.....	5
Men employed.....	85
Value of manufactures.....	\$143,000
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES..	3
Men employed.....	122
Value of manufactures.....	\$160,000
BREWERIES.....	21
Men employed.....	153
Beer made, barrels.....	120,300
Monthly capacity, barrels.....	9,750
BROOM AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	66
Brooms made, dozen.....	35,000
Pails, dozen.....	6,500
Tubs, nests of four each.....	1,650
Zinc washboards, dozen.....	3,800
Barrel covers, dozen.....	450
Peach baskets, dozen	600
Sieves, dozen.....	800
Broom handles, dozen.....	26,500
Butter moulds, dozen.....	400
Cheese safes, dozen.....	450
Salt boxes, dozen.....	2,200
Syrup kegs.....	8,000
Powder kegs.....	6,000
CANDLE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	11
Candles made, boxes.....	15,000
Capacity per year for candles, boxes	25,000
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.....	10
[Statistical information generally refused, which was the case also in 1868. Hence no report of carriages.]	
CHEMICAL WORKS.....	3
Men employed.....	15
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	250
Sulphur consumed, tons.....	450
Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons.....	520
Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid) tons.....	4
Capacity of works (nitric acid).....	1
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	125
CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.....	70
Men employed.....	1,232

Monthly capacity.....	3,500,000
Cigars made.....	38,692,000
CORDAGE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	50
Horse power of engines.....	150
Hemp manufactured, tons.....	1,500
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	1,750
DRY DOCKS.....	2
[Please to see historical report of last year.]	
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORIES.....	11
Men employed.....	26
Hats made annually, dozen.....	520
Caps made annually, dozen.....	1,400
FLOUR MILLS.....	12
Men employed.....	14
Flour made in 1867, barrels.....	529,400
Pearl barley, tons.....	60
Hominy, tons.....	80
Farina, tons.....	50
Oatmeal, tons.....	150
Groats, tons.....	53
Buckwheat and rye flour.....	950
Feed barley (ground), tons.....	5,000
Run of stone.....	45
Horse power of engines.....	711
Aggregate daily capacity of mills, barrels of flour.....	2,005
FURNITURE, ETC., MANUFACTORIES.....	8
Men employed.....	138
Horse power of engines.....	20
Value of manufactures.....	\$170,000
GAS METRE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,000
GLASS WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	86
Furnaces.....	2
Pots.....	15
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
Capacity of works per month—not reported.	
GLASS CUTTING WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	6
Value of manufactures.....	\$8,500
GOLD AND SILVER REFINERY.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Gold and silver refined, ounces.....	1,500,000

HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed.....	17
Hose made, feet.....	14,000
Belting made, feet.....	75,000
• Horse collars made, dozen.....	500
Hose and belting leather used, sides.....	2,800
Collar leather used, feet.....	50,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS	19
Men employed.....	1,093
Pig iron used, tons.....	9,880
Bar iron used, tons.....	1,854
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	2,904
Rivets of iron used, tons.....	199
IRON DOOR, SHUTTER AND SAFE SHOPS	7
Men employed.....	84
Sheet iron used, tons.....	542
Bar iron used, tons.....	589
Cast iron used, tons.....	9
Cast steel used, tons.....	4
GLUE MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed.....	21
Glue made, tons.....	500
Neatsfoot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Curled hair made, pounds.....	20,000
Capacity per day for glue, tons.....	30
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	200
LAST MANUFACTORY	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$7,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS	1
Men employed.....	18
Quantity of lead manufactured, tons.....	900
Quantity of shot manufactured, tons.....	200
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	2,000
LINSEED OIL WORKS	1
Men employed.....	8
Flax seed used, tons.....	300
Oil made, gallons.....	25,000
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	900
MALT MANUFACTORIES	6
Men employed.....	18
Grain malted (barley) 100 pound sacks.....	68,250
MATCH MANUFACTORIES	5
Men employed.....	43
Matches made, gross.....	95,000

MIRROR SILVERING WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Silvering tables.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$20,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES.....	4
Men employed.....	19
Pianos made.....	152
Average value of each instrument.....	\$350
PYROTECHNIC WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Value of manufactures.....	\$7,000
ROLLING MILLS.....	1
Men employed.....	58
Horse power of engines.....	300
[Further statistics the Superintendent could not give in due time for this report.]	
SALT MILLS.....	5
Men employed.....	35
Salt ground (domestic), tons.....	4,500
Salt ground (foreign), tons.....	2,800
Run of stone.....	8
Horse power of engines.....	77
SAW MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	35
Steel used annually, tons.....	50
Horse power of engine.....	25
Value of manufactures.....	\$70,000
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORIES.....	7
Men employed.....	261
Value of manufactures.....	\$773,000
SAW MILLS.....	8
Lumber sawed, feet.....	24,200,000
Saws run.....	49
Men employed.....	380
Horse power of engines.....	400
SOAP MANUFACTORIES.....	16
Men employed.....	54
Soap made, pounds.....	4,032,000
Washing powder made, pounds.....	225,000
Capacity of works per month, pounds.....	1,000,000
STAVE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	22
Horse power of engine.....	18
Capacity, staves per day.....	3,000

STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	28
Horse power of engine.....	20
Saws run (one gang).....	25
Value of manufactures—not reported.	
SUGAR REFINERIES.....	3
Men employed.....	264
Horse power of engines.....	250
Raw sugar used, pounds.....	23,160,000
Refined sugar made, pounds.....	20,254,000
Syrup made, gallons.....	627,000
Capacity of works per day (raw sugar), pounds.....	165,000
TANNERIES.....	15
Men employed.....	122
Tan bark used, cords.....	2,487
Hides tanned, number.....	16,350
Calf skins tanned, dozen.....	950
Kip and sheep skins tanned, dozen.....	2,054
TOOL AND FILE MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$5,500
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	30
Value of manufactures.....	\$37,000
TYPE FOUNDRY.....	1
Men employed.....	35
Value of manufactures.....	\$28,000
Capacity of works per year.....	\$50,000
TUB AND PAIL MANUFACTORIES.....	
Men employed.....	20
Power of engine, horse.....	20
Native timber used, cords.....	5,000
Barrel covers made.....	22,000
Salt boxes made, dozen.....	1,200
Sieves made, dozen.....	400
Pails of all kinds, dozen.....	3,500
Tubs, all sizes.....	20,000
Syrup kegs, in all.....	7,000
VINEGAR MANUFACTORIES.....	4
Men employed.....	16
Vinegar made, gallons.....	86,000
WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Value of manufactures.....	\$25,000

WOOLLEN MILLS	3
Men employed.....	750
Horse power of engines.....	350
Sets of cards.....	29
Mules and jacks.....	40
Looms.....	122
Spindles.....	11,000
Blankets made, pair.....	94,500
Broadcloth, cassimeres and tweeds, yards.....	161,600
Flannel, yards.....	845,000
Flannel shirts and drawers, dozen.....	10,000
Wool used, pounds.....	3,250,000

Most respectfully submitted,

BEN. E. HARRIS,
Assessor, San Francisco.

CLERK'S OFFICE, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

I, John A. Russell, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby certify that the foregoing report was presented to, and approved by the said Board of Supervisors, at a meeting held on Monday evening, August second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand (having no seal of office), this third day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN A. RUSSELL,
Clerk.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

61

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEARS 1868 AND 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
San Francisco, November 1st, 1869. }

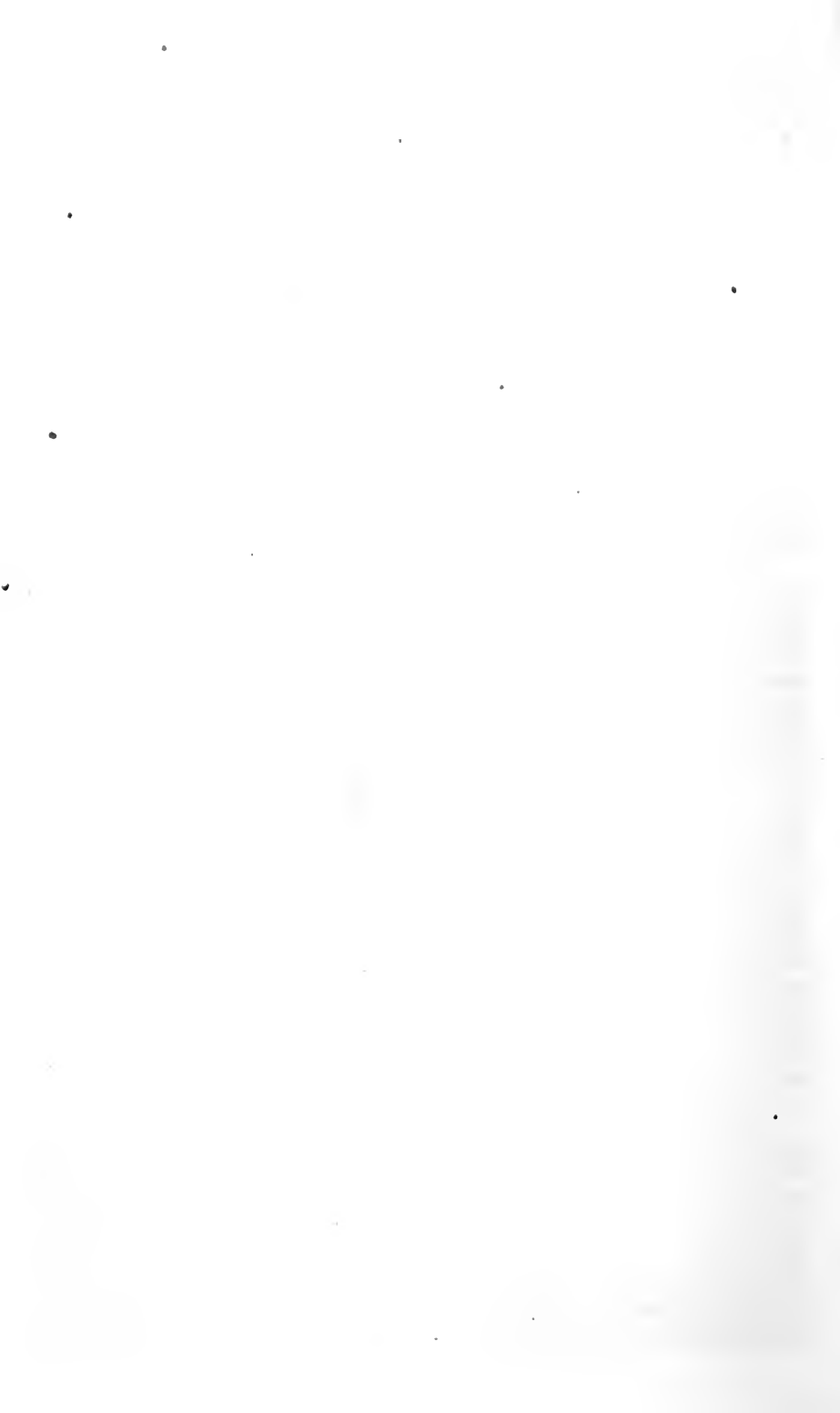
To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency the third biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the school years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as required by the Revised School Law.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



REPORT.

The exhibit of facts and figures herewith presented furnishes substantial proof that prosperity and progress have marked the history of our public schools during the last two years.

The number of school districts in the State is one thousand one hundred and forty-four; number of schools, one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; number of teachers, one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven; number of pupils enrolled, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four; average attendance of pupils, fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifteen; value of school property, two million seven hundred and six thousand three hundred and four dollars and forty-six cents. The increase since eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is as follows: In number of districts, one hundred and sixty-three; number of schools, one hundred and fifty-seven; number of pupils, twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-seven; average number of pupils, eleven thousand and seventy-eight; value of school property, one million three thousand and fifty-four dollars.

When I entered upon the duties of State Superintendent, two years ago, the situation was peculiar. It was just after an exciting political canvass. From the manner in which the candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction were nominated by party conventions, the passions inseparable from political excitements were largely evoked in the canvass. The wildest surmises and most absurd apprehensions were indulged on the one hand, and the most extravagant expectations entertained on the other. The new school administration was thus subjected to a scrutiny not only rigid but suspicious, and the embarrassments attending the discharge of the duties of an office of so vast labor and responsibility were thus largely enhanced.

My first official utterance reaching the general public was in my address before the State Teachers' Institute, held in San Francisco, June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. In that address I declared that I had no partisan, sectional or sectarian ends to accomplish; that our public schools were not to be considered as either Democratic or Republican, Northern or Southern, Protestant or Catholic; that all parties were taxed alike for their support, and therefore all had equal rights, and should be treated with equal respect.

I have endeavored to conform my official acts and utterances to the principles then announced, and the result has fully justified my most

sanguine hopes. There has been a constant increase of harmonious sentiment among our people. This progress in the restoration of good feeling is even more gratifying than the increase in the number, resources and practical efficiency of our public schools. Diversity of opinion still exists among our people, as might be expected, when it is remembered that our population embraces every nation of Christendom, and that it is natural for every man to think that system under which he was educated the best. Under these circumstances, toleration, patience and compromise are the obvious requirements of wisdom and good citizenship. To the exhibition of these qualities by an intelligent and liberal-minded people the existing harmony and good feeling are attributable; and their continued manifestation on the part of all concerned will lead to the ultimate adjustment of our school system on a basis that will be satisfactory to all. Seeking myself to be governed in my official action by this spirit, I earnestly invoke its recognition and practical manifestation by all who have any connection, official or unofficial, with the public schools of California.

OBJECTS OF EDUCATION.

State education being purely (perhaps necessarily) secular, the tendency toward a sordid materialism in the influence of our public schools should be carefully guarded against, and counteracted by all proper available means. The clamor for "practical" education is sometimes the expression of a materialistic sentiment that estimates everything, learning included, by its value in dollars and cents. Preparation to make money, is with many, the one object of education; and as the instruction imparted promotes or fails to promote this prime object, it is considered valuable or worthless. "Undue importance is attached to wealth; its pomps and vanities; too little to culture, character, home duties and pleasures. All children are brought up for a sphere few are destined to reach; and the rest, without relish for what is better worth and within their control, hope on against hope for a season, then subside into a joyless existence. Could they be persuaded that happiness depends little on condition, much on well regulated disposition and character, moderate desires, conformity to laws of nature and behests of Providence, their intellectual, moral and physical nature, no blight interposing, would ripen into a maturity assuring every desirable blessing. When the worth of a single human life is measured throughout its harmonious development by the most favored examples, the young can have no more sacred obligation than to perfect the living temples committed to their keeping, that such examples may be the rule and not the exception. It is not particularly profitable to theorize on what cannot be controlled. Man is not left to his own devices. Social arrangements affecting human destiny and probation are less the result of fortuitous circumstances and inherent growth, than of design, original and continuing beyond the reach of speculation. But even Providence acts through law. Self-government, political equality as existing in our favored land, is a permitted step towards a more perfect state of society. Education, on which it rests, tends to equalize conditions and saps the barriers that separate classes. If wisely directed, it chastens the greed and idolatry for position and affluence, cherishes in their stead respect for character and homage for virtue, refining and elevating the standards of opinion, promoting the general happiness. Platonic republics, utopian commonwealths are pleasant dreams, but not practicable realities. Agrarianism

in one corner of the globe, is a political fallacy. Social freedom will always be eclectic. Progress in art and civilization requires work—the laborer is worthy of his hire—but cannot by law increase his wages. The experience of ten-score generations since the fall has established incontrovertible aphorisms, and the guardians of public instruction, in seeking to aid, without presumption or unseemly haste, the ends ordained, are bound to respect them. What this means in simple language is, that they should cautiously avoid, in their selection of books and studies, whatever common sense tells them will foster sentiments or tastes lessening the zest for what is attainable, desires or longings not likely to be gratified. That such influences are too often brought to bear upon the pupils in our public schools is not to be denied. The supreme object of desire held out as an incentive to stimulate effort, is that the boy shall win a crown of thorns in the White House at Washington; the girl, that she shall be raised above the blessed necessity of exertion, to a sphere of fashion and frivolity. This leprous distilment proceeds from the best of motives, but its tendency is to generate the worst. If the aim were worth pursuing, such ideas would not facilitate attainment; but they lower the standard of character, and can only pave the way to disappointment. Education is no longer to consist in rules of grammar, facility in numbers or elegant penmanship, in historical names and dates, or the boundaries of nations. It must embrace, to be complete, a competent knowledge of the world we inhabit, the world of mind, and what is vaster and more vital than either, the moral universe. The faculties are to be developed, logical methods of thought induced, principles, habits and sentiments formed and fixed, which will ennoble the character and insure a future useful, virtuous and happy. It does not end when the pupil leaves behind him the threshold of the schools. Youth, duly improved, is but the vestibule to an intellectual maturity; preparation for its duties and engagements. Whoever will accept the inestimable privileges extended in our public schools to all, without stint or price, will find knowledge more precious than rubies, and an abundant source of every blessing that can be compassed within the span of mortal life. Solomon prayed not for riches, pleasure or power, but for wisdom, and all the rest were added unto him.”—*Hon. J. D. Philbrick.*

Education, in the full sense of the word, involves the development of all the faculties and powers, and embraces in its object all the destiny of the child. A theory and practice based on a narrower view than this will fail of satisfactory results, not only as regards moral development, but even in its secular or material fruits. These views are attested by all experience, and will not be challenged by any, I presume. Their application to teachers and school officers of every kind is obvious.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

It was the remark of a distinguished foreigner* that the strength and beauty of our institutions consist in the perfection of our municipal system, the efficiency of the local administration. This remark applies with peculiar force to our school affairs. A nation can survive and even enjoy comparative prosperity in spite of a vast amount of misgovernment and mal-legislation. But a corrupt or incompetent local administration is fatal to all prosperity and happiness. The best possible general

* De Tocqueville; “Democracy in America.”

system will inevitably fail in communities where there is a defective local administration. In view of this fact, the office of School Trustee, in its aggregate influence, assumes an importance scarcely to be estimated. The Trustee of a public school is a more important functionary than Governor, Senator, Congressman or Assemblyman. It is often a difficult matter to secure the services of suitable men to act as Trustees. Our business men are too busy to look after public interests without pay; our office seekers seek places of profit rather than places of honor. So this important and most honorable office "goes a-begging" in many localities. Some are incompetent, others are indifferent. The result is inefficiency, failure. Such a state of facts is discreditable to the patriotism and public spirit of our people. It points to the conclusion that the desirability of an office is measured more by its pecuniary emoluments than by its intrinsic dignity and responsibility. Were this standard of public virtue universal, free institutions would be an impossibility. Fortunately, in many places the standard is higher, and there is a large and increasing number of leading and influential citizens who are glad to give their time, talents and labors to the cause of popular education, feeling that it is the most vital interest of society, and promises the largest and richest rewards to their intelligent and patriotic endeavors. Only the best men are suited to fill the office of School Trustee or Director. Let us hope that the time may soon come when only such will be chosen, and that they may feel that the place is one of distinguished honor, and therefore to be desired.

Practically, the local Board of School Trustees are the exponents of the public spirit, intelligence and enterprise of a community. Good citizens sometimes blush at the sight of the dilapidated and unsightly school house, which is a deformity and a disgrace to their town or neighborhood, and perhaps would blush with a deeper shame if they should remember that the disgrace is owing to their own *criminal* indifference and negligence in the matter of choosing school officers. Needed reform, then, must begin at the fountain head—the people themselves. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. An indifferent and sluggish people will be represented inevitably (and appropriately) by men after their own kind.

EXAMINATIONS.

Our system of examinations is good in principle, though, as experience has proved, it is liable to become too purely technical. Boards of examination are liable to yield to the temptation to ventilate their own learning, instead of eliciting what is known by the anxious applicant. It has been my aim, in conjunction with my respected associates on the State Board, to suit the questions issued by us to the development of the practical knowledge of applicants for certificates of the principles and methods presented in the State series of text-books. That some of the questions sent out by us have been obnoxious to adverse criticism, is not denied; but on the whole we have sufficient reason to hope that they have met the demands of the case as fully as could reasonably be expected.

The advantages of having uniform times for the examinations of all the County Boards have often been urged. At a meeting of the County Superintendents in attendance upon the State Teachers' Institute in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, a resolution recommending such uniformity in the time of holding examinations was passed unanimously. A similar resolution was passed by the Institute, but as this action was

only advisory, it failed of its intended effect. The temptations to disregard it were found to be so numerous and so potent, that its non-observance was general, including even those who were the most earnest advocates of its passage. No action will be effectual in this direction short of the incorporation of such a requirement in the school law itself. The unanimous voice of Superintendents demands such an amendment to the law, and I hope it will be made.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

Under our present school law, the functions of the State Board of Examination are laborious as well as important. (See Revised School Law, Sections 86, 87, 88, 89). The proper discharge of these duties requires much time and labor. The members of the Board are professional teachers, who work hard and receive moderate salaries. Is it right, is it compatible with the dignity of the State of California, to require all this labor to be done gratuitously? The City of San Francisco treats its educational servants more generously. The members of the San Francisco Board of Examination are allowed fifty dollars each for their services at each quarterly examination, or two hundred dollars a year. The members of County Boards are allowed a reasonable compensation for their services. (See Section 90, Revised School Law.) The present members of the State Board of Examination have not asked for this compensation for their valuable services, but all enlightened friends of education will see the propriety of granting it. I respectfully suggest two hundred dollars per annum as the minimum amount of such compensation. California is yet too young a State to be blessed with a class of educated men of leisure who can afford to give so much of their time to the public service free of cost. It is certainly true that our public school teachers have not generally attained that happy condition.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, so necessary to the proper development and full success of our public school system, is in a prosperous condition. The report of the Principal (herewith presented) will furnish the detail of its operations for the past two years. The teachers are equal to their responsibilities—able, faithful, laborious. The classes that were graduated in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, comprise a body of young ladies and gentlemen of great promise, some of whom are already taking high rank in their profession. Our Normal School is yet in its infancy, and has hitherto had to struggle against the difficulties and disabilities inevitably attendant upon the first efforts to establish enterprises of such character in a new country.

The question of the permanent location of the State Normal School should be settled as soon as possible. Hitherto the State has been dependent upon the generosity of the City of San Francisco for a building in which to conduct its operations. Occasionally a slight diversity of opinion between the Trustees and Faculty of the school and the San Francisco Board of Education has resulted in friction and inconvenience, causing all concerned in its prosperity to wish that the time might soon come when it would be permanently and judiciously located, occupying a building of its own, standing firmly on an independent basis, and unim-

peded in its operations by local trammels or pecuniary disability. While making these references to difficulties which were inevitable under the circumstances, I should be wanting in the sentiments of common justice and gratitude, if I did not take this opportunity to express, in behalf of the State, a profound sense of the generosity of the school authorities of San Francisco towards the State Normal School. Their action in reference to it has in the main been marked by that enlightend liberality and far-seeing sagacity which have contributed to place San Francisco abreast with the most forward and progressive cities of the world in the matter of popular education.

Where should the State Normal School be permanently located? What place combines the greatest attractions and advantages? These are important questions for the members of our State Legislature to decide. San Francisco is not the place, for all experience proves that a school of this character cannot flourish in a great commercial city. To locate the Normal School in San Francisco would be dropping a drop of literature into an ocean of mammon. Neither Oakland nor Berkeley is the place; in either of these towns the Normal School would be so overshadowed by the State University, with its magnificent endowment and huge proportions, that it would be like a sickly little plant in the shade of a great oak. All things considered, San José is, in my judgment, the proper location for the State Normal School. It meets every requirement. The climate is unsurpassed; the place is large enough to furnish all needed facilities for boarding, the training school, etc.; it is accessible from all parts of the State; the people are intelligent, hospitable and moral.

In addition to these intrinsic advantages of San José, as the location for the State Normal School, on the principle of an equitable and judicious distribution of State institutions, there is an obvious propriety in locating it there. Sacramento has the State Capital; Stockton has the State Insane Asylum; Oakland has the University and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute; San Francisco has several institutions that receive State aid; San José has nothing. At San José the Normal School would be an object of local pride and attachment, while, like "a city set on an hill," it would cast its beams of light over the whole State.

Holding these views, I hope the State Normal School will be permanently located at San José, and that the necessary appropriation will be made and measures provided at this session to effect this important and desirable object.

There is no reason why we may not make the California State Normal School equal, if not superior, to the best schools of its class in the world. We have the advantage of a new field, to which we may transplant every idea that has elsewhere been tested and found good, while we are not committed to any traditional errors in policy and methods. The time has fully come for a bold forward movement in this enterprise, and I have perfect confidence that the representatives of the people will do their duty.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The State Teachers' Institute for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, owing to circumstances not fully under my control, was held at too short notice to secure a general attendance of teachers. Nevertheless, the session was full of interest and attended with great benefit. A considerable number of the leading educators of the State favored the Institute with their presence and labors. The exercises were remarkable for

practicalness, the discussions were marked by ability and professional enthusiasm, and gave the State Superintendent a still higher appreciation of his co-workers in the Department of Public Instruction.

The Institute for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine was largely attended, there being about six hundred teachers present, representing the larger part of the State. A protracted discussion on "text-books" consumed an entire day of the session, and threatened at one time, in the language of an impatient member, to make it "a text-book Institute." But having gotten clear of that exciting and wordy topic, the session deepened in interest to the close, and was a pronounced success. The veteran teachers of the State were present, and gave the results of their long experience and the fruits of their extensive reading for the benefit of the younger members of the profession.

In view of the great distance to be travelled by teachers from the remote counties of the State, and the heavy expense, it is thought by some that the sessions of our State Institute should be held biennially instead of annually. This suggestion is worthy of consideration.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It has been my privilege to attend the sessions of a considerable number of County Institutes, and this further acquaintance with their practical working and results has confirmed my conviction of their great utility. Institutes have been held in most of the counties of the State, in accordance with the provisions of the law. The degree of interest in educational affairs in a community may be somewhat accurately measured by the degree of interest manifested in the exercises of a School Institute. In some places the citizens manifest their deep interest in education by attending the sessions of the Institutes and participating in the exercises. In other places, little or no interest is observable. An indifferent spirit is sometimes exhibited even by teachers in regard to their County Institutes. These, I am glad to say, are exceptions; the great body of our teachers recognize the obligation to comply with all the provisions of the school law in good faith. I may be permitted here to express the hope that every teacher in our public schools will feel that the obligation is imperative to attend both State and County Institutes when duly called by the proper authority. Let no part of our school law be a dead letter. Let every part of it be vitalized and put into active and efficient operation by a faithful observance. The penalty—a forfeiture of pay for the time devoted to an Institute—should be rigidly enforced in all cases of willful non-attendance.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

It will be seen by reference to the proper table that the average attendance of pupils upon the public schools is seventy per cent. That is to say thirty per cent. of the time is lost. That the average attendance on our public schools is as large or larger than in other States, may be true; but this fact furnishes us no legitimate ground of satisfaction. It only proves that the causes which operate here exist elsewhere, producing the same result. What are these causes? Indifference of parents; poverty of parents; inconvenience of location of school houses; unattractiveness of school houses; inefficiency of school teachers. These being the causes, the remedies must be adapted to meet them. The indifference of parents must be overcome by the diffusion of

enlightened views concerning the importance of education; honest poverty must be assisted, and vicious poverty reclaimed if possible; inconvenient locations of schools must be changed; unattractive school houses must be made attractive; inefficient teachers, who are unable to make their schools attractive by interesting the pupils and exciting a thirst for learning, must give place to others. The co-operation of all parties interested is necessary for the removal of this evil. More, however, depends upon the teachers than upon all others. A good teacher possesses the power to make his school attractive to the child; and when the child is attracted to the school room, its persuasions will be irresistible with the parent. The percentage of attendance of a school is generally a fair index of the capacity of the teacher. Temporary causes may sometimes combine to render a truly excellent teacher unpopular with both pupils and parents for a time; but ultimately every man is sure to be rated according to his real worth and rewarded according to his work. The first thing, then, to be done, in order to increase the attendance of any particular school, is to secure the services of a good teacher; the next thing is that Trustees and patrons should give him their hearty co-operation.

VISITING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The lack of practical interest on the part of a majority of parents in the management of the schools where their children are taught, is amazing. Not one in ten of the patrons of our public schools ever visits them. Such indifference on the part of those having the most direct responsibility for the right education of the children of the State should excite a deep concern in the minds of all interested parties. To thus devolve parental responsibility entirely upon others, in a matter so vital to the well being of their offspring, cannot fail to react disastrously upon the moral natures of the parents themselves, while the sacred bond between the parents and their children is weakened, and the teachers, lacking the stimulus of parental oversight and appreciation, fall short of the full measure of enthusiasm and efficiency that they might attain. Scarcely any one reform is more needed than this—that parents should visit the public schools. In vain may we expect the highest results from the earnest labors of zealous Trustees and faithful teachers, so long as parents manifest this indifference, seeming not to care by whom or what their children are taught. "If you had a favorite pig or yearling intrusted to the care of a neighbor in whom you placed the most implicit confidence, your tender conscience would not allow you to pass the place of his confinement without turning aside to see that every convenience and comfort were afforded him for the greatest increase of bone and muscle. It is not only your privilege, but your duty, to make yourselves familiar with all the arrangements of the school room." A man who has a horse in training looks after it in person, and watches the process with deep interest; but when his child is being trained for life's duties and responsibilities, he leaves it entirely to others. Such a devotion of a sacred trust committed to the parent is a folly and a crime.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

There is a growing proportion of female teachers in our public schools. The functions of the teacher's office are specially suited to women. They are the natural educators of the young. Educated women bring to the

school room a class of qualifications peculiarly adapted to the work of training the juvenile mind—a patience peculiar to the sex; a tact which is described as inimitable in calling it feminine; a higher moral nature and a gentle persuasiveness, calculated to hasten the day when brute force shall yield to moral influence. There can be no safer or more proper teachers of our children between the ages of five and fifteen years than the noble women who, from choice, or from a praiseworthy desire to earn honorable livings by useful labor, have engaged in this work. That there are female teachers in the department who, from immaturity and lack of experience, from a failure to appreciate the dignity and importance of the teacher's vocation, or from natural apathy and dullness, are unsuited to their high calling, will not be denied. But, as a class, the female teachers in the public schools of California constitute a corps of instructors whose worth is inestimable, and whose influence will contribute largely to the social advancement and intellectual wealth of the State. The disparity between their salaries and those of male teachers cannot fail to have arrested the attention of every thinking person. The mere statement of the fact, that for the same labor they receive less pay, is a singular commentary on the boasted chivalry and gallantry of our countrymen. It may be said that the laws of supply and demand must regulate this matter; but it will be difficult to satisfy any candid mind that there can be any justice in such a discrimination. I have no sympathy whatever with any movements of the present day, looking to the dragging of woman into spheres unsuited to her nature, and contrary to the design of her Creator; but the existing state of society, no less than the claims of abstract justice, demands that to those spheres of useful activity to which she is adapted she shall have free access, and that in the contest for the prizes there sought she shall enjoy equal advantages. Woman is adapted to the school room. Much of the work to be done there no others can do as well. I hope, therefore, that this disposition to give the preference to competent female teachers will continue. What reason can be urged against placing women in charge of our Grammar Schools? The few experiments that have been made in this direction, have been eminently satisfactory. I feel it to be a duty to place myself on the record in favor of giving the fullest scope for the exercise of female talent, the gratification of honorable female aspiration for professional distinction, *and the same pay for the same work, when done by women as when done by men.*

The percentage of female pupils in the State Normal School is ninety. This is a gratifying indication of the popular tendency toward the employment of female teachers, and gives promise of a large accession to their ranks at an early day. There will be room and work for them all, and they will be heartily welcomed by every friend of education. And I hope that the progress of an intelligent public sentiment will bring to pass a state of things under which they will not be overworked and underpaid; when there will be no discrimination against them by the sage and chivalrous gentlemen who compose our Boards of School Directors and Trustees.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

No feature of our public schools is in more perfect harmony with the fundamental principle which underlies the system than the evening schools. The class of pupils who avail themselves of the benefits of these schools is that class most entitled to the sympathy and help of an

enlightened and generous community. They are sought by men who were unfortunately denied the facilities for obtaining an education in earlier life, and by boys whose poverty forces them out of the day schools to earn their living in mechanical or other occupations. The eagerness with which such persons have pressed forward to avail themselves of the advantages offered them in the evening schools, presents a most gratifying proof of the high esteem in which education is held by our people. From the annual report of James Denman, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools for the City and County of San Francisco, I am gratified to learn that the evening schools of San Francisco are in a highly flourishing condition. These schools "have made up the deficiencies of early education, restored what was lost, added to what was gained, fitted for a higher social position, more lucrative business, more influence and usefulness in society, besides averting the wasting of time and self in low pursuits." Let them be fostered.

POLITICS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Politics in our public school affairs is an evil much dreaded and declaimed against at certain times. The present manner of conducting elections brings them unavoidably into contact with, and to some extent dependence upon, politicians and political parties. But the common sense and consciences of our people revolt at the idea of "running" our schools as political machines; and where there is so manifestly the will to wholly abolish this evil, the way will be found. I have honestly endeavored in this matter to conform my own official action to my published opinions, and if any man or woman has, under my administration, been proscribed for political opinion's sake, I am not aware of the fact. There is good sense in these words of a distinguished educator: "The tendency, noticeable under free institutions, of the voters to divide nearly equally on either side of political questions, should chasten pride of opinion, party asperity and bias. Power is apt to corrupt and render domineering, and no party long deserves or retains its supremacy. Parents differ in their political persuasions as in their religious sentiments, and teachers, however earnest may be their own convictions, should scrupulously refrain from what can create disquietude or wound the most sensitive."—*Hon. J. D. Philbrick.*

SECTARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Occasionally we hear something of sectarian difficulties in our public schools. But most, if not all, the excitement and friction arising from this cause have grown out of the wrong-headedness or obstinacy of a few individuals. It is one of the boasts of Californians that they are a liberal people. The final settlement of these sectarian difficulties will furnish all classes of our people an opportunity to prove their liberality. Common sense, concession, compromise, will bring us to a good understanding and harmonious action with regard to the education of our people. Catholics and Protestants and all others have a common interest in this matter, and mutual interest should lead to a final adjustment of all differences on a basis of justice, wisdom and charity.

SAN FRANCISCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Section four of the Revised School Law makes it my duty to report of the condition of "all educational institutions to which State appropria-

tions may be made." In obedience to this requirement, and from the highest considerations of duty and humanity, I would call attention to some facts and suggestions concerning the San Francisco Industrial School, which has heretofore received liberal appropriations from the State treasury, and which will probably ask an appropriation by the Legislature at its present session.

I regret that, with due regard to truth, a favorable report cannot be made concerning this institution. It was, in my judgment, established on a false principle at first, and its history has shown the fruits that might be expected. A bad system has been badly administered. Its name is a misnomer; it is more of prison than a school. It has been conducted on the prison system, without many of the restraints and safeguards which by law and usage are thrown around the management of regular jails and penitentiaries. The newspaper reports of the investigation of its management last summer clearly developed the fact that the system on which it has been conducted is wrong, and that most shameful abuses had been practiced. Making all due allowance for exaggeration and newspaper clamor, the citizens of San Francisco and of the State were made to feel that the institution had been conducted in a manner disgraceful to a civilized people. Humanity and justice were partially vindicated by the dismissal of the officer most deeply implicated in the mal-administration of its affairs, but the feeling is universal that the institution should be reformed or abolished; it is, at least, felt that no further State aid should be given to it while conducted on its present plan and in its present spirit.

The need of such a school for the care, instruction and training of neglected, orphaned and vicious boys is so great that, instead of abolishing it, the duty devolving upon those who are its official guardians and benefactors is to reform it thoroughly, endow it liberally, officer it wisely, and thus make it a blessing to its unfortunate beneficiaries, and an honor to California.

Let the family system be substituted for the prison system. Moral results can be effected only by moral agencies. Dungeons, solitary confinement in dark, damp and cold cells, grated windows and high walls, may be tolerated a while longer in State Prisons, but in a school for children—little children—they are monstrous! When to these features a mean and cold-blooded cruelty on the part of the officers placed in charge of the institution is superadded, we have the climax of erroneous theory and vicious practice.

In other States schools of this character, conducted on the family system, have fully met the hopes of their founders. The Reform Schools of Ohio have been eminently successful. Let ours be reorganized on a similar plan, and similar success will follow. From the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Reform Schools of that State I take the following description of the "Ohio Reform Farm and School":

"The Ohio Reform School is located upon a farm of one thousand one hundred and seventy acres, six miles south of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. The farm is situated on what are called the 'Hocking Hills'—being five or six hundred feet above the level of the Hocking Valley. The climate at this elevation is delightful and healthful, and the scenery and surroundings are beautiful. The soil is thin and unproductive, being composed of clay and sand, and underlaid at a depth of from two to eight feet with sand rock. The timber consists mostly of

a small growth of pine, oak and chestnut. About one-fourth of the farm is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation with the plow, the balance being composed of slopes and ravines, a part of which may at some time be profitably converted into vineyards. There are now about four hundred acres of land cleared, the balance being set with a thick growth of underbrush and small timber. The farm seems to be very well adapted to the growth of many kinds of fruit, especially the peach. In consequence of the pure dry atmosphere, grapes of a superior quality can also be produced. The orchards, including the vineyards and small fruits, now cover about one hundred and fifty acres, the remainder of the cleared portion being devoted to gardening, the raising of farm products and pasturage. Fruit growing, gardening, and the raising of nursery trees, if not always remunerative pecuniarily, has been found very profitable employment for the elevation of the minds of wayward boys.

"Shop labor is carried on sufficiently to manufacture the shoes and clothing for the Institution; also, to do the blacksmithing and carpenter work needed.

"The buildings are located near the southern line of the farm, and including yards, lawns and play grounds, occupy ten acres of ground. The lawns are tastefully laid out, and ornamented with evergreens, shrubs and flowers.

"The buildings include—one main building, six family buildings, three bathing houses, three shop buildings, two large barns, a wood house, bake house, lockup, wash house, ice house, dry house, corn house and tool house, together with several out buildings. The main building is one hundred and fifty-four feet long, seventy-two feet wide, with forty feet width of wing, and is two stories high above the basement. In the basement are two furnace rooms, an ironing room, a store room, and four large cellar rooms. On the first floor are the office, reception room, parlor, five dining rooms, kitchen, two store rooms, vestibule to chapel, two halls, and one sleeping room for domestics.

"On the second floor are the chapel, reading and lecture room, hospital, Acting Commissioner's family rooms, two guest rooms, and rooms for teachers and employes.

"The new family buildings are fifty-seven feet long by thirty-six wide, and are two stories high above the basement. The basement contains a furnace room, tank room, and a large wash room, which is also used for a play room in stormy weather. On the first floor are two rooms for the Elder Brother and his family, and a large school room. The school room is also used as a boys' sitting room, and for evening and devotional exercises.

"The second story contains a boys' dormitory, a small sleeping room for the Assistant Elder Brother, a room for the boys' Sunday clothing, and a night closet. These buildings are plainly but neatly finished and furnished, and make a very comfortable and pleasant home for a family of fifty boys.

"The first ten boys were received into the Institution from the Cincinnati House of Refuge, January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. Since that date one thousand and forty-six boys have been received, of which number three hundred and five now remain. The boys are classed in families, and are cared for by officers called Elder Brothers. Each family contains fifty boys, and is under the supervision of an Elder Brother, an Assistant Elder Brother and a female teacher.

"No high fences, walls, bolts or bars are used to restrain the boys, or prevent them from escaping. By kind treatment and judicious manage-

ment, at least three-fourths of the boys at all times can be trusted to go to any part of the farm, or even to town on business, without supervision, and without any danger of their escaping."

From this report (for eighteen hundred and sixty-eight) I quote farther, in illustration of the working of the family system :

"During the year, one hundred and forty-four boys have been admitted to the Institution. This is a larger number than we ever received in any previous year of our history ; and for the want of room, scores of pressing applications for admittance were reluctantly but necessarily refused. It is a painful fact that, owing to the over-crowded condition of our Reformatory, some twenty to thirty boys are now imprisoned in our county jails, deprived of the advantages here offered for their reclamation, and subjected to all the demoralizing influences of older and more hardened criminals, with whom they are compelled to associate. During the year, forty-five counties in the State have sent boys to the Institution, showing a wide diffusion of its advantages, and a general appreciation of its benefits.

"Of those admitted this year, thirty are under twelve years of age, and ninety are from eleven to sixteen. These juvenile offenders are, most of them, charged with grievous crimes and misdemeanors. A boy of eleven is sent for arson ; another, of twelve, for burglary and grand larceny, and another, of fourteen, for robbing the United States mail. Many of our boys have been the slaves of the vilest habits and violent passions, of low and debasing propensities. In their moral condition and habits we find overwhelming evidence that the tendency of dissipation, vice and crime, is youthward—children of tender age, unrestrained and neglected, are early ensnared and deeply stained by vice and crime, and unless rescued promptly, their ruin is inevitable.

"Among our inmates may be found every shade of character and every grade of intellect. The unconquered will, the ungoverned passion, the depraved appetite, with confirmed evil habits, suggest the difficulties and the discouragements in regard to their reformation ; yet, with devout thanksgiving to God for the evident and favorable results of their moral, physical and intellectual training, we are permitted to express our growing confidence in the adaptation, power and success of the 'family' system, in thoroughly educating the head, the heart and the hand of our wayward and neglected boys, so as to prepare them for the duties of life and the awards of eternity.

"The whole number of inmates during the year was three hundred and ninety-eight. Ninety-three were discharged, and three hundred and five remain.

"Our large family has been highly favored in regard to health and exemption from casualties. The general health of the boys has been unusually good. One of their number, Elijah Linn, one of our best boys, trusted and loved by all who knew him, died of consumption. Another youth, who had been honorably discharged, disappointed in his efforts to obtain a situation, with failing health, returned ; and after a lingering illness, endured with Christian resignation, died in great peace, and his remains, with appropriate funeral services, found a resting place at the side of two other boys interred in the cemetery of the Farm School, a beautiful resting place for the dead, in a grove of evergreens.

"The great object of the Reform School, as well stated in the law establishing the Institution, is 'the reformation of the inmates therein detained.' This is always, and under all circumstances, the prominent idea of all that are engaged in its management. Officers and employes have this one great and absorbing end in view, and regard the requirement of the law that 'the discipline shall be that of the family, the school, the workshop and the farm, and not of a prison,' as sacred and binding in their obligation. Hence, no mutiny or conspiracy has ever been known in our families; subordination and order have always prevailed. The cheerfulness and contentment of the boys, evinced in their countenances and general appearance, impress many of our intelligent visitors with astonishment. Settling down quietly as members of one household, relieved from restiveness and dissatisfaction, they cheerfully engage in all the requirements of duty, in the field, in the school room, and at the play ground, and their improvement is steadily onward, until they attain the grade of honor and are worthy of an honorable discharge.

"We have no massive walls around our family buildings and play grounds, and employ no police force to guard the boys; yet very few ever escape—our boys seldom prove so unfaithful to their trust as to attempt to leave the school in an improper manner; when they do so, they not unfrequently repent of their folly and return voluntarily. Two boys, last spring, ran away from the garden. They wandered into the State of West Virginia. After a sad experience of fatigue and suffering, one of them returned, sorry for his misdeeds, promised faithfulness to his trust, and has been doing well ever since. The other, after wandering several weeks, being overcome by temptation, committed crime, was arrested and thrown into prison, and lately writes as follows: 'Dear Bro. Howe—I am sorry that I gave you so much trouble. I hope you will forgive me, for I did a very foolish thing in running away. I am very sorry I did not stay and learn gardening. I have suffered very much. I have only slept in a bed twice since I left you.' He also adds: 'My dear friend, Sister Howe, I have not forgotten you. When I think how kindly you treated me while there, it makes me shed many a tear. I want you to forgive me—will you? If you will write and tell me so, I shall be greatly relieved. I do not think I shall ever see you again, as I expect to go to prison.' Poor boy! He now sees his mistake, when it is too late. Two other boys lately thought 'it would be smart' to run away. They started just at evening, wandered in the woods all night, and came back voluntarily by ten o'clock the next morning, with faces and limbs severely scratched and bruised. They expressed deep regret and penitence for their impulsive and improper behavior. We report five that have escaped this year, that did not return; some of these were not pursued, as it was thought they would in a few days return. The others had forfeited their right to remain in the school by their unfaithfulness and bad conduct, and hence were not pursued. We also have to report four as returned, that escaped previous to this year. Thus it will be seen that although five are reported as escaped, they may all return within the coming year.

"In looking over the annual statements of some of the Institutions that are 'walled in,' we notice that as many as nineteen escapes are reported. Others of these Institutions, to our certain knowledge, do not report their escapes. When we consider that the great majority of our boys have been guilty of crime, some of them utterly reckless and desperate, it is remarkable that they can enjoy such freedom and not abuse it. They not only yield quietly and submissively to all the requirements of the

school themselves, but exert an influence to have all their comrades do the same. Strict discipline, constant and careful vigilance on the part of officers, aided by the faithfulness of the trusted boys, render attempts to escape quite impracticable. As far as the conduct and character of a boy will warrant us, we place confidence in him—he is trusted, and his improvement is carefully recognized and suitably acknowledged. These rewards the boys appreciate, and they are better than frowning walls or armed guards. To-day a boy, once a notorious horse-thief, and sent here for that crime, takes a team three miles over a hill to a saw mill, for a load of saw-dust. In due time he returns all right. Trusted with our confidence, his integrity is strengthened; doing right becomes a habit, and his good principles are confirmed.

“Our schools have been more perfectly classified, and hence more efficient, than during any previous year. One of the Elder Brothers, an experienced teacher, has been appointed Superintendent, who, in addition to teaching his own division, spends two half days of each week in the examination of the grades taught by other teachers. Thus, by our energetic supervision, thorough classification, and the employment of teachers alive to the interests of the boys, we are confident our schools will compare favorably with any in the State. It is our purpose that every boy, before leaving the Institution, shall be able to read, spell and write well, and that he shall also have a knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic. Many of our boys have advanced sufficiently to enable them to procure certificates for capability to teach in the common schools of the State. In all of our experience in educating the minds of these poor boys, we have found, at the same time, there has always been a uniform and gratifying development of their hearts. Many of them, although grown nearly to manhood, came to us destitute even of a knowledge of the alphabet; thus proving that ignorance, degradation and crime accompany each other. All efforts upon the part of the State to educate such unfortunates will prove remunerative.

“As we look abroad among our discharged boys, we see many that are occupying positions that could only be filled by young men of intelligence and integrity; and two of them are even now pursuing an advanced college course. We are satisfied that the manual labor of our boys, during half of each day, gives them a relish for study such as they otherwise would not have; and the great cheerfulness, contentment and health found among them, can be accounted for from their even and uniform intellectual, physical and moral culture.

“Since the opening of the Reform Farm School, ten years ago, its doors have been entered by one thousand and forty-six juvenile delinquents, committed by the Courts of our State. Of these, seven hundred and forty-one have been discharged. The discharge of a boy wearing a badge of honor is always a subject of interest and solicitude. Some, when they leave us, are welcomed by kind parents to the advantages and safety of a good home; others go among strangers and encounter difficulties and temptations. Some are strong, and their principles will endure in the day of trial and the night of adversity. Others are weak and yield in the hour of temptation. Some vessels, with precious cargoes, go to sea, and are never heard from—they meet the wreck-making tempest and sink in an ocean grave; others make successful and prosperous voyages, and for long years spread their canvas to the propitious gale. So it is with our discharged boys. It is impossible to ascertain the history of each one. Occasionally we hear of one that has disappointed our hopes; recreant to his interest and duty, unfaithful to his training

and opportunities, he has failed in the struggle of life. But, of the great majority, we hear tidings of good. True to their duty, firm in their integrity, sober, intelligent, industrious men, an honor to themselves and the State that placed their feet upon the rock, and trained them for the duties and destiny of true manhood. With honest pride and thanksgiving to God, we are permitted to see the ripened fruit of our labors in the efficient and faithful services of seven of our boys now employed in the Institution. One a leading Elder Brother, four Assistant Elder Brothers, one the Superintendent of the dining room, and another our man of all work. Many of our former inmates continue in correspondence with the Acting Commissioner, and, as in former years, we publish, in another part of the report, extracts from letters received during the year. With these testimonials of the usefulness of the Reform Farm School, and the estimate in which it is held by its former inmates, now manfully and successfully performing the duties of a good and useful life, we are assured that in the future, as in the past, the Institution shall enjoy the confidence and liberal support of the citizens of the great and noble State of Ohio.' "

One of the teachers in this Institution, in his report to the Board of Commissioners, says :

"Generally they are *hungry and thirsty* for instruction—for *proper guidance and encouragement*. They respond readily to every touch of interest and sympathy, and yield easily to necessary restraint. What the teacher of such boys needs is true *Christian love, sympathy and patience*. Properly armed with these weapons, he may boldly attack the heart-citadel of the worst boy who may come under the law, with sure confidence of success. There is no power on earth so strong as *love*; and the most depraved boy has a soft spot somewhere in his heart, through which he may be touched and reclaimed, if we but perseveringly approach him in this spirit, having *patience* with his shortcomings and *sympathy* with his weakness. I am learning to feel that if a boy stubbornly and persistently resists the ordinary efforts made for his reformation, not that he is hopelessly fallen away, but that the fault rather lies with myself, that, through my ignorance, I am not able to discover the specific remedy for his peculiar form of disease."

It will not be thought by reflecting and humane persons that too much space is given to this matter in this report. If there is any one class whose claims to our sympathy and philanthropic effort are stronger than all others, it is these children, most of whom may be said to have *inherited misfortune and crime*. Self-preservation demands that society should properly care for them. The penalty for neglecting them, or of continuing to follow a false and ruinous system, will be seen in the records of the criminal calendar, and felt in the demands of the tax-gatherer. But the obligation to provide for these children of misfortune is enforced by far stronger and more solemn considerations than this. They appeal to us in the name of humanity and heavenly charity. I commend this subject to the consideration of the members of the Legislature, in the hope that they will take such action as will result in the reorganization of the Industrial School on a proper basis. In such action I doubt not they will meet the approbation and secure the hearty co-operation of the people and local authorities of San Francisco, who are never backward in any movement of this character.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

No provision of our school law has met with more universal approval than that which prescribes uniformity of text books for all the schools of the State. There is a special advantage in having uniformity of text books in a new country like California, where so large a proportion of our people are still unsettled, making frequent removals from one city or county to another. The necessity of purchasing new books in cases of such removals would largely increase the cost to parents of educating their children. By maintaining uniformity such extra expense is obviated.

Another and perhaps still greater advantage resulting from uniformity of text books is, that pupils escape the loss of time incident to a change from one book to another to which they are unaccustomed. Every intelligent teacher will see the force of this suggestion.

It has been proposed to make the City of San Francisco an exception to the rule requiring uniformity. I can think of no good reason for so doing. The children of San Francisco differ in no wise from those of Sacramento, Stockton, San José, Oakland, or any other place. Nobody is to be benefited by exempting San Francisco, except interested publishers or booksellers. While we wish well to the book publishers and booksellers, we must remember that our legislation with reference to school affairs should be directed to the benefit of the children of the State; and that while our people are willing to be taxed freely for the support of education, their pockets should not be depleted beyond what is absolutely necessary. There is no reason why San Francisco should be granted a privilege denied to all the rest of the State. The interests of that city do not require any such concession. The people of San Francisco do not ask it. Should such a proposition reach the Legislature, I trust the representatives of the people will reject it promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER.

On the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the organ of the Department of Public Instruction passed more directly under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who then, for the first time, assumed the same relation to *THE TEACHER* as had been held by his predecessor in office. His associate in the active management of the journal was the Rev. Dr. Lucky, Principal of the State Normal School. Messrs. John Swett, Bernhard Marks, and S. I. C. Swezey were associated with them as contributing editors, elected by the State Educational Society of California. At the beginning of the present school year, July first, A. L. Fitzgerald succeeded Dr. Lucky as one of the managing editors, with Ebenezer Knowlton, Miss Clara J. Dolliver, H. P. Carlton and Miss Laura T. Fowler, as contributing editors, elected by the State Educational Society. With the promise of aid from several of the most distinguished educators and literary gentlemen on the Pacific Coast, and with the expected opportunity on the part of the State Superintendent to concentrate more personal labor on *THE TEACHER*, it is confidently hoped that it will largely increase in interest and value. A considerable number of our best teachers have contributed to its pages. I trust they will continue their contributions, and that others will follow their good example.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The Act reorganizing the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, passed in March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made that interesting and beneficent charity a feature of the common school system of the State, and, as such, it legitimately occupies a place in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Nothing indicates more clearly the quality of a civilization than its provision for the unfortunate. Ancient civilization regarded man simply in his uses as soldier or laborer, and exposed the malformed child on hill-sides to starvation and death. Modern civilization builds asylums and schools, and adopts every device to ameliorate the sorrows of the unfortunate. California in this generous work is fully abreast with her sister States, and can boast of benevolent institutions in keeping with the enlarged philanthropy of the age.

The recent completion of the new building for the use of the deaf and dumb and the blind is an event so important in the history of education on this coast, as to warrant more than a passing allusion.

The Institution is located about four and a half miles north of Oakland, directly in front of the Golden Gate, and adjoining the grounds of the State University. The site comprises one hundred and thirty acres, of which fifty acres are of the highest fertility, while the remainder is hill land well adapted to grazing purposes. The outlook, in varied beauty and extent, is unsurpassed, and cannot fail to have a refining influence upon the impressible mind of childhood, and especially upon those who receive so much through the medium of the eye. Water is in bountiful supply from a spring situated at an altitude sufficient to fill the tanks in the roof without the aid of pumps.

The edifice is in semi-Gothic style, and built of a rough blue stone, in admirable keeping with the architecture. The frontage is one hundred and ninety-two feet, besides the lavatories, which extend thirty feet further on each corner, making a total frontage of two hundred and sixty-four feet. The depth is one hundred and forty-eight feet, with kitchen and laundry building fifty feet square, in the rear. The internal arrangements seem to be as nearly perfect as experience could make them. Other institutions unite the deaf and dumb and the blind, but such union has always been regarded as a temporary expedient, and endured as a measure of economy. This is the only Institution in the world planned with special reference to keeping the two classes together. Every corner is a department by itself with all the details of sitting room, dormitories, lavatories, etc., yet each having access by separate passages to a common dining room, chapel and class rooms. The Institution will accommodate comfortably one hundred and fifty pupils, together with the necessary officers and employés. There have been under instruction during the last two years ninety-two pupils, and those at present connected with the Institution number seventy-four, of whom forty-eight are deaf and dumb and twenty-six are blind.

The methods of instruction are special and exceedingly laborious. With the blind, touch takes the place of sight, and one can imagine how circumscribed that observation must be which is limited to a hand-reach. The teacher becomes text book, and often finds his ingenuity taxed to the utmost to convey correct ideas concerning the simplest facts of experience, and yet the results are so satisfactory as to afford an argument in favor of oral instruction in public schools. The course of study embraces reading the raised letter, writing, spelling, grammar, arith-

metic, history, geometry, geography (physical and descriptive), to which is added, as a solace in their affliction, the art of music.

The difficulties in the way of deaf mute instruction are of an entirely different nature; yet if anything, more embarrassing. With the deaf and dumb, the labor is not to impart thought—a comparatively easy task through the graceful medium of signs—but the instrument of thought, namely, language, and many years are consumed in teaching that which every hearing child acquires unconsciously and without effort. Beginning with the simplest elements of language, the substantive, the mind of the deaf mute is gradually made acquainted with its adjective modifications of color, form and abstract qualities; then the simpler tenses of the verb, the relation of subject and predicate, the adverbial modifications, etc.; every day's acquirement being at once called into use for the expression of facts of experience till an instrument is constructed with which to establish communication between the deaf mute and his fellows. This achievement, once considered a miracle, is the beneficent work wrought by institutions for the deaf and dumb.

In closing our notice of this school, I desire to state that, as it is a part of the common school system of California, its benefits are free to all deaf and dumb and blind persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who are of sound mind and body, and residents of the State. No charge is made except for clothing and travelling expenses.

GENERAL VIEW.

The following table presents an abstract of the statistics of the Department of Public Instruction for the last two years, and furnishes pleasing proof that popular education has kept pace with the development of other important interests of our State:

Abstract of Statistics from State Superintendent's Report.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	Increase over 1867.	Increase over 1868.
Number of first grade schools.....	168	168	202	34	34
Number of second grade schools.....	426	461	438	8	23
Number of third grade schools.....	471	519	628	157	109
Total number.....	1,083	1,228	1,354	271	126
Number of school districts.....	981	1,051	1,144	163	93
Number of new districts organized....	89	* 96	100	11	4
Number of female teachers.....	616	676	726	110	50
Number of male teachers.....	773	914	961	188	47
Total number of teachers.....	1,389	1,590	1,687	298	97
Boys enrolled on school register.....	31,913	35,367	39,080	7,137	3,713
Girls enrolled on school register.....	29,284	30,461	34,674	5,390	4,213
Total pupils enrolled.....	62,227	65,828	73,754	12,527	7,926
Average number belonging.....	45,637	49,323	56,715	11,078	7,392
Average daily attendance.....	43,271	43,681	49,802	6,531	6,121
Percentage of attendance on average number belonging.....	94	88.5	87.8		
Number of new school houses erected..	93	129	130	37	1

* The consolidation of a number of school districts accounts for this apparent discrepancy.

Valuation of Public School Property.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	Increase over 1867.	Increase over 1868.
Valuation of lots, houses and furniture.....	\$1,703,250 26	\$2,385,004 05	\$2,706,304 46	\$1,003,054 20	\$321,300 41
Valuation of school libraries.....	21,366 56	40,315 02	57,895 77	36,529 21	17,580 75
Valuation of school appar- atus	21,718 90	26,745 68	32,504 89	10,785 99	5,759 21
Total valuation of school property.....	\$1,746,335 72	\$2,452,064 75	\$2,796,705 12	\$1,050,369 40	\$344,640 37

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education, as now constituted, consists of his Excellency, Governor H. H. Haight, President ex officio; O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction; James Denman, Superintendent of Public Schools of the City and County of San Francisco; John H. Braly, Superintendent of Santa Clara County; Melville Cottle, Superintendent of San Joaquin County; Dr. A. Trafton, Superintendent of Sacramento County; S. I. C. Swezey and J. M. Sibley, of San Francisco, elected members of the Board. In March, eighteen hundred and

seventy, Messrs. Braly and Cottle will retire from the Board. The former will be succeeded by — Furloug; the latter by — Leadbeater. In view of this approaching change, I feel it to be proper to express my high appreciation of the services of the retiring members, whose action in it has been uniformly marked by conscientiousness, sagacity and courtesy. Their successors may equal them in the exercise of these qualities; they cannot surpass them.

I will venture here the remark that California is fortunate in having for her Chief Magistrate an officer who manifests so deep an interest in the cause of education. Governor Haight's relation to the State Board has not been merely nominal. He has punctually attended its sessions, and given himself efficiently and most earnestly to its work.

The proceedings of the Board have been conducted in a spirit of great harmony, and, with inconsiderable exceptions, with gratifying unanimity.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

[The following chapter on the progress of our State University is taken from the *California Teacher*:]

The Act to create and organize the University of California became a law on the twenty-third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Its leading provisions have been heretofore published, and are familiar to most of our readers. A history of the steps since taken to carry out the purpose of that Act will, no doubt, be interesting.

By the provisions of the Act, the following named gentlemen are ex officio members of the Board of Regents: Hon. Henry H. Haight, Governor, and President of the Board; Hon. William Holden, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Geo. H. Rogers, Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. O. P. Fitzgerald, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles F. Reed, President of the State Agricultural Society; A. S. Hallidie, President of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco.

The following named gentlemen were appointed members of the Board by the Governor, and were subsequently classified by lot, as follows: S. Merritt, two years; John T. Doyle, four years; Richard P. Hammond, six years; John W. Dwinelle, eight years; Horatio Stebbins, ten years; Lawrence Archer, twelve years; William Watt, fourteen years; Sam'l B. McKee, sixteen years.

The first meeting of the Regents was held on the ninth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at which the following additional members were elected: Isaac Friedlander, two years; Edward Tompkins, four years; J. Mora Moss, six years; S. F. Butterworth, eight years; A. J. Moulder, ten years; A. J. Bowie, twelve years; Frederick F. Low, fourteen years; John B. Felton, sixteen years.

This completed the organization of the Board in the manner and form prescribed by the statute. Subsequently, carefully digested by-laws and rules of order for the government of the Board were adopted.

The Agricultural College.

The first matter that engaged the attention of the Board was the disposition of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land granted to the State for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a College of

Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, etc., and by the State donated to the University. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Friedlander, Low and Hammond, was appointed, having this matter in charge. The first proposition was to appoint a locating agent, to select these lands, in the name of the Regents, from the unoccupied public lands of the State, but, after mature deliberation, it was determined, in compliance with the recommendation of the committee, to sell nine thousand six hundred acres at a minimum price of five dollars in gold, per acre, and that, for this purpose, warrants should be prepared, authorizing the holder to locate one hundred and sixty acres of land, and that proposals be invited for the purchase of these warrants, by advertisement, for thirty or sixty days. Toward the close of the last session of Congress an Act was passed conferring exceptional privileges upon the State in the matter of locating these lands—notably, in permitting them to be located on the even numbered sections along the line of the various railroads subsidized by the General Government. The Regents are now only waiting for a copy of this Act, to advertise the sale of the first batch of nine thousand six hundred acres. If this experiment should prove successful, of which no doubt is entertained, the remainder of the lands will be sold in the same way. These, at the minimum of five dollars per acre, will realize the handsome sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold.

The site of the University is at Berkeley, four miles north of Oakland, and directly facing the Golden Gate, upon the one hundred and sixty acres of land donated by the College of California. This was a munificent gift, the land being estimated as now worth five hundred dollars per acre. The College of California further resolved, that whenever a University shall be established it will disincorporate and pay over its net assets to such University. It was expected that the University would be put in operation before the close of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, but, after careful consideration, the Board determined that it would be impossible to erect the necessary buildings, select the required officers and Professors, and start their institution in full working order earlier than the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The Secretary of the Board of Regents is Andrew J. Moulder, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Moulder was for some time one of the Regents, but when elected Secretary he resigned his position as Regent, and Judge John S. Hager, of San Francisco, was elected in his place.

The Educational Staff.

The Regents have not yet been able to secure the right man for President. On the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, they elected General George B. McClellan to the position. This he declined on the third of December, assigning as a reason the engagements he had entered into in the Eastern States. The salary offered him as President was six thousand dollars in gold, per annum, while it is known he is in receipt of an income of eighteen thousand dollars as an engineer of several enterprises in and around New York. In his letter of declination he says:

"I am very sensible of the importance of the position and of the many attractions it offers me in every way, and were I differently situated it would afford me the greatest pleasure to undertake a duty so entirely in accordance with my tastes, and which must lead to such important results. In common with all who have ever visited the Pacific

Coast, I have been deeply impressed with the certainty of its great future development, and have retained a strong desire to make it my home, so that I doubly regret the necessity of declining the proffered Presidency." In conclusion he expresses the hope that he may, at no distant day, be permitted to thank the Regents in person.

Since General McClellan's declination, the Regents have been casting about to find a man of first class reputation and ability, but it seems very difficult to hit upon such a treasure who is disengaged.

It will probably be some months yet before a selection is made, and meantime the Regents are in correspondence on the subject with the leading friends of learning in the Eastern States.

The Professors elected up to this time are :

Prof. John Le Conte, of the University of South Carolina, Acting President, Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics.

Prof. R. A. Fisher, of Grass Valley, California, Professor of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy.

Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of South Carolina, Professor of Geology, Natural History and Botany.

Prof. Martin Kellogg, of the College of California, Professor of Ancient Languages.

William T. Welcker, a graduate of West Point, Professor of Mathematics.

Frank Soule, Jr., of California, a graduate of West Point, and afterwards attached to that Institution as instructor, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Paul Pioda, Professor of Modern Languages, including English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry and Horticulture. Prof Carr was last from the University of Wisconsin.

William Swinton, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric and Logic.

Robert E. Ogilby, Instructor of Drawing.

The Board have been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of these gentlemen, all of them being eminent in their several departments. Their salaries have been fixed at three thousand six hundred dollars in gold, per annum, each.

Apparatus.

The Regents have appropriated the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus. It was at first proposed to send Prof. John Le Conte abroad to obtain this apparatus, but his services were considered so important in assisting in the organization of the University, that he was called, by telegraph, to the active discharge of his duties.

Ornamentation of the Grounds.

Under the direction of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, assisted by a competent landscape gardener, a large amount of work has been done upon the University site. The grounds have been laid out in handsome style—numerous drives, avenues and walks have been constructed, and a large number of ornamental trees set out. The work

will be continued until the whole estate is converted into a highly attractive and ornamental park.

The Executive Committee.

At their meeting on the sixteenth of January, the Regents elected an executive committee, consisting of Messrs. S. F. Butterworth, William C. Ralston and Horatio Stebbins, to act as the executive head of the University until a President is duly elected and charged with the duty and invested with the necessary powers to give general direction to the organization and practical affairs of the University.

Since the election of this committee, new life has been infused into the operations of the Regents. The gentlemen composing it have devoted their well-known business talents and intelligence to the energetic prosecution of the work intrusted to them. They have taken a lively interest in the subject, and have been employed in devising the ways and means—in negotiating sales of the lands belonging to the University, in collecting information, preparing plans and specifications for a suitable building and a variety of other matters requiring attention and prompt action.

Resources of the University.

Such assurances have been received as to leave no doubt that the two hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the University out of the first proceeds of the sale of the tide and marsh lands in the County of San Francisco will be available in a short time.

In addition to this, the Executive Committee have sold about twenty-two thousand acres of the one hundred and fifty thousand granted by Congress at five dollars (coin) per acre, payable one-fifth cash and the remainder bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum. They expect to dispose of more at the same rate, but to provide against failure they have made a contract with three gentlemen of skill and reputation, familiar with land matters, to locate at once the rest of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres remaining unsold, for all of which they expect to obtain at least five dollars (gold) per acre. This would realize a fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars—ten per cent. interest upon which would yield an annual income of seventy-five thousand dollars. The fixed expenses per annum for President and ten Professors amount to forty-five thousand dollars, leaving a margin of thirty thousand dollars to cover contingencies and to provide for additional instructors, independent of any aid from the State, of endowments by liberal friends of learning and of tuition from the students. Thus it will be seen, should the lands realize the amount confidently expected, a fund will be obtained sufficient to endow the University and to insure its steady progress and successful working beyond the reach of accidents.

Equipment.

The Regents have devoted special attention to that most important feature of an institution of learning—its thorough equipment with apparatus of the most approved and latest pattern; and for this purpose they have made a most liberal outlay, under the minute instructions of President Le Conte, carried out by Professor Fisher, himself thoroughly familiar with the nice details of the work entrusted to him. Professor

Fisher was dispatched by the Regents in April last to make all necessary purchases of apparatus for all the departments of the University. He devoted five months of close study and attention to this duty, employing much of the time in examining the extensive and elaborate workshops of the leading English, French and German manufacturers of scientific apparatus. From these, as well as from the best American manufactories, he has made a choice selection, ample to illustrate all the branches of science taught in the University, and embracing many instruments and appliances of novel design and recent invention, at a total expense, for first cost, of about sixteen thousand dollars in gold.

This apparatus is now on the way from Europe and New York to San Francisco, and may be expected at an early day. Being consigned to the University, it will be entered duty free, and thus the heavy sum a private importer would have to pay for duties will be saved to the University. Making allowances for the large reductions from catalogue prices, obtained by Professor Fisher, by reason of his extensive purchases from the manufacturers themselves, instead of from dealers at second hand, and for the amount saved in duties, it will be safe to say that the apparatus supplied to the University will be worth all of thirty thousand dollars in gold. Great pains have been taken to procure the latest improvements. Valuable appliances of recent invention have been obtained, to illustrate branches of science heretofore not supposed to be capable of illustration by artificial means.

As an instance, a large number of casts, accurate in detail, colored in imitation of the originals, and of natural size, of all the celebrated and rare fossils in the British Museum and other repositories, and *fac similes* of the most curious and striking geological formations in all parts of the world have been procured. It will readily be understood of what immense service such aids will be to the Professor of Geology, in exciting the interest of his class, and in impressing upon their minds, through the senses, the important facts of his science.

I am justified in declaring that few institutions of learning in the United States are better equipped than will be the University of California when its apparatus arrives. Others may surpass it in quantity; few can equal it in quality. The possession of so valuable a collection of instruments and ingenious appliances will invest the University with special attractions for the students of the physical sciences.

Opening of the University.

It was at first proposed to postpone the opening of the University until the completion of the necessary buildings intended to be erected at Berkeley; but as the friends of the Institution, and the Regents themselves, were becoming impatient to see something definite and practical done, it was determined to commence the University exercises at once. Accordingly, after extensive public notice, the University was inaugurated on the twenty-third of September, in the building belonging to the College of California, thoroughly refitted for the purpose, and in the Brayton Building close at hand, both situated near the centre of Oakland. About fifty students have entered to date, distributed among the various Colleges; most of them, however, in the College of Letters, in which the four classes have been organized. A few applied for admission to the several Colleges of Arts, of which only the fourth (or Freshman) class has as yet been established.

The course of instruction has since gone on smoothly and satisfactorily,

and assurances are given that both Faculty and students are pleased with their labors, and work together harmoniously. The method of instruction is by means of lectures and the study of text books, accompanied in either case by rigid daily examinations.

The dormitory system being forbidden by the Organic Act, the students find homes in the boarding houses and in private families of Oakland. Their conduct has been thus far without reproach.

Terms.

The present (or first) term of the University ends on the twenty-second of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, when there is a winter vacation of two weeks. The second term begins on the sixth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, and expires on the sixth of April, followed by a spring vacation of two weeks. The third term commences on the twenty-first of April, and ends on the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy—Commencement Day—after which there will be a summer vacation of nine weeks.

The University Buildings.

The Regents originally adopted the plans of Messrs. Wright and Sanders for the new University Buildings to be erected at Berkeley, but in consequence of a misunderstanding, these plans were subsequently withdrawn by the architects; whereupon, the Regents at once accepted those prepared by Messrs. Kentzer and Farquharson. These plans provide for the construction of two spacious buildings of iron and brick, each embracing a half-basement, and three stories above the basement; the upper one being a finished attic, with ornamental Mansard roof. One will be known as the "Academic Building;" the other, as "Agricultural Hall." The Academic Building will contain eleven large recitation and section rooms, a philosophical lecture room, a temporary museum of mineralogy and a library. Agricultural Hall will contain chemical and metallurgical laboratories, technical museum, lecture room, library, recitation and class rooms, store rooms, and studying or retiring rooms for the Professors.

In addition to these principal structures, the plans provide for separate buildings for a magnetic observatory, for the President's office and Faculty rooms, for seven commodious dwelling houses, to be occupied by the Professors, and for two out-buildings. Provision is made, and space is left, for the erection, at some future time, of an elegant and imposing central building, to be the culminating feature of the group, and to contain the grand assembly hall, the library, museums, clock tower and President's rooms.

The Academic Building is to be one hundred and fifty-four feet in length by sixty-three feet in depth; the Agricultural Hall, one hundred and fifty feet long by fifty-four feet deep. The axis of all the buildings is placed nearly north and south, and the space between them is never less than one hundred feet, so that the burning of one may not endanger the others. The estimated cost of all these buildings, excepting, of course, the grand central building, which will not be put up until more ample means are obtained, is two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The corner stone of the main University Building will be publicly laid with Masonic ceremonies, probably within two months. If

the season permit, the foundations will be completed by early spring, when the work of construction will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, under the direction of the executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Butterworth, Ralston and Stebbins, who are not the men to allow a great enterprise intrusted to them to languish for the want of whip and spur. It is hoped that the new buildings will be sufficiently advanced for occupation by the University in December, eighteen hundred and seventy, or, at latest, in the spring of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

A horse railroad from Oakland has already been completed about half-way from Berkeley, and will be extended to the University site by the time the new buildings are finished. This will make the University easy of access, both from San Francisco and from Oakland.

In addition to the one hundred and sixty acres forming the University site proper, the Regents have secured a valuable tract of forty acres adjoining on the west, of which thirty acres were obtained by purchase of the College of California, and ten acres by donation from Mr. George M. Blake, of Oakland. Through the liberality of the Trustees of the College of California, the Regents have also secured the right to all the waters flowing from numerous never-failing springs, some of them very copious, situated upon the high grounds to the east and north of their tract.

The University Park.

The thousands of evergreen and ornamental trees set out in groves and along the avenues last spring are growing finely. Many more will be added, until the whole tract of two hundred acres is converted into a beautiful and attractive park, interlaced with umbrageous walks and drives and avenues. Nature has already ornamented it with groves and long lines of full-grown evergreen oaks and the deep-hued bay tree, bordering on both sides of Strawberry Creek, a never-failing stream that flows through the entire length of the grounds. The site slopes gently from the foot-hills on the east, toward the west. It is slightly undulating at the upper end, and from long stretches in the drives, and from every knoll, there is a glorious outlook straight through the Golden Gate (which lies due west), and up and down the Bay, studded with islands, and white with the sails of a hundred craft. Behind rise the picturesque hills of the Contra Costa Range; to the right and left stretch the fertile plains of Alameda, dotted with handsome villas and cheerful homesteads, terminating in the clustering oaks and mansions of Oakland on the one side, and extending to San Pablo Point on the other. Opposite, in full view, lies the City of San Francisco, that seems to terrace the steep hills behind. Take it all in all, there is not a spot in America, in the vicinity of a great city, that commands so beautiful, so picturesque and so extended a prospect.

The day is not far distant when handsome villas, constituting a continuous village, will cluster around the University site, and its "academic groves" will become a delightful resort for the residents of the neighborhood, and its attractive park a favorite drive for the citizens of Oakland and vicinity. Amid such surroundings, and in a climate unsurpassed, with the prospect of elegant and refined society close at hand, study should cease to be a task, and the intellect should brighten and the soul expand under genial influences.

The experiment of separating the sexes in the large Grammar Schools of San Francisco has been tried, and attended with gratifying success. That it has pleased the parents, has been shown by the large attendance, and teachers directly interested speak of the arrangement in terms of praise. That rough boys of twelve or fifteen years are often unfit associates for ladylike girls—and still more unfit for those who are otherwise—will be readily understood; and pupils of that age are certainly apt to be interested in each other, to the great detriment of their studies.

In these practical days it is vain to plead sentiment; and modern School Trustees are not to be moved by any appeals based on recollections of bright eyes and brown hair; so the advocates of co-education are forced to the more tangible argument that, while the presence of boys in the school room may not greatly benefit the girls, the presence of girls had a decidedly beneficial effect upon boys.

Whether the disadvantages of co-education have been counterbalanced by the advantages, has been shown by the successful working of the Denman, Lincoln and other schools, in the City of San Francisco.

But when we consider, not young ladies and gentlemen, but little children of from six to ten years of age, the case seems entirely different.

In primary schools separate rooms have not yet been provided; but the experiment has been made in the larger schools, of placing the girls and boys in separate class rooms. In the case of these small children, however, the success of the experiment has been somewhat questionable.

All the arguments of the co-educationists are peculiarly applicable in this connection, while those of their adversaries lose all their force. The experience of teachers has taught them to prefer mixed classes of boys and girls, in all but the higher grades.

In district schools the plan of separating the sexes is, of course, impracticable, and in most primary schools it seems to be unsuccessful. It must, however, be left to experienced teachers to decide the vexed question; and no iron bedstead can be provided which all schools must be cut down to fit.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

In the planning and erection of buildings for the education of the youth of a country, the first considerations should be the health, comfort, convenience and advancement of those who are trained therein. Ample accommodations, combining all these essential requisites in the most successful manner, are alike necessary to pupil and teacher, and this subject should always form the principal study of the architect and builder to whom the planning and construction of works of this character are entrusted. A healthful and eligible location, adapted as far as possible to the purposes for which it is designed, is of course the first matter to be taken into consideration. Wherever the nature of surrounding circumstances will admit, the grounds attached to the buildings should be ample in extent and easy of access. The free and unobstructed admission of light to every part of the structure is of the utmost importance; and in view of the number of children confined for hours within the limits of the class rooms, however extensive, pure air, which can only be introduced successfully through a properly arranged series of ventilators, is indispensably necessary. Where this important requisite is neglected or insufficiently provided for, the young student, however

healthy and vigorous, becomes listless, dull, drowsy, stupid and often debilitated, and utterly incapable of the slightest intellectual effort.

The most ample provision should be made for healthful exercise and innocent recreation. These should always command a prominent place in the school accommodations of every district, and especially where school buildings are located in populous and crowded cities, this is a matter which demands the most attentive consideration.

In the erection of buildings of large size and several stories in height, where large numbers of pupils, and more especially the younger classes, are to be accommodated, the most ample means of ingress and egress should be provided. As a precautionary measure, in cases of sudden fright, and in many instances causeless alarm, among young children, as well as for other considerations, wide halls and broad stair-cases, with frequent landings, all affording the freest communication with the front and rear entrances, should be provided. Conveniently located and well arranged wardrobe and wash rooms, with a free supply of water, are also matters deserving careful attention; and the regulation of the healthful temperature of the rooms, through the proper provision for heating the same, is a feature of vital importance.

Whenever the locality will admit, and the circumstances are favorable, the grounds in front of the building, to the extent of from twenty to forty feet, should be laid out as a garden and planted with shrubbery and flowers—which not only give a cheerful and pleasing aspect to the place, but the cultivation and attention bestowed upon them exerts a refining influence, and inculcates a love of nature, and begets those habits of neatness, order and regularity among the pupils so essential to their success and welfare in after life.

The construction of sheds about eight feet in width around the inclosures of the yards, for the shelter and protection of the children during their hours of play in inclement weather, should be attended to; and the addition of seats running along the fences under the same would be of material benefit.

In the planning and arrangement of school structures it is especially desirable that separate entrances and divided play grounds should be provided for the two sexes.

COSMOPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

The cosmopolitan schools of San Francisco have been remarkably successful. Scarcely any feature of the public schools of that city is more popular. Not only are their advantages sought by our foreign-born citizens, but there is an eager desire on the part of a large number of our native-born citizens to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by these schools to give their children some acquaintance with the French, German and Spanish languages. The demand for the cosmopolitan schools, therefore, is not confined to the large and highly respectable foreign-born element of our population, but is shared by the community at large. Both their feasibility and their utility have been demonstrated. They have been organized and conducted on such principles as to obviate any conflict with the fundamental idea of our public school system, which is, that every child in the State shall have the opportunity to acquire the elements of an English education.

The success and obvious benefits of the cosmopolitan schools of San

Francisco have led to the organization of similar schools in Sacramento. The well known intelligence and liberality of the citizens of Sacramento leave no room to doubt that their cosmopolitan schools will prove successful.

The peculiar conditions of California society demand a public school system peculiarly liberal in its spirit and provisions, and flexible enough to adapt it to the various wants of a mixed population, inhabiting a State of extensive territory and diversified interests.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

It is not necessary to cumber this report with any discussion of proposed amendments to our school law. Only such amendments will be proposed as are demanded by the general voice of the friends of education, after conference with the Committees of Education in both branches of the Legislature. Personally, I am more anxious to conserve whatever is good in our school system, and to secure to the children of the State the largest possible measure of benefit from its operation, than to make a reputation as a maker of school laws.

CONCLUSION.

Appended will be found the statistics of the Department of Public Instruction, for the school years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, together with the report of the Principal of the State Normal School, and a mass of valuable and interesting information with regard to public, denominational and private institutions of learning—presenting, it is hoped, an exhaustive and satisfactory exhibit of the state of education in California.

This exhibit cannot fail to inspire every good citizen with pride, gratification and hope. It gives assurance that, while our State is evidently about to enter upon a fresh career of material development and prosperity, we have abundant reason to hope that it is destined to a progress equally rapid in the development of the higher interests of education.

For what has been done I take no credit to myself. I only claim that I have earnestly tried to do my duty.

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Monterey.....	935	1,731	1,169	1,062	2,231	8	6	14	9	4	13	18	13	31	9	11	70
Napa.....	831	1,670	853	822	1,675	9	8	17	6	10	16	17	9	26	23	13	36
Nevada.....	1,989	3,840	2,029	1,913	3,942	16	25	41	20	28	48	2	1	3	4	1	5
Placer.....	1,075	2,163	1,024	1,069	2,093	.....	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	7	12
Plumas.....	267	347	367	277	584	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	8	6	14
Sacramento.....	2,421	4,767	2,462	2,481	4,943	40	34	74	38	34	72	13	7	20	10	11	21
San Bernardino.....	704	1,353	682	662	1,344	6	3	9	1	2	3	.....	1	1	2	4	6
San Diego.....	246	489	367	312	679	4	5	9	1	1	3	8	1	17	5	11	16
San Francisco.....	11,383	23,227	12,620	12,964	25,584	79	63	142	95	91	186	2	15	17	.....	15	15
San Joaquin.....	1,984	3,909	2,151	2,090	4,241	17	17	34	31	29	60	3	1	4	.....	3	3
San Luis Obispo.....	413	815	589	547	1,136	1	.....	1	2	1	3	8	9	17	4	2	6
San Mateo.....	717	1,370	806	742	1,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2
Santa Barbara.....	814	1,550	898	823	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	49	7	17	24
Santa Clara.....	2,576	5,109	2,796	2,790	5,586	8	.....	16	18	21	39	2	2	4	6	17	23
Santa Cruz.....	1,134	2,240	1,214	1,170	2,384	10	5	15	11	5	16	1	1	2	1	2	3
Shasta.....	419	861	491	453	944	6	6	12	5	4	9	25	22	47	12	22	34
Sierra.....	500	1,065	569	490	1,059	6	2	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	603	1,173	711	667	1,378	10	3	13	12	3	15	21	28	49	22	25	47
Solano.....	1,553	3,023	1,643	1,559	3,202	5	4	9	6	4	10	4	13	17	8	13	21
Sonoma.....	2,655	5,137	2,715	2,553	5,268	11	12	23	10	12	22	44	24	68	43	28	71
Stanislaus.....	510	996	619	656	1,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	588	1,135	606	553	1,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	3	4	7
Tehama.....	311	632	349	335	684	15	2	17	19	9	28	22	22	44	34	22	56
Trinity.....	210	387	219	185	404	2	1	3	3	1	4	27	16	43	28	12	40
Tulare.....	566	1,100	595	599	1,194	6	6	12	8	7	15	7	3	10	12	6	18
Tuolumne.....	923	1,814	911	901	1,812	12	13	25	8	14	22	7	2	9	4	1	5
Yolo.....	877	1,735	1,004	978	1,982	2	3	5	3	2	5	14	6	20	9	2	11
Yuba.....	1,111	2,097	1,061	1,010	2,071	15	18	33	19	22	41	8	12	20	6	9	15
Totals.....	51,934	102,183	56,204	51,378	110,642	365	336	701	432	406	838	700	534	1,234	678	585	1,263

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total number of census children between 5 and 15 years of age.		Number of children under 5 years of age.				
	1869.	1869.	1868.		1869.		
			White...	Negro...	Indian...	Total ...	Total ...
Alameda	3,945	4,440	2,290	6	7	2,303	2,564
Alpine	130	86	59	.....	.....	59	15
Amador	1,903	1,872	864	8	.....	872	902
Butte	2,062	2,099	963	7	11	981	932
Calaveras	2,430	2,193	969	.....	.....	969	952
Colusa	755	939	375	4	4	383	470
Contra Costa	2,114	2,297	1,045	2	.....	1,052	1,187
Del Norte	250	246	140	1	10	151	95
El Dorado	2,411	2,318	1,215	12	2	1,229	1,006
Fresno	488	768	254	2	44	300	308
Humboldt	1,213	1,395	610	.....	10	650	690
Layo	74	78	39	.....	1	40	42
Kern	309	304	217	.....	5	222	194
Klamath	210	210	70	.....	41	111	68
Lake	791	760	423	.....	.....	423	397
Lassen	324	347	152	.....	.....	152	154
Los Angeles	3,662	4,424	1,505	13	15	1,533	1,666
Marin	1,056	1,110	551	1	7	559	578
Mariposa	874	799	537	12	5	554	421
Mendocino	1,627	1,814	854	.....	26	880	937
Merced	413	738	211	.....	.....	211	321
Mono	128	144	74	.....	.....	74	67
Monterey	1,776	2,264	931	2	10	943	1,120
Napa	1,713	1,727	925	11	1	937	869
Nevada	3,884	3,995	2,051	14	1	2,066	2,000
Placer	2,168	2,109	1,107	.....	.....	1,107	1,079
Plumas	557	598	448	.....	6	454	366
							2,575
							15
							923
							944
							954
							473
							1,191
							128
							1,021
							333
							713
							42
							195
							143
							399
							155
							1,684
							584
							440
							965
							323
							67
							1,125
							886
							2,012
							1,081
							369

Sacramento.....	4,861	5,036	2,609	25	1	2,635	2,623	29	2	2,654
San Bernardino.....	1,363	1,353	712	.....	5	717	587	.....	1	588
San Diego.....	515	700	193	.....	.....	193	291	.....	.....	291
San Francisco.....	23,386	25,785	16,034	75	.....	16,109	15,609	46	.....	15,655
San Joaquin.....	3,947	4,304	2,128	20	.....	2,148	2,126	7	.....	2,133
San Luis Obispo.....	833	1,145	465	.....	4	469	529	.....	.....	529
San Mateo.....	1,373	1,551	738	.....	2	740	759	1	.....	760
Santa Barbara.....	1,599	1,748	673	.....	38	711	798	.....	2	800
Santa Clara.....	5,129	5,618	2,742	17	4	2,763	2,788	18	5	2,811
Santa Cruz.....	2,257	2,402	1,112	9	5	1,126	1,146	4	10	1,160
Shasta.....	929	987	397	3	9	409	492	.....	.....	492
Sierra.....	1,014	1,067	631	.....	.....	631	610	6	.....	616
Siskiyou.....	1,235	1,440	766	2	14	782	692	11	6	709
Solano.....	3,049	3,233	1,648	4	.....	1,652	1,673	2	.....	1,675
Sonoma.....	5,228	5,361	2,676	7	4	2,687	2,326	9	5	2,340
Stanislaus.....	996	1,305	461	.....	4	465	505	.....	.....	505
Sutter.....	1,140	1,166	622	.....	1	623	619	.....	1	620
Tahama.....	693	768	338	11	9	358	310	12	6	328
Trinity.....	433	448	271	2	10	283	273	2	10	285
Tulare.....	1,122	1,227	542	5	.....	547	619	6	5	630
Tuolumne.....	1,848	1,839	959	4	.....	963	757	6	.....	763
Yolo.....	1,760	1,998	670	1	.....	671	809	2	.....	811
Yuba.....	2,150	2,127	1,136	23	3	1,162	1,069	16	3	1,088
Totals.....	104,118	112,743	57,492	303	324	58,119	57,410	278	295	57,983

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 5 and 15 years of age who have attended public schools at any time during the year.					Number of children between 5 and 15 years of age who have attended private schools at any time during the school year.				
	1868.					1868.				
	White...	Negro...	Indian..	Total...		White...	Negro...	Indian..	Total...	
Alameda.....	2,381	9	9	2,399	2,665	514	2	3	519	684
Alpine.....	84	.....	.....	84	22	15	.....	.....	15	3
Amador.....	1,327	.....	.....	1,327	1,311	245	.....	.....	247	281
Butte.....	1,333	.....	1	1,334	1,460	291	2	.....	292	281
Calaveras.....	1,587	.....	.....	1,587	1,527	267	.....	1	267	217
Culusa.....	333	1	1	335	504	53	.....	.....	53	139
Contra Costa.....	1,238	3	1	1,242	1,567	98	.....	.....	98	153
Del Norte.....	150	.....	11	161	160	61	1	5	67	33
El Dorado.....	1,822	23	4	1,849	1,769	92	5	1	98	81
Fresno.....	195	.....	.....	196	230	43	.....	1	44	66
Humboldt.....	835	13	10	848	960	87	104	.....	87	104
Inyo.....	46	.....	.....	46	51	33	.....	.....	33	23
Kern.....	114	.....	.....	114	184	29	.....	.....	29	16
Klamath.....	60	.....	13	72	66	17	1	.....	16	15
Lake.....	574	.....	.....	574	527	49	3	.....	52	138
Lassen.....	212	.....	1	213	258	60	.....	.....	60	23
Los Angeles.....	958	19	3	980	1,317	508	.....	.....	508	534
Marin.....	598	.....	.....	598	613	234	.....	4	238	268
Mariposa.....	483	2	4	489	391	234	.....	2	236	113
Mendocino.....	983	.....	.....	983	1,287	60	.....	1	61	82
Mered.....	254	.....	.....	254	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Monterey.....	67	.....	.....	67	70	1	.....	.....	1	6
Monterey.....	812	.....	3	812	1,181	369	.....	.....	369	314
Total.....	2,381	9	9	2,399	2,665	514	2	3	519	684
Alameda.....	84	.....	.....	84	22	15	.....	.....	15	3
Alpine.....	1,327	.....	.....	1,327	1,311	245	.....	.....	247	281
Amador.....	1,333	.....	1	1,334	1,460	291	2	.....	292	281
Butte.....	1,587	.....	.....	1,587	1,527	267	.....	1	267	217
Calaveras.....	333	1	1	335	504	53	.....	.....	53	139
Culusa.....	1,238	3	1	1,242	1,567	98	.....	.....	98	153
Contra Costa.....	150	.....	11	161	160	61	1	5	67	33
Del Norte.....	1,822	23	4	1,849	1,769	92	5	1	98	81
El Dorado.....	195	.....	.....	196	230	43	.....	1	44	66
Fresno.....	835	13	10	848	960	87	104	.....	87	104
Humboldt.....	46	.....	.....	46	51	33	.....	.....	33	23
Inyo.....	114	.....	.....	114	184	29	.....	.....	29	16
Kern.....	60	.....	13	72	66	17	1	.....	16	15
Klamath.....	574	.....	.....	574	527	49	3	.....	52	138
Lake.....	212	.....	1	213	258	60	.....	.....	60	23
Lassen.....	958	19	3	980	1,317	508	.....	.....	508	534
Marin.....	598	.....	.....	598	613	234	.....	4	238	268
Mariposa.....	483	2	4	489	391	234	.....	2	236	113
Mendocino.....	983	.....	.....	983	1,287	60	.....	1	61	82
Mered.....	254	.....	.....	254	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Monterey.....	67	.....	.....	67	70	1	.....	.....	1	6
Monterey.....	812	.....	3	812	1,181	369	.....	.....	369	314

Napa.....	947	10	.....	957	1,229	12	.....	1,241	392	2	.....	394	292	.....	292
Nevada.....	2,448	7	15	2,470	2,653	34	2	2,689	686	.....	.....	686	531	.....	531
Placer.....	605	.....	1	606	1,563	1	.....	1,564	124	.....	.....	124	201	.....	201
Plumas.....	336	2	3	341	390	.....	5	395	78	.....	.....	78	32	.....	32
Sacramento.....	3,381	49	2	3,432	3,530	45	4	3,579	576	4	4	584	836	10	851
San Bernardino.....	702	.....	.....	702	679	.....	.....	679	74	.....	.....	74	154	.....	154
San Diego.....	50	.....	.....	50	89	.....	2	91	19	.....	.....	19	86	.....	88
San Francisco.....	13,576	68	1	13,615	13,666	68	.....	13,634	3,996	10	2	4,008	5,593	16	5,610
San Joaquin.....	2,838	29	.....	2,867	3,138	50	.....	3,188	369	.....	.....	359	470	1	471
San Luis Obispo.....	280	.....	.....	280	474	.....	.....	474	30	.....	.....	30	43	.....	43
San Mateo.....	787	.....	4	791	877	1	1	879	131	.....	.....	131	280	.....	280
Santa Barbara.....	432	.....	.....	432	552	.....	.....	552	53	.....	.....	53	112	.....	112
Santa Clara.....	2,642	25	.....	2,667	3,368	46	2	3,416	917	.....	.....	919	910	.....	915
Santa Cruz.....	1,359	11	2	1,372	1,548	12	1	1,561	230	.....	.....	230	200	.....	200
Shasta.....	576	10	11	587	717	9	13	739	205	.....	.....	209	114	.....	117
Sierra.....	728	.....	.....	728	833	.....	.....	833	118	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	891	.....	1	892	1,043	.....	.....	1,043	268	.....	.....	268	384	.....	393
Solano.....	1,912	.....	.....	1,912	1,951	.....	.....	1,951	629	.....	.....	629	571	.....	571
Sonoma.....	3,498	2	.....	3,410	3,591	.....	4	3,595	740	2	.....	742	599	.....	599
Stanislaus.....	583	.....	.....	583	681	.....	.....	681	136	.....	.....	136	52	.....	52
Sutter.....	823	.....	.....	823	922	.....	.....	922	73	.....	.....	75	78	.....	78
Tehama.....	420	.....	2	422	464	14	3	481	28	.....	.....	28	59	.....	68
Trinity.....	284	.....	10	294	319	2	10	331	91	.....	.....	91	36	.....	38
Tulare.....	781	.....	1	782	767	.....	.....	767	226	.....	.....	226	232	.....	232
Tuolumne.....	1,030	15	.....	1,045	1,060	18	2	1,080	360	.....	.....	360	306	.....	306
Yolo.....	1,113	.....	.....	1,113	1,367	.....	.....	1,367	214	1	1	216	224	.....	224
Yuba.....	1,148	20	.....	1,168	1,360	23	1	1,384	517	14	.....	531	446	.....	448
Totals.....	60,526	305	115	60,946	67,397	406	121	67,834	14,741	47	32	14,820	16,159	69	16,273

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 5 and 15 years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year.						1868.		1869.		Number of Mongolian children under 15 years of age.....		Number of Mongolian children between 5 and 15 years of age attending school....		Number of deaf and dumb children between 5 and 21 years of age.....		Number of blind children between 5 and 21 years of age.....	
							1868.		1869.		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.
Alameda.....	1,073	7	9	1,089	904	8	15	927	19	31	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	14	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	292	14	1	307	209	.....	2	211	7	3	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	472	8	18	498	299	3	20	322	26	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	613	2	1	616	415	2	.....	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	200	.....	20	220	190	.....	13	203	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	558	.....	4	562	655	3	1	659	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	32	2	5	39	30	1	21	52	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	439	13	10	462	461	10	10	481	11	14	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	166	2	56	224	235	4	81	321	2	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	184	.....	39	223	323	.....	61	384	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	84	.....	1	85	104	1	.....	106	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	29	.....	85	114	26	.....	83	109	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	164	.....	8	172	154	.....	7	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	64	.....	1	65	77	.....	6	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	1,665	4	43	1,712	2,105	6	35	2,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin.....	207	1	7	215	205	1	5	211	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	280	6	6	292	236	8	3	247	11	16	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	327	.....	120	447	315	1	131	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	100	3	.....	103	192	3	.....	195	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	53	.....	2	55	47	.....	2	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	765	8	23	796	889	11	28	928	5	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Napa.....	362	4	8	374	306	1	6	313	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	759	21	1	781	455	10	.....	465	5	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Placer.....	253	.....	.....	253	272	.....	1	273	13	13	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.

Statistics from Reports of Public School Teachers.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of boys enrolled on Register.		Whole number of girls enrolled on Register.		Total number enrolled.		Average number belonging.		Average daily attendance.		Percentage of attendance on average number belonging.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	1,368	1,496	1,312	1,329	2,680	2,825	1,738	1,926	1,562	1,688	.86	.86
Alpine.....	44	32	42	41	86	73	75	51	62	41	.83	.84
Anaconda.....	639	864	535	562	1,174	1,426	923	1,082	774	876	.83	.89
Butte.....	780	892	678	793	1,458	1,685	914	1,311	767	1,113	.84	.87
Calaveras.....	691	827	588	761	1,279	1,588	1,114	1,191	968	1,032	.87	.87
Colusa.....	195	327	132	266	327	593	239	362	220	302	.92	.93
Contra Costa.....	695	880	540	621	1,235	1,501	846	1,140	749	992	.88	.86
Del Norte.....	101	122	78	92	179	214	120	172	105	126	.88	.73
El Dorado.....	881	849	835	830	1,716	1,679	1,376	1,397	1,264	1,260	.90	.90
Fresno.....	113	115	80	94	195	209	130	197	115	135	.88	.82
Humboldt.....	409	579	341	554	750	1,133	540	682	475	460	.86	.82
Inyo.....	20	24	26	21	16	45	46	36	35	30	.76	.89
Kern.....	96	83	83	72	179	155	103	122	83	107	.80	.88
Klamath.....	40	46	27	33	67	79	61	65	56	60	.93	.92
Lake.....	364	319	277	243	641	562	493	458	448	415	.91	.91
Lassen.....	87	127	72	111	159	238	115	159	100	137	.87	.86
Los Angeles.....	530	723	430	591	960	1,314	672	799	576	686	.85	.85
Mariposa.....	275	375	247	263	692	636	422	458	373	412	.88	.89
Mendocino.....	258	230	234	187	492	417	360	277	341	247	.95	.87
Merced.....	630	732	557	635	1,187	1,367	935	1,089	833	669	.89	.89
Mono.....	142	146	114	163	256	309	212	226	176	200	.83	.88
Monterey.....	29	38	35	31	64	72	52	60	43	51	.83	.85
.....	433	589	290	446	723	1,035	539	679	492	601	.91	.93

Napa.....	616	585	468	523	1,084	1,108	834	865	755	766	89	88
Nevada.....	1,282	1,411	1,001	1,234	2,283	2,645	1,482	2,191	1,345	1,867	91	85
Placer.....	714	717	760	760	1,431	1,533	1,132	1,097	965	954	85	87
Plumas.....	182	170	188	167	370	337	326	306	298	272	91	89
Sacramento.....	2,363	2,441	2,257	2,115	4,820	4,556	2,761	2,995	2,255	2,556	82	85
San Bernardino.....	391	414	344	382	735	796	370	492	313	422	85	85
San Diego.....	30	108	29	100	59	208	52	130	48	107	92	82
San Francisco.....	7,294	8,282	6,658	7,598	13,552	15,790	12,681	14,134	11,890	13,113	94	92
San Joaquin.....	1,796	1,839	1,511	1,746	3,307	3,585	2,257	2,224	1,939	1,908	86	85
San Luis Obispo.....	128	260	132	265	260	465	176	362	143	313	81	86
San Mateo.....	465	440	402	439	867	879	551	552	493	451	89	82
Santa Barbara.....	260	298	202	239	462	537	310	425	226	311	73	73
Santa Clara.....	2,195	2,227	1,627	1,938	3,822	4,165	2,736	3,932	2,112	3,348	77	85
Santa Cruz.....	654	896	551	939	1,205	1,835	945	1,093	836	974	88	89
Shasta.....	335	409	336	404	671	813	561	698	502	626	89	89
Sierra.....	407	418	328	415	735	833	575	721	531	647	92	90
Siskiyou.....	459	573	407	496	866	1,069	748	847	676	748	90	88
Solano.....	1,189	1,165	948	983	2,137	2,148	1,200	1,520	1,046	1,346	87	88
Sonoma.....	2,082	2,237	1,962	2,047	4,044	4,284	2,848	2,973	2,561	2,629	90	88
Stanislaus.....	328	379	285	409	613	788	421	549	376	484	89	88
Sutter.....	470	513	413	463	883	976	648	703	566	598	87	85
Tehama.....	248	274	193	243	441	517	354	381	324	328	90	86
Trinity.....	165	174	132	138	297	312	237	244	218	210	84	86
Tulare.....	413	391	323	364	736	755	531	610	465	524	87	85
Tuolumne.....	469	525	418	452	887	977	726	751	645	633	86	84
Yolo.....	633	709	601	701	1,234	1,410	920	991	783	836	85	86
Yuba.....	679	754	475	522	1,154	1,276	896	970	753	835	84	86
Totals.....	35,367	39,080	30,461	34,674	65,828	73,754	49,323	56,715	43,681	49,502	88.5	87.8

T A B L E N o. 3

STATEMENT of financial statistics, showing the receipts from all sources of school revenue for the school years ending June 30th, 1868 and 1869.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at the beginning of school year.		Cash received from State apportionment.		Cash received from county taxes.		Cash received from city taxes.	
	1867.	1868.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$4,508 30	\$2,781 84	\$9,101 28	\$10,965 69	\$19,567 48	\$32,089 45	.....	\$9,182 34
Alpine.....	419 81	529 02	348 40	363 69	970 81	1,031 57	.....	.....
Anamor.....	1,547 91	1,552 05	5,303 72	5,388 50	4,420 17	6,821 79	.....	363 79
Butte.....	3,174 15	3,812 76	5,140 24	5,783 08	9,704 67	10,135 34	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	2,618 17	1,775 18	6,298 00	6,829 40	4,412 91	3,636 52	.....	.....
Colusa.....	559 46	738 01	1,967 12	2,123 01	2,572 55	6,569 34	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	6,135 93	3,883 07	5,989 32	5,899 13	6,817 70	9,166 59	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	114 76	271 63	661 96	704 13	1,224 26	1,621 38	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	3,406 10	2,679 99	6,421 28	6,794 67	8,486 00	8,431 31	.....	655 75
Fresno.....	.....	524 49	1,093 44	1,352 96	2,125 86	3,861 81	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	4,077 54	3,602 81	2,889 04	3,381 51	4,971 00	4,281 89	.....	.....
Inyo.....	87 85	224 89	152 76	203 75	835 08	905 45	.....	.....
Kern.....	3,247 64	3,176 25	629 89	781 14	3,684 61	2,132 79	.....	.....
Klamath.....	133 00	149 46	352 92	680 31	718 49	877 94	.....	.....
Lake.....	338 54	222 33	1,951 04	2,112 35	1,943 79	2,158 83	.....	.....
Lassen.....	106 64	676 90	779 88	904 11	1,097 73	1,177 82	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	5,647 24	7,525 83	8,771 64	10,214 03	8,559 76	13,216 40	.....	2,075 73
Marin.....	3,907 11	3,971 18	2,728 24	2,966 90	4,641 72	4,832 10	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	1,216 93	1,060 46	2,251 20	2,454 82	2,427 56	3,423 96	.....	.....
Merced.....	3,837 86	2,878 58	4,052 16	4,554 79	6,994 87	7,407 01	.....	.....
Monterey.....	2,029 19	1,533 85	1,117 56	1,165 82	2,335 35	4,037 96	.....	.....
Mono.....	.....	364 48	364 48	363 28	570 50	1,602 06	.....	.....

Monterey	1,760 53	3,038 25	3,690 36	4,892 61	4,930 45	6,883 20	.....
Napa.....	2,008 69	4,516 07	3,910 12	4,757 00	9,385 80	10,458 70	.....
Nevada.....	2,255 47	6,078 15	9,648 00	4,870 52	24,493 53	25,867 80	.....
Placer.....	7,592 12	5,611 02	5,684 28	10,800 13	10,821 73	9,092 70	.....
Plumas.....	1,021 56	740 43	1,516 88	1,573 35	2,541 78	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	5,580 15	6,539 98	12,202 04	13,618 70	32,286 62	4,154 88	.....
San Bernardino.....	2,132 97	1,628 10	3,642 96	3,831 77	2,017 10	18,979 28	30,500 54
San Diego.....	2,328 05	3,799 97	1,026 44	1,414 02	1,324 08	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	6,313 87	54,287 04	65,639 95	.....	1,846 67	.....
San Joaquin.....	6,120 79	7,734 07	9,358 56	10,998 59	15,303 60	16,494 20	390,480 00
San Luis Obispo.....	1,756 49	1,113 67	1,763 44	2,298 31	1,597 49	2,337 92	8,788 79
San Mateo.....	3,469 96	3,249 69	3,006 96	3,799 07	4,857 71	6,756 14	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,490 38	1,130 56	3,569 76	4,431 75	2,889 35	3,598 88	.....
Santa Clara	14,897 43	9,430 43	12,349 44	14,312 69	21,461 60	28,595 85	6,380 49
Santa Cruz.....	1,717 54	4,698 01	5,772 72	6,334 87	7,804 73	9,690 15	.....
Shasta.....	2,964 26	2,707 77	2,194 92	2,565 11	3,635 60	5,632 00	.....
Sierra.....	2,371 79	2,054 15	2,454 88	2,831 06	4,931 32	5,171 54	.....
Siskiyou.....	3,955 59	2,200 69	2,945 32	3,443 26	5,320 05	7,852 56	.....
Solano.....	4,123 62	5,475 29	6,989 44	8,470 29	11,850 00	14,079 00	.....
Sonoma.....	8,389 68	8,757 93	13,909 20	14,731 94	22,037 95	22,548 37	.....
Stanislaus.....	1,499 70	1,324 85	1,806 32	2,715 34	2,976 90	5,102 70	.....
Sutter.....	1,363 39	2,253 11	2,792 56	3,186 38	4,904 97	5,325 40	.....
Tehama.....	754 30	587 12	1,709 84	1,938 31	3,072 29	5,752 19	.....
Trinity.....	309 98	389 35	1,080 04	1,212 36	1,523 51	2,693 26	.....
Tulare.....	1,052 14	712 53	2,733 60	3,134 46	4,759 98	4,902 83	.....
Tuolumne.....	2,497 34	3,132 05	5,019 64	5,218 61	5,368 08	5,191 77	421 00
Yolo.....	1,895 06	1,139 62	4,489 00	4,938 55	5,628 00	14,343 69	.....
Yuba.....	4,807 98	3,520 44	5,693 16	6,044 73	7,621 94	8,600 00	890 00
Totals.....	\$137,451 09	\$144,712 23	\$252,603 49	\$290,796 71	\$324,449 03	\$397,491 40	\$449,738 43

TABLE No. 3—Continued

COUNTIES.	Cash received from district taxes.		Cash received from miscellaneous sources.		Amount received from rate bills and subscription.		Total receipts.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$15,709 91	\$10,657 95	.....	\$15,950 52	\$4,128 49	\$3,400 33	\$33,015 46	\$86,028 12
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	2,039 02	1,927 19
Amador.....	2,038 90	398 00	\$50 00	69 75	2,529 16	546 45	15,889 86	15,140 32
Butte.....	7,237 62	2,849 42	3,433 29	2,678 46	2,426 54	.....	31,116 51	25,259 05
Calaveras.....	126 25	.....	3,714 12	.....	.....	2,744 44	17,169 45	14,385 54
Colusa.....	153 85	.....	.....	.....	88 00	62 00	5,370 98	9,492 36
Contra Costa.....	1,722 41	4,815 62	1,298 25	.....	3,428 44	1,157 50	24,492 05	24,923 91
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	54 75	.....	60 00	495 50	2,115 73	3,095 64
Fresno.....	207 25	.....	1,186 36	3,626 63	3,179 52	1,294 83	23,663 18	23,483 18
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	192 21	.....	432 01	159 20	3,843 52	5,898 46
Inyo.....	1,268 00	4,733 45	.....	.....	983 61	995 30	14,189 19	16,994 96
Kern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721 00	139 07	1,796 69	1,473 16
Klamath.....	.....	.....	34 00	54 45	100 00	897 00	7,562 14	6,990 18
Lake.....	791 68	2,182 01	726 05	716 01	2,070 04	1,330 36	7,821 14	8,821 89
Lassen.....	768 31	941 20	89 58	.....	160 86	205 00	3,003 00	3,905 03
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 00	876 00	24,268 37	33,907 99
Marin.....	1,049 64	1,547 79	1,341 98	1,740 20	898 75	836 60	14,567 44	15,894 77
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	11 00	559 50	744 00	.....	6,650 69	7,498 74
Mendocino.....	252 05	1,398 23	.....	.....	2,226 14	3,032 35	17,363 08	18,880 96
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	323 00	120 00	5,805 10	6,877 63
Mono.....	.....	234 48	.....	319 12	1,072 50	179 00	2,007 48	3,062 42
Monterey.....	1,001 54	3,158 15	823 99	644 61	1,447 19	940 50	12,206 87	19,557 32
Napa.....	439 50	12,807 21	505 00	73 55	3,419 86	609 00	17,696 30	33,221 53
Nevada.....	.....	13,671 00	530 96	6,708 31	2,481 99	3,752 25	49,420 52	66,948 03
Placer.....	258 00	1,375 94	.....	.....	2,415 41	2,415 41	26,838 12	26,223 98
Plumas.....	.....	893 46	440 65	400 94	3,115 00	3,211 70	8,635 87	10,974 76
Sacramento.....	360 00	2,357 62	2,401 21	584 80	1,865 25	1,790 49	73,674 55	87,542 03
San Bernardino.....	.....	185 00	.....	.....	110 81	810 00	7,893 84	8,892 88
San Diego.....	.....	.....	179 15	.....	.....	.....	4,857 72	7,060 66
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	87,530 58	4,333 75	.....	.....	422,153 27	466,167 57

San Joaquin.....	2,865 86	6,275 77	1,458 72	62 14	3,941 95	3,175 04	45,697 51	53,528 60
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	433 25	741 16	.....	.....	1,739 82	5,858 58	7,922 97
San Mateo.....	1,104 10	930 99	.....	.....	282 25	.....	12,720 98	14,705 89
Santa Barbara.....	.....	567 67	316 85	16 00	335 50	427 67	8,601 84	10,172 53
Santa Clara.....	3,101 54	4,707 56	3,302 18	2,604 32	6,985 47	3,670 65	74,719 77	69,701 99
Santa Cruz.....	7,184 51	4,935 84	495 00	25 00	390 46	.....	23,364 96	23,683 87
Shasta.....	.....	.....	147 50	150 00	.....	133 00	8,942 28	10,987 88
Sierra.....	440 00	.....	2,219 64	972 74	300 37	2,743 34	12,538 00	13,742 83
Siskiyou.....	2,441 61	1,081 75	.....	.....	1,947 28	4,955 86	16,609 85	19,534 12
Solano.....	2,105 62	3,421 21	73 24	184 27	5,654 21	3,389 19	30,796 13	35,019 25
Sonoma.....	4,151 40	8,467 45	210 87	724 84	6,810 71	5,217 87	55,509 81	60,448 40
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038 58	.....	7,321 50	9,142 89
Sutter.....	465 65	1,569 46	1,055 78	260 72	518 00	3,034 46	11,110 35	15,629 53
Tehama.....	893 23	.....	45 00	.....	421 00	.....	6,895 66	8,277 62
Trinity.....	890 35	.....	.....	.....	270 90	508 50	4,374 78	4,863 47
Tulare.....	.....	551 09	10 48	.....	1,145 75	904 20	9,701 95	10,205 11
Tuolumne.....	117 00	526 81	2,251 69	314 90	.....	758 82	15,683 57	15,563 96
Yolo.....	495 00	1,193 02	.....	60 00	3,687 40	3,342 45	16,104 46	23,017 33
Yuba.....	849 37	.....	.....	985 54	1,134 65	498 50	20,993 14	20,539 21
Totals.....	\$60,490 15	\$98,868 40	\$116,851 24	\$41,841 07	\$73,986 64	\$66,531 65	\$1,296,120 67	\$1,492,979 89

TABLE No. 4

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, showing school expenditures for the school years ending June 30th, 1868 and 1869.

COUNTIES.	Amount paid for teachers' salaries.		Amount paid for sites, buildings, repairs and school furniture.		Amount paid for school libraries.		Amount paid for school apparatus.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$28,222 72	\$39,244 35	\$17,513 13	\$31,366 61	\$1,066 37	\$975 38	\$174 85	\$11 00
Alpine.....	1,490 00	1,299 68	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	9,360 06	10,448 22	3,510 10	943 90	331 49	315 25	195 07	660 27
Butte.....	13,852 83	16,356 53	11,885 75	3,331 02	533 25	904 97	126 79	229 50
Calaveras.....	12,695 61	10,458 36	1,476 99	655 72	113 35	291 47	110 45	58 10
Colusa.....	3,904 18	7,267 47	275 00	244 56	156 23	201 43	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	16,034 46	15,219 91	3,405 52	2,568 80	466 63	333 38	238 45	7 66
Del Norte.....	1,630 48	2,342 50	69 00	158 34	12 00	.....	16 00	.....
El Dorado.....	17,076 70	17,462 49	907 50	1,188 56	549 43	698 13	197 62	94 62
Fresno.....	2,898 97	3,760 10	.....	419 16	192 21	204 86	41 95	189 20
Humboldt.....	7,120 89	7,295 99	2,384 28	5,280 75	261 35	270 80	67 75	42 00
Inyo.....	880 00	1,040 00	598 00	57 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	1,523 00	1,901 50	1,692 01	3,726 50	637 50	160 00	25 00	45 00
Klamath.....	921 00	1,319 50	147 45	22 90	17 00	88 87	23 80	.....
Lake.....	5,448 00	5,797 50	1,445 09	2,031 06	171 27	250 61	90 32	.....
Lassen.....	2,068 60	2,828 25	.....	37 75	.....	209 80	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	12,261 46	13,617 87	3,093 63	2,955 25	284 23	783 71	96 14	205 54
Marin.....	8,002 60	7,599 60	1,830 79	3,729 18	211 03	407 69	20 00	221 50
Mariposa.....	4,857 69	4,459 46	115 69	173 04	193 04	233 18	15 50	179 54
Mendocino.....	11,020 14	13,103 45	2,366 73	2,327 11	500 54	403 10	157 28	145 00
Merced.....	3,587 38	4,405 80	491 00	132 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	1,365 00	990 00	230 00	710 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	6,281 17	9,794 59	1,509 31	4,933 14	406 87	396 25	.....	47 70
Napa.....	10,261 10	12,889 61	1,735 85	8,136 78	348 97	387 50	100 90	27 32
Nevada.....	29,344 99	33,676 79	10,071 89	25,876 60	960 36	612 47	455 67	809 00
Placer.....	16,648 59	16,682 57	2,271 32	2,487 16	983 07	.....	76 12	.....
Plumas.....	6,660 00	7,182 14	725 00	1,635 57	188 04	300 93	.....	39 00
Sacramento.....	43,352 72	47,620 46	12,886 14	13,486 66	813 21	1,121 02	229 14	149 40
San Bernardino.....	4,659 26	5,718 92	871 44	774 01	260 89	396 92	49 50	.....

San Diego.....	980 00	977 50	6 75	106 87	1,800 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	241,083 06	271,567 09	84,159 60	35,183 44	1,800 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	26,287 51	31,212 38	7,198 01	6,716 13	917 41	527 18	131 88	.....	87 46
San Luis Obispo.....	3,167 69	4,273 39	667 00	1,961 83	110 55	133 49	60 00	.....	171 28
San Mateo.....	8,253 76	9,030 00	238 17	1,835 00	408 11	343 56	.....	.....	88 86
Santa Barbara.....	4,250 50	5,945 00	2,400 56	2,441 47	150 00	50 00	.....	.....	40 00
Santa Clara.....	40,970 39	46,089 74	15,174 91	10,096 03	779 53	3,116 58	296 92	.....	80 10
Santa Cruz.....	12,948 83	14,215 97	3,635 79	4,393 07	418 52	276 37	38 37	.....	23 00
Shasta.....	5,545 00	6,591 00	52 50	122 50	418 54	68 19	20 00	.....	26 00
Sierra.....	8,772 45	9,998 25	1,206 36	648 13	67 75	380 41	65 00	.....	60 16
Siskiyou.....	10,870 00	13,187 00	2,316 27	2,021 81	274 69	363 90	216 75	.....	151 50
Solano.....	18,155 54	23,190 56	4,140 30	3,532 47	379 93	780 41	86 50	.....	151 00
Sonoma.....	36,323 90	40,111 05	6,973 04	9,079 11	1,196 50	734 33	154 84	.....	241 05
Stanislaus.....	4,618 17	7,303 39	747 90	323 09	40 39	.....	175 87	.....	100 00
Sutter.....	7,169 07	11,230 29	1,331 51	1,599 35	33 83	164 89	.....	.....	17 75
Tehama.....	4,853 62	5,664 59	524 89	206 03	72 45	114 19	52 00	.....	219 55
Trinity.....	3,035 00	3,022 00	799 81	225 37	35 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	6,397 33	6,570 63	1,700 72	861 51	525 61	58 00	14 50	.....	51 25
Tuolumne.....	9,503 43	10,363 62	1,608 56	1,018 45	384 90	501 09	80 29	.....	134 02
Yolo.....	12,092 45	15,366 39	1,668 18	3,722 51	418 31	467 63	13 00	.....	.....
Yuba.....	14,131 85	15,738 09	1,068 93	276 00	546 84	354 15	417 50	.....	108 50
Totals.....	\$763,639 15	\$873,814 07	\$221,118 43	\$203,766 95	\$19,069 56	\$20,415 76	\$1,061 72	\$1,911 83	

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.

	Amount paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses.		Amount drawn from unap- portioned County Fund for County Institutes.		Amount drawn from unap- portioned County Fund to pay County Board of Examination.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$4,764 95	\$6,701 93	.....	\$100 00	\$103 55	\$132 50
Alpine.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....
Amador.....	494 09	352 30	100 00	160 00	86 00	90 00
Butte.....	747 13	2,127 11	37 50	.....	120 00	.....
Calaveras.....	727 87	518 21	70 00	.....	103 00	.....
Colusa.....	270 56	502 08	.....	66 00	13 00	59 00
Contra Costa.....	437 42	1,075 26	.....	30 00	26 50	97 00
Del Norte.....	106 62	126 37	.....	.....	6 00	6 00
El Dorado.....	1,399 64	1,190 10	100 00	100 00	96 25	69 50
Fresno.....	185 90	184 25	25 00	8 00	.....	10 50
Humboldt.....	713 11	725 71	.....	.....	.....	13 50
Inyo.....	81 80	19 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	391 38	316 87	.....	.....	27 00	48 00
Klamath.....	79 70	63 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	266 63	180 01	100 00	52 00	72 50	51 50
Lassen.....	250 50	153 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	1,036 58	1,125 43	.....	.....	11 50	118 50
Marin.....	531 84	562 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	309 50	469 82	.....	.....	61 00	83 75
Mendocino.....	263 81	545 57	100 00	20 00	46 00	89 50
Merced.....	169 87	410 00	.....	.....	15 00	115 00
Mono.....	48 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	682 27	938 03	100 00	100 00	94 00	139 25
Napa.....	525 91	1,237 39	10 50	87 50	128 00	103 50
Nevada.....	2,357 30	1,819 96	66 66	100 00	47 00	104 00
Placer.....	1,132 00	1,966 96	50 00	75 00	28 00	93 00
Plumas.....	305 40	639 88	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	9,598 36	7,663 16	100 00	100 00	51 00	78 00
San Bernardino.....	251 28	283 98	38 00	75 25	33 00	27 00
San Diego.....	65 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

San Francisco	88,616 74	126,446 03	.....	.....	.....	150 00	200 0
San Joaquin.....	3,240 60	3,766 26	.....	.....	.....	130 00	161 00
San Luis Obispo.....	691 17	836 23	.....	.....	.....	18 50	32 00
San Mateo.....	538 87	307 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	646 22	477 90	.....	.....	.....	12 00	6 00
Santa Clara.....	7,871 56	4,265 90	.....	.....	.....	159 00	194 50
Santa Cruz.....	1,499 44	1,212 44	.....	.....	.....	54 00	75 00
Shasta.....	204 00	66 00	.....	.....	.....	73 50	.....
Sierra.....	352 29	325 60	.....	.....	.....	90 00	60 00
Siskiyou.....	513 15	545 67	.....	.....	.....	81 00	.....
Solano.....	2,434 57	2,178 76	.....	.....	.....	56 00	171 50
Sonoma.....	1,867 85	2,280 76	.....	.....	.....	51 00	53 00
Stanislaus.....	251 32	412 12	.....	.....	.....	51 00	50 00
Sutter.....	286 58	493 11	.....	.....	.....	30 00	70 00
Tehama.....	805 58	755 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	115 25	154 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	198 16	155 17	.....	.....	.....	54 00	45 00
Tuolumne.....	897 34	1,067 13	.....	.....	.....	64 00	122 00
Yolo.....	479 27	1,092 64	.....	.....	.....	116 50	122 00
Yuba.....	1,529 56	482 30	.....	.....	.....	25 00	120 00
Totals.....	\$138,154 21	\$179,407 11	\$1,622 66	\$1,765 93	\$2,359 30	\$3,034 00	

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount drawn from unapportioned County Fund for postage, binding books and works on school architecture.		Total expenditures.		Balance on hand at the close of the school year.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$7 75	\$100 00	% 49,233 62	% 58,631 77	% 3,781 84	\$7,396 35
Alpine.....	5 00	.....	1,510 00	1,330 18	529 02	597 01
Amador.....	31 00	32 00	11,337 84	42,971 91	1,352 05	2,168 39
Butte.....	.....	.....	27,307 75	29,969 13	3,812 76	2,289 93
Calaveras.....	97 00	.....	15,394 27	11,961 86	1,775 18	2,423 68
Colusa.....	14 00	18 14	4,632 97	8,361 98	758 01	1,130 38
Contra Costa.....	.....	31 00	20,608 98	19,363 01	3,883 07	5,560 90
Del Norte.....	4 00	.....	1,841 10	2,633 21	271 63	462 43
El Dorado.....	56 25	40 00	26,983 19	20,841 00	2,679 99	2,639 18
Fresno.....	.....	16 00	3,319 03	4,814 07	524 49	1,084 39
Humboldt.....	14 00	.....	10,586 38	13,636 78	3,602 81	3,358 18
Inyo.....	.....	.....	1,571 80	1,116 75	224 89	556 41
Kern.....	70 00	27 00	4,385 89	6,224 87	3,176 25	765 31
Klamath.....	.....	3 00	1,488 95	1,197 05	119 46	265 11
Lake.....	5 00	16 00	7,598 81	8,398 71	222 33	423 18
Lassen.....	7 00	.....	2,326 10	3,929 05	676 90	675 98
Los Angeles.....	16 00	167 40	16,742 54	19,003 73	7,325 83	14,904 26
Marin.....	.....	.....	10,596 26	12,520 88	3,971 18	3,373 89
Mariposa.....	37 88	31 50	5,590 21	5,630 25	1,060 48	1,868 49
Mendocino.....	30 00	30 00	14,484 50	16,663 73	2,878 58	2,217 23
Merced.....	8 00	11 00	4,271 25	5,104 73	1,533 85	1,772 90
Mono.....	.....	.....	1,613 00	1,725 25	364 48	1,337 17
Monterey.....	95 00	147 63	9,168 62	16,516 59	3,038 25	3,040 73
Napa.....	49 00	28 00	13,180 23	29,898 03	4,516 07	10,323 50
Nevada.....	38 50	204 00	43,312 37	63,232 82	6,078 15	3,715 21
Piacer.....	38 00	85 05	21,227 10	21,389 74	5,611 02	4,834 24
Plumas.....	16 00	36 00	7,894 44	9,873 52	741 43	1,101 24
Sacramento.....	74 00	20 00	67,134 57	70,238 70	6,539 98	17,303 33

San Bernardino.....	12 37	.....	6,175 74	7,276 08	1,028 10	1,611 80
San Diego.....	6 00	.....	1,057 75	1,164 37	3,799 97	5,896 29
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	415,839 40	435,396 56	6,213 87	30,771 01
San Joaquin.....	.....	.....	37,963 44	42,629 91	7,734 07	10,967 69
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	4,744 91	7,509 22	1,113 67	413 75
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	9,471 29	11,624 98	3,219 69	3,080 91
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	7,471 28	8,960 37	1,430 56	1,212 16
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	65,289 34	64,034 70	9,430 43	5,667 29
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	18,666 95	20,170 78	4,698 01	5,513 09
Shasta.....	.....	.....	6,334 51	6,899 69	2,607 77	4,088 19
Sierra.....	.....	.....	10,683 85	11,593 55	2,054 15	2,149 28
Siskiyou.....	.....	.....	14,009 16	16,450 88	2,200 69	3,083 24
Solano.....	.....	.....	25,320 81	30,491 70	5,475 29	4,527 55
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	46,751 88	52,517 33	8,757 93	7,901 07
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	5,996 65	8,232 60	1,324 85	910 29
Sutter.....	.....	.....	8,857 24	13,605 39	2,253 11	2,024 14
Tehama.....	.....	.....	6,308 54	6,940 17	587 12	1,337 45
Trinity.....	.....	.....	3,985 43	3,406 79	389 35	1,456 68
Tulare.....	.....	.....	8,989 42	7,769 56	712 53	2,435 55
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	12,551 52	13,197 04	3,132 05	2,366 92
Yolo.....	.....	.....	14,964 84	20,831 17	1,139 62	4,186 16
Yuba.....	.....	.....	17,472 70	17,079 35	3,520 44	3,439 86
Totals.....	\$1,382 36	\$1,465 87	\$1,151,407 42	\$1,290,585 52	\$144,713 25	\$202,394 37

TABLE No. 5.

Valuation of School Property.

COUNTIES.	Valuation of lots, school houses and furniture.		Valuation of school libraries.		Valuation of school apparatus.		Total valuation of school property.	
	1868.		1869.		1868.		1869.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$74,163 60	\$123,481 00	\$1,222 50	\$2,224 60	\$959 57	\$1,280 92	\$76,345 67	\$126,986 52
Alpine.....	500 00	750 00	.....	.....	.....	35 00	500 00	750 00
Amador.....	12,125 00	15,209 00	594 76	959 56	533 70	453 00	13,253 46	16,621 56
Butte.....	24,630 52	26,290 00	1,174 14	1,872 16	445 06	597 00	26,219 72	28,559 16
Calaveras.....	16,132 00	12,912 00	424 00	697 00	507 00	501 60	17,083 00	14,140 60
Colusa.....	5,300 00	6,925 00	290 24	735 00	25 00	.....	5,615 24	7,660 00
Contra Costa.....	16,302 50	17,884 50	786 25	1,042 43	657 00	732 00	17,745 75	19,658 93
Del Norte.....	3,950 00	3,900 00	12 00	12 00	48 00	48 00	4,010 00	3,960 00
El Dorado.....	19,543 72	17,215 00	1,782 10	2,374 30	1,434 75	1,539 28	22,780 57	21,128 58
Fresno.....	932 00	2,049 73	192 21	215 48	41 95	199 20	1,166 16	2,464 41
Humboldt.....	5,525 00	12,502 65	623 75	887 60	187 00	277 00	6,337 75	13,667 25
Imyo.....	1,200 00	792 85	.....	14 00	77 00	.....	1,277 00	806 85
Kern.....	1,595 11	4,812 00	645 00	160 00	71 75	110 00	2,311 86	5,082 00
Klamath.....	571 30	600 00	.....	123 49	48 88	75 08	620 18	798 57
Lake.....	3,405 00	.....	365 08	424 25	372 67	235 00	4,142 75	5,309 25
Lassen.....	3,920 00	3,860 00	.....	210 10	128 00	125 00	4,018 00	4,195 10
Los Angeles.....	20,463 64	25,683 00	768 94	1,750 69	233 22	315 32	21,465 80	27,449 01
Marin.....	9,298 00	13,895 00	416 05	585 00	218 00	353 00	9,932 05	14,833 00
Mariposa.....	4,425 00	3,287 00	426 75	552 00	321 50	397 00	5,173 25	4,236 00
Mendocino.....	10,415 00	13,500 00	677 26	1,110 13	728 50	606 01	11,820 76	15,016 44
Merced.....	1,350 00	525 00	.....	.....	20 00	105 00	1,370 00	630 00
Mono.....	250 00	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	750 00
Monterey.....	6,143 83	9,377 98	822 62	1,149 14	765 75	417 70	7,472 20	10,941 82
Napa.....	17,900 50	28,366 00	907 46	819 17	711 50	464 00	19,519 46	29,619 17
Nevada.....	34,076 34	61,000 00	1,702 37	2,385 00	736 00	2,460 00	36,514 71	65,845 00
Placer.....	18,860 00	20,595 00	1,391 50	1,569 77	665 50	708 00	20,917 00	22,872 77
Plumas.....	5,790 00	6,525 00	315 00	694 88	175 00	201 00	6,280 00	7,420 88
Sacramento.....	74,738 75	74,076 00	1,909 20	2,948 91	1,329 00	1,990 86	77,976 95	79,015 77
San Bernardino.....	5,970 00	6,234 00	591 29	1,015 91	49 50	49 50	6,610 79	7,299 41

San Diego.....	750 00	750 00	50 00	25 00	25 00	825 00	825 00
San Francisco.....	1,598,000 00	1,712,300 00	10,000 00	6,000 00	7,500 00	1,612,000 00	1,729,800 00
San Joaquin.....	60,840 00	104,635 00	1,256 94	464 50	551 00	62,179 99	106,442 94
San Luis Obispo.....	1,234 75	3,740 00	573 23	110 00	512 53	1,666 97	4,825 76
San Mateo.....	14,580 00	23,400 00	1,149 00	482 62	736 00	15,980 00	25,285 00
Santa Barbara.....	7,249 00	11,540 00	400 00	309 09	200 00	7,888 09	12,140 00
Santa Clara.....	85,516 81	95,092 00	3,574 10	1,926 15	1,850 39	88,892 24	100,216 49
Santa Cruz.....	19,287 00	20,151 00	1,128 26	220 00	705 50	20,588 24	21,984 76
Shasta.....	4,340 00	5,610 00	512 79	170 00	29 00	4,928 51	4,152 79
Sierra.....	6,020 00	13,200 00	956 69	416 00	470 00	6,856 75	14,626 69
Siskiyou.....	8,155 00	9,177 00	861 48	505 50	602 92	9,227 30	10,641 40
Solano.....	31,515 00	31,510 00	2,016 27	881 00	810 00	33,130 37	34,336 27
Sonoma.....	59,419 00	66,102 00	3,388 66	1,119 55	1,451 20	63,054 79	70,941 88
Stanislaus.....	5,110 00	8,680 00	293 65	228 75	153 00	5,407 25	9,126 65
Sutter.....	11,278 00	12,060 00	258 19	70 50	325 00	11,420 80	12,643 19
Tehama.....	6,934 00	7,159 00	707 30	259 50	451 75	7,473 30	8,318 05
Trinity.....	2,750 00	2,700 00	45 00	50 00	10 00	2,880 00	2,755 00
Tulare.....	7,511 68	8,071 75	449 72	112 50	96 38	8,164 99	8,617 85
Tuolumne.....	13,153 00	12,772 00	1,140 79	513 62	482 00	14,511 83	14,394 79
Yolo.....	14,620 00	14,878 00	1,242 31	438 10	296 00	16,028 07	16,416 31
Yuba.....	27,244 00	27,069 00	1,558 50	902 50	971 75	29,360 18	29,399 25
Totals.....	\$2,385,004 05	\$2,706,304 56	\$57,895 77	\$26,745 68	\$32,501 89	\$2,432,074 75	\$2,796,705 12

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Miscellaneous School Statistics.

COUNTIES.	Number of first grade schools.		Number of second grade schools.		Number of third grade schools.		Total number of schools.		Total number of school districts.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda	8	12	17	11	24	39	49	62	31	34
Alpine	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	4	5	4
Amador	4	8	12	7	16	17	32	32	31	32
Butte	11	7	8	13	18	20	37	40	33	36
Calaveras	3	6	23	9	3	13	29	28	25	28
Colusa		4	.....	9	.....	4	14	17	14	16
Contra Costa	6	8	17	22	7	5	39	35	27	31
Del Norte	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	5	4	5
El Dorado	10	8	16	20	18	13	44	41	41	38
Fresno .....		.....	3	3	5	7	8	10	8	12
Humboldt	2	2	10	9	4	9	16	20	14	16
Inyo .....		.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	3	3
Kern .....		.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	4	5	5
Klamath .....		.....	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
Lake	3	1	7	7	5	6	15	14	15	14
Lassen .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	7
Los Angeles	2	2	3	1	19	25	24	28	19	24
Marin .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20
Mariposa .....		.....	4	6	7	4	11	10	9	10
Mendocino	2	3	12	16	17	17	31	36	30	32
Merced .....		.....	5	4	1	7	6	11	5	9

Mono.....	1	1	.....	3	5	4	6	4	5
Monterey.....	2	2	6	9	10	17	18	16	19
Napa.....	7	7	9	13	6	29	28	27	27
Nevada.....	7	12	22	16	20	45	52	36	38
Placer.....	7	7	14	21	23	42	45	38	40
Plumas.....	7	2	5	13	12	18	18	17	17
Sacramento.....	20	21	23	19	16	62	65	46	48
San Bernardino.....	1	1	.....	14	14	15	15	14	14
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	2	4
San Francisco.....	10	12	3	23	26	36	40	1	1
San Joaquin.....	10	10	30	28	32	68	73	58	63
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	14	10	15
San Mateo.....	1	2	6	11	13	18	19	16	16
Santa Barbara.....	1	1	4	.....	3	5	11	5	8
Santa Clara.....	15	16	41	16	18	72	75	48	49
Santa Cruz.....	3	4	8	18	18	29	35	19	22
Shasta.....	1	1	1	19	17	21	26	23	23
Sierra.....	4	2	4	13	14	21	23	21	21
Siskiyou.....	6	10	14	6	12	26	33	26	33
Solano.....	1	4	15	18	22	34	36	34	37
Sonoma.....	7	6	57	31	55	86	97	80	84
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	25	18	26
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	32	30	32
Tehama.....	2	1	7	4	12	13	15	12	13
Trinity.....	3	3	6	1	4	10	10	9	9
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18	21	14	18
Tuolumne.....	2	2	7	8	8	17	17	15	15
Yolo.....	1	8	24	8	17	33	35	35	38
Yuba.....	2	3	9	24	20	35	36	28	30
Totals.....	168	202	461	519	628	1,228	1,354	1,051	1,144

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of new districts organized.		Number of Trustees appointed by County Superintendent.		Number of school-houses built of brick.		Number of school-houses built of wood.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	4	3	19	64	1	1	34	37
Alpine.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Amador.....	4	1	10	10	1	1	30	31
Butte	1	3	15	14	2	2	29	31
Calaveras.....	2	3	13	17	1	1	24	27
Colusa.....	1	2	10	13	1	1	20	15
Contra Costa	3	4	20	35	.....	.....	29	31
Del Norte.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	4	5
El Dorado.....	1	1	12	12	.....	.....	39	41
Fresno.....	1	4	9	28	.....	.....	4	6
Humboldt.....	2	2	10	3	.....	.....	14	18
Inyo.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	2
Kern.....	1	.....	5	5	.....	1	2	3
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
Lake.....	4	.....	18	19	.....	.....	15	13
Lassen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Los Angeles.....	3	5	13	13	3	3	12	12
Marin.....	2	1	17	15	.....	.....	20	20
Mariposa.....	.....	1	4	7	.....	.....	11	11
Mendocino	1	2	28	20	.....	.....	30	30
Merced.....	1	4	3	9	.....	.....	6	10
Mono.....	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	4	5
Monterey	2	3	15	24	.....	.....	11	17

Napa.....	3	1	4	9	.....	15	15	26
Nevada.....	4	2	18	20	.....	37	37	45
Placer.....	3	2	.....	28	.....	35	35	38
Plumas.....	3	.....	16	15	.....	10	10	11
Sacramento.....	2	2	12	39	.....	56	56	50
San Bernardino.....	2	.....	24	17	.....	7	7	10
San Diego.....	1	2	3	1	.....	2	2	2
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	8	24
San Joaquin.....	2	5	78	70	.....	3	3	61
San Luis Obispo.....	4	5	19	19	.....	67	67	6
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	5	5	16
Santa Barbara.....	2	3	7	8	.....	2	2	5
Santa Clara.....	3	1	32	30	.....	60	60	56
Santa Cruz.....	5	2	26	25	.....	18	18	25
Shasta.....	2	1	20	22	.....	21	21	24
Sierra.....	3	.....	11	15	.....	18	18	21
Siskiyou.....	1	8	20	10	.....	27	27	27
Solano.....	1	3	24	25	.....	1	1	32
Sonoma.....	6	4	63	59	.....	1	1	80
Stanislaus.....	4	10	8	60	.....	17	17	23
Sutter.....	2	2	12	30	.....	29	29	31
Tehama.....	1	1	6	6	.....	9	9	10
Trinity.....	1	.....	12	1	.....	9	9	10
Tulare.....	1	1	16	34	.....	15	15	16
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	12	12	12
Yolo.....	2	3	25	26	.....	3	3	26
Yuba.....	4	1	12	12	.....	1	1	29
Totals.....	96	100	721	924	.....	45	47	1,093

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of new school-houses erected.		Number of male teachers.		Number of female teachers.		Total number of teachers.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	4	6	18	17	29	45	47	62
Alpine.....	.....	1	2	1	4	5	6	6
Amador.....	1	1	19	10	15	14	34	24
Butte.....	2	4	14	20	19	18	33	38
Calaveras.....	2	3	15	12	10	13	25	25
Colusa.....	4	2	12	13	5	6	17	19
Contra Costa.....	2	4	15	16	13	19	30	35
Del Norte.....	.....	1	4	3	2	3	6	6
El Dorado.....	.....	1	20	16	24	20	44	36
Fresno.....	.....	.....	5	7	5	5	10	12
Humboldt.....	1	4	10	12	7	11	17	23
Inyo.....	1	.....	3	3	2	1	5	4
Kern.....	2	2	3	5	2	2	5	7
Klamath.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	3	5
Lake.....	4	2	11	8	7	7	18	15
Lassen.....	.....	.....	4	6	3	2	7	8
Los Angeles.....	3	6	17	13	10	15	27	28
Marin.....	2	2	6	10	13	10	19	20
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	5	4	6	2	11	6
Mendocino.....	3	3	22	21	9	15	31	36
Merced.....	.....	2	6	7	3	5	9	12
Mono.....	1	1	1	1	5	4	6	5
Monterey.....	3	3	11	14	6	11	17	25

Napa.....	3	4	12	10	21	19	33	29
Nevada.....	4	4	29	38	18	24	47	52
Placer.....	4	3	11	15	32	42	48	57
Plumas.....	2	2	8	9	9	11	17	20
Sacramento.....	4	7	28	24	71	61	99	95
San Bernardino.....	1	1	10	13	6	4	16	17
San Diego.....	1	1	.....	1	2	3	2	4
San Francisco.....	4	.....	33	38	239	272	272	310
San Joaquin.....	7	8	39	43	36	24	75	67
San Luis Obispo.....	2	4	6	8	8	6	14	14
San Mateo.....	.....	2	10	10	11	8	21	18
Santa Barbara.....	1	3	2	3	4	8	6	11
Santa Clara.....	9	5	53	36	43	40	96	76
Santa Cruz.....	4	3	12	30	24	13	36	43
Shasta.....	3	.....	3	5	13	14	16	19
Sierra.....	2	1	8	10	13	12	21	22
Siskiyou.....	4	2	16	23	10	11	26	34
Solano.....	5	1	23	14	30	27	53	41
Sonoma.....	12	13	61	57	52	66	113	123
Stanislaus.....	5	7	10	11	4	5	14	16
Sutter.....	2	2	9	17	4	11	13	28
Tehama.....	.....	.....	8	12	7	7	15	19
Trinity.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	4	10	10
Tulare.....	3	2	14	13	5	6	19	19
Tuolumne.....	.....	1	12	14	7	7	19	21
Yolo.....	11	4	18	18	16	12	34	30
Yuba.....	1	2	15	17	18	19	33	36
Totals.....	129	130	676	726	914	961	1,590	1,687

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.		Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.		Number of schools maintained more than 3 months and less than 6 months.		Number of schools maintained more than 6 months and less than 9 months.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda.....	\$91 31	\$108 80	\$64 50	\$70 13	5	1	13	17
Alpine	65 00	65 00	61 50	63 75	1	4	2	.....
Anador.....	74 33	81 13	50 25	51 35	9	13	12	5
Butte	79 85	95 00	57 59	60 00	17	18	8	14
Calaveras.....	75 50	73 00	55 50	57 00	7	13	7	9
Colusa.....	60 00	72 50	45 00	58 20	12	9	2	5
Contra Costa	86 73	85 00	55 60	59 00	11	10	8	15
Del Norte.....	67 50	84 00	45 00	41 33	1	2	3	.....
El Dorado.....	76 70	77 50	57 30	56 37	21	18	15	13
Fresno.....	78 75	73 44	65 00	65 00	4	3	2	3
Humboldt.....	65 70	66 66	51 43	52 50	6	3	4	5
Inyo.....	66 60	81 87	55 00	75 00	2	2	1	.....
Kern.....	88 33	95 00	50 00	72 50	2	2	2	2
Klamath.....	80 00	70 00	55 60	50 00	3	2	.....	.....
Lake.....	87 20	88 89	57 50	57 20	7	8	3	4
Lassen.....	82 50	73 00	60 00	40 00	6	3	1	4
Los Angeles.....	65 00	74 00	70 00	66 50	4	9	6	18
Marin.....	70 17	60 00	57 33	58 75	4	5	10	12
Mariposa.....	80 50	82 00	65 00	65 00	7	5	3	1
Mendocino.....	70 00	72 00	56 00	53 00	18	18	9	13
Merced.....	72 66	76 80	58 33	71 00	1	1	2	2
Mono.....	.....	70 60	57 50	53 33	2	2	2	2

Monterey	76 60	86 00	53 33	61 00	11	7	4	8
Napa	78 50	84 42	66 00	61 50	12	13	10	15
Nevada	88 00	87 00	65 00	65 00	3	11	14	17
Placer	76 00	71 00	57 50	59 00	15	21	13	9
Plumas	100 00	77 77	67 50	65 62	5	10	8	8
Sacramento	98 41	71 00	62 45	62 50	14	11	22	27
San Bernardino	59 00	44 37	42 00	27 17	7	5	3	6
San Diego		75 00	70 00	65 00	1	1		1
San Francisco	141 00	140 00	70 00	70 00				
San Joaquin	72 00	72 00	61 00	65 00	21	23	13	9
San Luis Obispo	52 09	75 00	52 09	50 00	3	4		2
San Mateo	73 00	74 00	57 00	56 25	1	4	11	6
Santa Barbara	73 18	73 00	62 57	60 00		1	1	2
Santa Clara	84 27	86 77	61 33	62 00	10	12	24	16
Santa Cruz	81 00	95 00	57 00	59 00	5	10	8	11
Shasta	70 00	72 00	50 00	50 00	7	3	1	4
Sierra	84 47	82 00	63 10	60 00	5	9	10	6
Siskiyou	82 00	71 00	56 50	54 00	15	11	6	4
Solano	80 26	67 32	57 86	48 90	14	16	13	15
Sonoma	67 00	73 00	54 00	54 00	41	22	30	28
Stanislaus	69 41	70 00	58 46	65 00	9	7	4	3
Sutter	64 79	69 73	54 28	62 64	12	14	5	10
Tehama	77 00	78 00	54 60	54 00	4	4	9	2
Trinity	80 00	70 00	40 00	52 50	8	5	1	3
Tulare	75 00	76 00	50 00	64 16	8	16	8	5
Tuolumne	79 15	79 42	58 55	58 40	7	6	5	5
Yolo	68 42	80 00	57 00	55 00	14	10	8	10
Yuba	83 00	85 00	66 00	64 00	11	15	9	11

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.

	Number of schools maintained nine months and over.		Average number of months of all schools in the county.		Number of schools for colored children.		Number of pupils attending schools for colored children.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda	28	40	8.2	9.1	1	1	12	15
Alpine.....	1	.....	5.5	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	2	1	5.5	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte	2	2	5.5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	5	2	6.4	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	.....	1	4	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	8	6	7	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	.....	2	6.1	7.2	1	.....	9	.....
El Dorado	5	7	6.3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	.....	.....	5.3	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	6	5	6.8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	5	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	1	.....	5	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	4.8	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	.....	4.6	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	11	9	8	6	1	1	19	25
Marin	5	2	7.3	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	1	3	5.7	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	1	4	5	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	2	1	8.5	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono .....	.....	.....	4.7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Monterey.....	3	3	6	6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napa.....	2	2	5	5.5	.....	1	10	10	.....
Nevada.....	26	24	8.2	7.5	.....	2	30	34	.....
Placer.....	8	8	6.5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas.....	1	.....	6	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	24	27	7.3	7.8	.....	1	49	52	.....
San Bernardino.....	4	4	5.8	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego.....	1	1	6.5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	36	40	10	10	.....	1	132	68	.....
San Joaquin.....	10	14	6	6	.....	1	30	46	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	3	3	5.8	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	6	8	8	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	4	5	10.6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	14	12	7.8	9.2	.....	1	34	30	.....
Santa Cruz.....	6	12	7	7.1	.....	1	8	15	.....
Shasta.....	1	1	5	4.5	.....	1	21	20	.....
Sierra.....	2	6	5.7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	1	5.5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Solano.....	6	5	6.3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	10	9	5.9	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	2	1	5.9	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	4.2	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	2	2	5.2	5.5	.....	1	.....	14	.....
Trinity.....	.....	.....	4	5.4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	2	.....	6	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	3	6	6.5	7.1	.....	1	15	13	.....
Yolo.....	1	4	5.5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuba.....	4	4	6.2	6	.....	1	27	30	.....

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.

	Number of teachers who attended County Institutes.		Number of volumes in teachers' libraries.		Estimated value of teachers' (county) libraries.		Salary of County Superintendent.		Number of school visits made by County Superintendents.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Alameda		40					\$1,800	\$1,800	28	142
Alpine							240	240	10	6
Amador	18	16					600	600	24	24
Butte	13	36	41	75	\$75	\$200	1,000	1,000	44	51
Calaveras	10	17	40	40	100		600	600	31	31
Colusa	5	15					300	360	8	18
Contra Costa		21	25	15	80	75	600	650	29	35
Del Norte							150	100	2	.....
El Dorado	30	23	27	30	45	46	1,200	1,020	46	41
Fresno							500	500	7	17
Humboldt	16	16					400	400	16	16
Inyo	2				12		150	90	8	3
Kern							350	350	7	10
Klamath				79		70	200	200	1	7
Lake	32	12					352	352	30	25
Lassen							140	135	8	7
Los Angeles							380	600	16	25
Marin							500	500	34	44
Mariposa		6					400	400	20	13
Mendocino		30					600	600	33	24
Merced	20						200	200	5	15
Mono							200	200	4	5

Monterey.....	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300	27	37
Napa.....	22	18	.....	.....	104	.....	100	900	900	34	53
Nevada.....	35	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600	51	77
Placer.....	25	24	.....	.....	75	.....	80	1,800	1,800	50	38
Plumas.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	21	22
Sacramento.....	31	60	94	.....	3,170	200	2,553	1,000	1,000	4	25
San Bernardino.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	280	6	20
San Diego.....	1	1	61	.....	50	50	50	50	50	2	6
San Francisco.....	272	310	.....	.....	5,258	.....	10,000	4,000	4,000	759	1,220
San Joaquin.....	.....	52	91	.....	91	200	200	1,250	1,250	58	70
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300	13	20
San Mateo.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300	20	2
Santa Barbara.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	13	14
Santa Clara.....	26	59	175	.....	175	500	500	960	980	74	73
Santa Cruz.....	35	51	.....	.....	20	.....	40	500	500	29	85
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	17	13
Sierra.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	27	21
Siskiyou.....	26	25	.....	.....	26	50	.....	600	600	28	40
Solano.....	.....	53	70	.....	67	80	55	480	480	44	16
Sonoma.....	68	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	1,620	60	79
Stanislaus.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	360	6	16
Sutter.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	350	2	26
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	80	14
Trinity.....	.....	6	200	.....	200	300	300	400	400	11	2
Tulare.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	500	8	6
Tuolumne.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	360	20	22
Yolo.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	700	25	35
Yuba.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20	1,000	1,000	30	43

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Rate of county school tax levied in March.		Number of certificates granted to male teachers.		Number of certificates granted to female teachers.		Number of certificates renewed.		Number of applicants rejected.
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	
Alameda.....	30	35	30	10	4	13	14	3	5
Alpine.....	25	25	25	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....
Anamor.....	35	35	.....	6	3	8	9	.....	.....
Butte.....	30	30	25	3	11	14	17	6	.....
Calaveras.....	35	35	35	5	2	5	3	4	6
Colusa.....	10	20	20	7	14	5	5	1	1
Contra Costa.....	30	30	30	6	4	6	9	1	3
Del Norte.....	25	35	35	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	25	25	25	11	4	20	17	1	3
Fresno.....	17	20	20	5	4	5	1	1	.....
Humboldt.....	24	24	24	6	5	6	9	1	.....
Inyo.....	35	35	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Kern.....	35	35	20	3	3	3	1	.....	2
Klamath.....	15	15	18	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Lake.....	35	35	35	7	12	3	6	1	1
Lassen.....	25	20	20	3	3	2	.....	2	1
Los Angeles.....	30	30	30	8	11	8	8	1	1
Marin.....	20	20	20	2	4	2	6	2	1
Mariposa.....	30	30	30	2	2	8	4	.....	7
Mendocino.....	30	30	30	10	9	10	8	2	.....
Merced.....	20	20	20	2	4	3	5	3	4

Mono.....	25	25	25	1	.....	4	3	3	10	.....	1	2	.....	5
Monterey.....	35	35	35	5	4	3	3	3	19	.....	1	2	2	8
Napa.....	25	25	25	8	7	13	17	9	9	.....	.....	3	4	9
Nevada.....	25	25	27	14	10	17	18	19	19	2	2	21	8	7
Placer.....	15	18	20	5	4	1	2	5	5	4	1	3	6	.....
Plumas.....	20	20	25	1	1	23	2	7	7	4	4	1	.....	9
Sacramento.....	20	20	25	15	13	2	2	2	2	6	5	5	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	35	35	35	1	2	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	17
San Diego.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
San Francisco.....	35	45	40	16	5	63	15	40	40	86	42	8	40	10
San Joaquin.....	28	28	28	13	25	15	4	13	13	9	.....	.....	10	3
San Luis Obispo.....	30	30	30	4	4	4	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	38	38	35	4	4	2	2	6	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	35	35	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	25	25	25	36	38	32	11	56	56	1	3	3	12	38
Santa Cruz.....	35	35	35	6	4	14	12	12	12	6	5	5	12	20
Shasta.....	31	.....	.....	1	3	7	8	5	5	4	8	8	15	11
Sierra.....	20	20	20	5	4	8	8	8	8	.....	2	2	.....	1
Siskiyou.....	25	25	25	14	15	11	11	7	7	5	5	5	3	14
Solano.....	32½	30	35	7	15	12	12	27	27	1	.....	.....	4	14
Sonoma.....	35	35	30	21	17	31	31	23	23	12	9	9	11	7
Stanislaus.....	24	25	30	10	6	4	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Sutter.....	25	25	25	9	6	4	4	6	6	.....	2	2	6	3
Tehama.....	17	30	23	4	8	3	3	7	7	2	4	4	.....	2
Trinity.....	20	20	20	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1
Tulare.....	24	21	18	8	3	3	3	6	6	3	1	1	.....	2
Tuolumne.....	35	35	35	6	4	.....	.....	5	5	3	3	3	.....	8
Yolo.....	25	35	30	15	2	6	10	5	5	5	4	4	10	7
Yuba.....	17	18	18	8	8	10	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

TABLE No. 7.

STATEMENT *by counties of apportionment of Public School Fund for school years ending June 30th, 1868 and 1869.*

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL.	SEMI-ANNUAL.	SEMI-ANNUAL.	
	February, 1868.	August, 1868.	February, 1869.	Total, 1869.
Alameda.....	\$9,101 28	\$984 84	\$9,980 85	\$10,965 69
Alpine.....	318 40	37 70	328 90	366 60
Amador.....	5,303 72	573 91	4,814 59	5,388 50
Butte.....	5,140 21	566 22	5,216 86	5,783 08
Calaveras.....	6,298 00	681 50	6,147 90	6,829 40
Colusa.....	1,967 12	212 86	1,910 15	2,123 01
Contra Costa.....	5,089 32	550 71	5,348 42	5,899 13
Del Norte.....	661 96	71 63	632 50	704 13
El Dorado.....	6,421 28	694 84	6,099 83	6,794 67
Fresno.....	1,093 44	118 32	1,234 61	1,352 96
Humboldt.....	2,889 04	312 62	3,068 89	3,381 51
Inyo.....	152 76	16 53	187 22	203 75
Kern.....	629 89	68 15	715 99	784 14
Klamath.....	352 92	149 01	531 30	680 31
Lake.....	1,951 04	211 12	2,001 23	2,212 35
Lassen.....	779 88	84 39	819 72	904 11
Los Angeles.....	8,771 64	949 17	9,264 86	10,214 03
Marin.....	2,728 24	295 22	2,671 68	2,966 90
Mariposa.....	2,251 20	243 60	2,211 22	2,454 82
Mendocino.....	4,052 16	438 48	4,116 31	4,554 79
Merced.....	1,117 56	120 93	1,044 89	1,165 82
Mono.....	368 48	39 44	323 84	363 28
Monterey.....	3,690 36	399 33	4,493 28	4,892 61
Napa.....	3,910 12	423 11	4,333 89	4,757 00
Nevada.....	9,648 00	1,044 00	9,826 52	10,870 52
Placer.....	5,684 28	615 09	5,485 04	6,100 13
Plumas.....	1,516 88	164 14	1,409 21	1,573 35
Sacramento.....	12,202 04	1,320 37	12,298 33	13,618 70
San Bernardino.....	3,542 96	383 38	3,448 39	3,831 77
San Diego.....	1,026 44	101 07	1,302 95	1,414 02
San Francisco.....	54,278 04	5,873 37	59,166 58	65,039 95
San Joaquin.....	9,358 56	1,012 68	9,985 91	10,998 59
San Luis Obispo.....	1,763 44	190 82	2,107 49	2,298 31
San Mateo.....	3,006 96	325 38	3,473 69	3,799 07
Santa Barbara.....	3,569 76	386 28	4,045 47	4,431 75
Santa Clara.....	12,549 44	1,336 32	12,976 37	14,312 69
Santa Cruz.....	5,772 72	624 66	5,710 21	6,334 87
Shasta.....	2,194 92	237 51	2,227 60	2,565 11
Sierra.....	2,454 88	265 64	2,565 42	2,831 06
Siskiyou.....	2,945 32	318 71	3,124 55	3,443 26
Solano.....	6,989 44	756 32	7,713 97	8,470 29
Sonoma.....	13,909 20	1,505 10	13,226 84	14,731 94
Stanislaus.....	1,806 32	195 46	2,519 88	2,715 34
Sutter.....	2,792 56	302 18	2,884 20	3,186 38
Tehama.....	1,709 84	185 02	1,753 29	1,938 31
Trinity.....	1,080 04	116 87	1,095 49	1,212 36
Tulare.....	2,733 60	295 80	2,838 66	3,134 46
Tuolumne.....	5,019 64	543 17	4,675 44	5,218 61
Yolo.....	4,489 00	485 75	4,452 80	4,938 55
Yuba.....	5,693 16	605 23	5,439 50	6,044 73
Totals.....	\$252,603 49	\$27,443 95	\$263,352 76	\$290,796 71

TABLE No. 8.

STATISTICAL TABLE *by years, showing the total expenditures for public schools in the State of California from 1852 to 1869, the assessable property of the State, and the percentage of expenditures on taxable property.*

YEARS.	Total assessable property.	YEARS.	Total expenditures.	Rate per each \$100.
1851.....	\$49,231,000	1852.....	\$33,449	.0679
1852.....	64,579,000	1853.....	65,645	.1016
1853.....	95,335,000	1854.....	275,606	.2890
1854.....	111,191,000	1855.....	334,638	.3009
1855.....	103,887,000	1856.....	305,221	.2938
1856.....	95,007,000	1857.....	307,832	.3240
1857.....	126,059,000	1858.....	339,914	.2696
1858.....	123,955,000	1859.....	427,003	.3444
1859.....	131,060,000	1860.....	474,263	.3618
1860.....	148,193,000	1861.....	470,113	.3172
1861.....	147,811,000	1862.....	441,228	.2985
1862.....	160,369,000	1863.....	483,407	.3014
1863.....	174,104,000	1864.....	655,198	.3763
1864.....	180,484,000	1865.....	883,116	.4893
1865.....	183,509,000	1866.....	859,229	.4680
1866.....	200,000,000	1867.....	1,163,348	.5816
1867.....	218,949,636	1868.....	1,151,407	.5255
1868.....	238,210,666	1869.....	1,292,585	.5418

T A B L E N O . 9 .

STATEMENT by years showing the total amount of receipts and expenditures for public schools of the State of California from 1852 to 1869, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total amount of the State School Fund apportioned	Total amount raised by county and city taxes.	Total amount raised by rate-bills and subscription.	Total amount paid for teachers' salaries.	Total amount paid for school- houses and sites.	Total amount expended for school purposes
1852.....	.....	.....	\$2,417	\$20,707	\$9,775	\$33,449
1853.....	.....	.....	10,626	47,894	6,193	65,645
1854.....	\$52,961	\$157,702	42,557	85,860	129,677	275,606
1855.....	63,662	119,128	39,395	181,906	76,525	334,638
1856.....	69,961	121,639	28,619	200,941	52,484	305,221
1857.....	78,057	148,989	55,035	192,613	59,743	307,832
1858.....	53,405	162,870	85,107	204,545	88,199	339,914
1859.....	72,319	205,196	97,534	256,777	90,266	427,003
1860.....	81,118	230,514	122,858	311,165	110,352	474,263
1861.....	81,461	241,861	114,397	311,501	101,818	470,113
1862.....	75,412	294,828	141,806	330,249	49,274	441,238
1863.....	145,537	328,554	68,209	328,338	93,931	483,407
1864.....	132,217	260,842	84,084	411,101	167,393	656,198
1865.....	168,828	390,306	91,181	526,585	257,804	883,116
1866.....	132,410	470,668	79,600	551,462	185,056	859,229
1867.....	268,910	595,718	81,966	696,110	238,010	1,163,348
1868.....	252,603	654,738	73,986	763,639	221,118	1,151,407
1869.....	290,796	847,229	66,531	873,814	205,766	1,290,585
Totals.....	\$2,019,647	\$5,330,779	\$1,285,708	\$6,295,207	\$1,943,374	\$9,961,202

STATISTICAL SUMMARY by years of the public schools of California, from returns of School Census Marshals and Teachers, from 1851 to 1869, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number children between 4 and 18 years of age, by school census.	Number children enrolled on School Register.	Average daily attendance.	Number schools.	Number teachers.	Number children under 4 years of age.	Number children under 18 years of age.	Number pupils in private schools.
1851.....	5,906	1,846	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852.....	17,821	3,314	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853.....	19,442	4,193	2,020	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854.....	20,075	9,746	4,635	168	214	.....	.....	.....
1855.....	26,077	.....	6,442	227	301	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	30,039	.....	8,495	321	392	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	35,722	17,232	9,717	368	486	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	40,530	19,822	11,183	432	517	.....	64,088	.....
1859.....	48,676	23,519	13,364	523	744	.....	76,976	.....
1860.....	57,917	26,993	14,754	593	831	.....	88,849	5,438
1861.....	68,395	31,786	17,804	684	932	.....	103,729	6,306
1862.....	71,821	36,566	19,262	715	962	.....	110,948	6,886
1863.....	78,055	36,540	19,992	754	919	.....	117,136	9,158
1864.....	86,031	47,588	24,794	832	1,079	.....	128,154	11,359
1865.....	95,067	50,089	29,592	947	1,155	.....	137,800	12,478
1866.....	*84,179	50,273	.....	913	1,268	.....	136,216	15,671
1867.....	*94,213	*62,227	.....	1,083	1,389	.....	147,008	14,026
1868.....	*104,118	*65,828	43,681	1,228	1,590	.....	162,237	14,820
1869.....	*112,743	*73,754	49,802	1,354	1,687	.....	170,726	16,273

* Between 5 and 15 years of age.

† Under 5 years of age.

‡ Under 15 years of age.

TABLE No. 11.

List of County Superintendents whose terms expire in March, 1870.

Counties.	Names.	Post-office address.
Alameda	A. L. Fuller	San Leandro.
Alpine	S. W. Griffith.....	Markleeville.
Amador	Rev. S. G. Briggs.....	Volcano.
Butte	C. G. Warren.....	Oroville.
Calaveras	W. S. Williams.....	Angels' Camp.
Colusa	Silas W. Brittan.....	Colusa.
Contra Costa.....	Alfred Thurber.....	Pacheco.
Del Norte.....	R. S. McLellan.....	Crescent City.
El Dorado.....	Whitman H. Hill.....	Placerville.
Fresno	Dr. T. O. Ellis, Sr.....	King's River.
Humboldt	James B. Brown.....	Eureka.
Inyo.....	C. M. Joslin.....	Independence.
Kern.....	J. H. Cornwall	Linn's Valley.
Klamath	James Gould.	Sawyer's Bar.
Lake	Mack Mathews.....	Lower Lake.
Lassen	A. A. Smith.....	Susanville.
Los Angeles.....	Henry D. Barrows.....	Los Angeles.
Marin.....	Al. Barney.....	San Rafael.
Mariposa	William C. Hill.....	Mariposa.
Mendocino	C. C. Cummings.....	Ukiah City.
Merced	M. C. Monroe.....	Snelling's.
Mono	A. W. Crocker	Bridgeport.
Monterey	W. T. Clay	Castroville.
Napa	Rev. G. W. Ford.....	Napa City.
Nevada	E. M. Preston.....	Nevada City.
Placer	C. C. Crosby.....	Auburn.
Plumas	G. W. Meylert.....	Quincy.
Sacramento.....	Dr. Augustus Trafton..	Sacramento City.
San Bernardino.....	W. S. Clark.....	San Bernardino.
San Diego	Marcus Schiller.....	San Diego.
San Francisco.....	James Denman*.....	San Francisco.
San Joaquin.....	Melville Cottle.....	Stockton.
San Luis Obispo	James H. Gooch.....	San Simeon.
San Mateo	H. N. Nutting.....	Redwood City.
Santa Barbara.....	Rev. Thos. G. Williams.	Santa Barbara.
Santa Clara.....	John H. Braly	San José.
Santa Cruz.....	H. E. Makinney.....	Santa Cruz.
Shasta	W. L. Carter.....	Shasta.
Sierra	Joseph H. Thorp.....	Howland Flat.
Siskiyou	Grove K. Godfrey.....	Yreka.
Solano	George W. Simonton....	Vallejo
Sonoma.....	C. G. Ames.....	Santa Rosa.

* Term expires in December, 1870.

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

Counties.	Names.	Post-office address.
Stanislaus.....	T. T. Hamlin.....	Langworth.
Sutter.....	J. H. Clark.....	Yuba City.
Tehama.....	Dr. G. W. Jeffress.....	Red Bluff.
Trinity.....	Geo. H. Bunker.....	Weaverville.
Tulare.....	J. W. Williams.....	Visalia.
Tuolumne.....	W. J. Clark.....	Sonora.
Yolo.....	R. R. Darby.....	Woodland.
Yuba.....	Isaac Upham.....	Marysville.

TABLE No. 12.

List of County Superintendents elect.

Counties.	Names.	Post-office address.
Alameda.....	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch...	Centreville.
Alpine.....	Joseph Uncapher.....	Markleeville.
Amador.....	Rev. S. G. Briggs.....	Volcano.
Butte.....	J. B. Thomas.....	Oroville.
Calaveras.....	Joseph H. Wells.....	San Andreas.
Contra Costa.....	Alfred Thurber.....	Pacheco.
Del Norte.....	John R. Nickel.....	Crescent City.
El Dorado.....	Whitman H. Hill.....	Placerville.
Humboldt.....	H. B. Brown.....	Eureka.
Inyo.....	J. W. Symmes.....	Independence.
Lake.....	Mack Mathews.....	Lower Lake.
Los Angeles.....	Wm. M. McFadden.....	Anaheim.
Marin.....	Samuel Saunders.....	Olima.
Mariposa.....	J. W. Simmons.....	Bridgeport.
Mendocino.....	C. C. Cummings.....	Ukiah City.
Merced.....	M. C. Monroe.....	Snelling.
Mono.....	Milton S. Clark.....	Owensville.
Monterey.....	Dr. E. M. Alderman.....	Castroville.
Napa.....	Rev. G. W. Ford.....	Napa City.
Nevada.....	Augustus Moore, Jr.....	Grass Valley.
Placer.....	John T. Kinkade.....	Rocklin.
Plumas.....	S. S. Boynton.....	Taylorville.
Sacramento.....	Dr. Augustus Trafton...	Sacramento City.
San Diego.....	H. H. Dongherty.....	South San Diego.
San Francisco.....	James Denman*	San Francisco.
San Joaquin.....	Wallace R. Leadbeater.	Stockton.
San Mateo.....	H. N. Nutting.....	Redwood City.
Santa Barbara.....	J. C. Hamer.....	Santa Barbara.
Santa Clara.....	Nicholas Furlong.....	San José.
Santa Cruz.....	H. E. Makinney.....	Santa Cruz.
Sierra.....	J. H. Thorp.....	Howland Flat.
Siskiyou.....	Grove K. Godfrey.....	Yreka.
Solano.....	William H. Fry.....	Valta.
Sonoma.....	George W. Jones.....	Sebastopol.
Stanislaus.....	B. F. Haislep.....	Tuolumne City.
Sutter.....	J. H. Clark.....	Yuba City.
Tehama.....	G. W. Jeffress, M. D....	Red Bluff.
Tulare.....	S. G. Creighton.....	Visalia.
Tuolumne.....	Charles L. Metzger.....	Columbia.
Yolo.....	Robt. Randolph Darby..	Woodland.
Yuba.....	Rev. Adam A. McAlister	Marysville.

* Term expires in December, 1870.

TABLE No. 13.

STATEMENT of the Expenditures of the appropriations made to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the nineteenth fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.

For what purpose expended.	Amount of appropriation.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Rent of office.....	600 00	600 00	.....
Lights, fuel and stationery.....	200 00	163 00	37 00
Contingent expenses.. .. .	750 00	588 82	161 18
Postage and expressage.....	800 00	723 22	76 78
Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	831 50	168 50

EXPENDITURES for the twentieth fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869.

For what purpose expended.	Amount of appropriation.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Rent of office.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Lights, fuel and stationery.....	150 00	133 12	16 18
Contingent expenses.. .. .	200 00	124 63	75 37
Postage and expressage.....	800 00	381 05	418 95
Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Teachers' State Institute.....	250 00	186 85	63 15

TABLE No 11.

STATEMENT by the State Controller of the revenue and securities of the State School Fund, for the school years ending June 30th, 1868 and 1869.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1867-8.

Annual Apportionment.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, February 1st, 1868. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of Common Schools, approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, I hereby report the securities belonging to the School Fund to be as follows:

In hands of the State Treasurer in trust for School Fund:	
California State bonds of 1857.....	\$556,000 00
California State bonds of 1860.....	36,000 00
Soldiers' Bounty bonds.....	46,000 00
Soldiers' Relief bonds.....	124,000 00
Total (all seven per cent. bonds).....	\$762,000 00

The amount of money in the State Treasury this day, subject to apportionment to school purposes, is two hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty three and fifty-two one-hundredths dollars (\$252,083 52), and the sources from which it has accrued are as follows:

Interest on bonds held by State Treasurer, July 1st, 1867..	\$25,970 00
Interest on bonds held by State Treasurer, January 1st, 1868.....	26,670 00
Interest on State school lands.....	28,794 95
One-half of poll taxes.....	57,146 54
Property tax.....	121,968 47
Sale of Geological Reports.....	158 00
Total	\$260,706 96

From which deduct the following:		
Error in crediting interest on Soldiers' Relief bond twice	\$1,820 00	
Warrants in favor of <i>California Teacher</i>	4,278 00	
Certificate of Register of Land Office, of lands proved to be not property of the State, paid by County Treasurers.....	1,626 44	
		7,724 44
Amount in School Fund subject to apportionment.....		\$252,983 52

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. WATT,
Controller.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1868-9.

First semi-annual apportionment, August, 1868.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE, }
Sacramento, August 1st, 1868. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I hereby report as follows:

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing seven per cent. interest, held by the State Treasurer in trust, and amount to seven hundred and forty-seven thousand (\$747,000 00) dollars. These securities had accumulated to the sum of seven hundred and eighty-two thousand (\$782,000) dollars; but on the sixth of July, ultimo, the sum of thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars, in bonds, was transferred from the School Fund to the University Fund, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The School Fund received the semi-annual interest on the whole amount (seven hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars) up to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

The amount of money in the State Treasury this day, subject to apportionment for school purposes, is twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-seven and seventy-nine one-hundredths (\$27,487 79) dollars.

The statement showing the balance subject to apportionment is as follows :

Interest on bonds held by the State Treasurer.....	\$27,370 00
Interest on State school lands....	15,153 55
One-half of amount received from poll taxes.....	14,426 69
Apportionment from property tax.....	15,073 55
Total	\$72,023 79
From which deduct as follows :	
Certificates of Register of Land Office, of lands proved not to be property of State, paid by County Treasurers.....	\$472 00
Amount transferred to University Fund, pursu- ant to Act approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.....	44,064 00
	44,536 00
Amount in School Fund subject to apportionment.....	\$27,487 79

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. WATT,
Controller.

Second semi-annual apportionment, February, 1869.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, February 1st, 1869. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of Common Schools, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I hereby report as follows :

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund, and amount to seven hundred and forty-seven thousand (\$747,000) dollars.

The amount of money in the State Treasury this day, subject to apportionment for school purposes, is two hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents (\$263,943 26).

The statement showing the balance subject to apportionment is as follows :

Semi-annual interest on bonds held by State Treasurer.....	\$26,145 00
One-half of amount received from poll taxes of August first to January thirty-first.....	30,219 53
Interest on State school lands—August first to January thirty-first	67,277 54
Fines for violation of revenue laws	48 50
Apportionment of property tax of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (eight cents on each one hundred dollars).	143,918 99
Total	\$267,609 56
From which deduct as follows :	
Certificate of registry of State Land Office, of lands proved not to be the property of the State, received from County Treasurers.....	\$400 80
Amount paid for <i>California Teacher</i>	3,265 50
	3,666 30
Amount subject to apportionment.....	\$263,943 26

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. WATT,
Controller.

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

From State Superintendent's Report.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
White boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	51,934	56,264	4,330
White girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	50,219	54,378	4,129
Total whites between 5 and 15 years old....	102,183	110,642	8,459
Negro boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	365	432	67
Negro girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	336	406	70
Total negroes between 5 and 15 years old...	701	838	137
Indian boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	700	678	28
Indian girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	534	585	51
Total Indians between 5 and 15 years old, living under guardianship of whites.	1,234	1,263	29
Total census children between 5 and 15 years old	104,118	112,742	8,625
Total whites under 5 years of age.....	57,492	57,410	82
Total negroes under 5 years of age.....	303	278	25
Total Indians under 5 years of age.....	324	295	29
Total children under 5 years of age.....	58,119	57,983	136
Total whites between 5 and 15 at public school..	60,526	67,307	6,781
Total negroes between 5 and 15 at public school.	305	406	101
Total Indians between 5 and 15 at public school.	115	121	6
Total attended public schools between 5 and 15.....	60,946	67,834	6,888
Number whites attending private school between 5 and 15.....	14,741	16,159	.....
Number negroes attending private school between 5 and 15.....	47	69	.....
Number Indians attending private school be- tween 5 and 15	32	45	.....
Total number attending private school be- tween 5 and 15.....	14,820	16,273	.....
Number whites who attended no school, between 5 and 15.....	22,611	24,373	.....
Number negroes who attended no school, between 5 and 15.....	243	295	.....
Number Indians who attended no school, between 5 and 15	730	796	.....
Total children between 5 and 15 who attended no school.....	23,584	25,464	.....

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS—Continued.

Financial Statistics.

	1868.	1869.	Excess.
Total cash receipts.....	\$1,296,120 67	\$1,492,979 89	\$196,859 22
Total expenditures.....	1,151,407 42	1,290,585 52	139,178 10
Balances.....	144,713 25	202,394 37	57,681 12

Miscellaneous Statistics.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Total number of schools.....	1,228	1,354	126
Total number of male teachers.....	676	726	50
Total number of female teachers.....	914	961	47
Total number of teachers.....	1,590	1,687	97
Number new school houses erected.....	129	130	1

REPORT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Nineteenth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1868.

For what purpose expended.	Amount.
Unexpended balance of appropriation for the eighteenth fiscal year.....	\$1,454 70
Appropriation for nineteenth fiscal year.....	8,000 00
	<hr/> \$9,454 70
Salaries of teachers.....	\$6,837 00
Books and stationery.....	868 87
Printing	500 00
Furniture and supplies.....	58 04
Incidental expenses	182 54
	<hr/> 8,446 45
Balance unexpended*.....	<hr/> \$ 1,008 25

*This unexpended balance reverted to the General Fund.

REPORT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Twentieth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869.

For what purpose expended.	Amount.
One-half of biennial appropriation for the twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years.....	\$8,000 00
Salaries of teachers.....	\$7,344 30
Books and stationery.....	306 70
Printing.....	249 00
Furniture and supplies.....	19 00
Incidental expenses.....	81 00
	<hr/>
Total expended*.....	<hr/> \$8,000 00

*There were \$811 95 additional expenses incurred, which were paid from the appropriations of the twenty-first fiscal year.

STATE SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS.

Arithmetics.—Eaton's entire series.

Geography.—Monteith & McNally's entire series. (Adopted November twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; will go into use July first, eighteen hundred and seventy.)

Grammar.—Greene's Introduction. Brown's series, except the grammar of grammars. (Adopted December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.)

Readers and Spellers.—Willson's entire series, with charts.

Physiology.—Cutter's Elementary. (Adopted December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to go into use July, eighteen hundred and seventy.) Cutter's Larger.

History of the United States.—Quackenbos' Primary. Quackenbos' Larger.

Algebra.—Robinson's series.

Moral Training.—Cowdery's Moral Lessons.

Natural Philosophy.—Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy.

English Composition.—Quackenbos'. Bonnell's Manual of the Art of Prose Composition. (Adopted July sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.)

Pennmanship.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's, with the tablets. (Adopted July sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.)

Drawing.—Burgess' National System. (Adopted July sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.)

LIST OF BOOKS FOR DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

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|--|--|
| J. Abbott's Illustrated Histories; 28 vols. | The Crusades and the Crusaders; 1 vol. |
| M. Paul's Voyages and Travels; 6 vols. | Maria Edgeworth: Early Lessons; 5 vols. |
| Rainbow and Lucky Stories; 5 vols. | Moral Tales. |
| Harpers' Story Books; 12 vols. | Popular Tales. |
| Harpers' Story Books; 36 vols. | Parents' Assistant. |
| Franconia Stories; 10 vols. | Hawthorne: True Stories from History and Biography, Wonder Book. |
| Rollo Books; 14 vols. | Henry Mayhew: Biographies for Boys; 4 vols. |
| John Gay, or Work for Boys; 4 vols. | Smiles: Self-Help, Brief Biographies. |
| Mary Gay, or Work for Girls; 4 vols. | S. S. Goodrich (Peter Parley): |
| Rollo's Tour in Europe; 10 vols. | Youth's Library of History; 7 vols. |
| American Historical Series; 8 vols. | Youth's Library of Biography; 6 vols. |
| Jonas Books; 6 vols. | Youth's Library of Literature and Science; 7 vols. |
| Lucy Books; 6 vols. | Arabian Night's Entertainment. |
| Little Learner Series; 5 vols. | Æsop's Fables. |
| Harkie Stories; 6 vols. | Girls' Own Book. |
| Rollo Story Books; 12 vols. | Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. |
| Florence Stories; 6 vols. | Paul and Virginia. |
| Stories of Walter Aimwell; 7 vols. | |
| Hans Andersen's Library, James Miller's edition; 8 vols. | |

Hans Andersen's Series, Routledge's edition ; 12 vols.	Robinson Crusoe.
Arthur's Home Series ; 3 vols.	Swiss Family Robinson.
Charles Dickens' Little Folks ; 12 vols.	Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby.
Nicholas Nickleby ; 1 vol.	Tom Brown at Oxford ; 2 vols.
Pickwick Papers ; 1 vol.	Vicar of Wakefield.
Child's History of England ; 2 vols.	Women of Worth.
John G. Edgar ; 5 vols.	Men who have Risen.
	Wells' Graded Schools.
	Youman's Culture of Modern Times.

SCIENTIFIC.

Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Agassiz's Geological Sketches.	Homes without Hands.
Agassiz's Structure of Animal Life.	Mattison's Elements of Astronomy.
Faraday's Chemistry of a Candle.	Mitchell's Popular Astronomy.
Gray's : How Plants Grow.	Mitchell's Planetary and Stellar Worlds.
Guyot's Earth and Man.	Mayhew's Wonders of Science.
Hooker's Science of Common Things.	Reason Why in Science.
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature.	Wells' Science of Common Things.
Hooker's First Book of Chemistry.	Whitney's Geology of California.
Hooker's Natural History.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bancroft's History of United States ; 9 vols.	Works of Cooper ; 33 vols.
Hildreth's History of United States ; 6 vols.	Shakspeare.
Works of Washington Irving ; 24 vols.	Guizot's History of Civilization.
Prescott's Works ; 15 vols.	Gibbons' History of Rome.
Motley's Dutch Republic ; 3 vols.	Hume's History of England.
Motley's New Netherlands ; 4 vols.	New American Cyclopaedia.
Lossing's Field Book of American Revolution ; 2 vols.	Barnard's Journal of Education.
Macaulay's History of England ; 5 vols.	Famous Boys, and how they became Great Men.
Works of Charles Dickens.	Stories of Good and Great Men.
Works of Walter Scott.	Men of History.
	Triumphs of Ancient Architecture.
	Triumphs of Modern Architecture.
	Resources of California : Hittell.
	History of California : Tutill.

POEMS.

Longfellow ; 2 vols.	Bryant.
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EDUCATIONAL.

- Bates' Institute Lectures on Mental and Moral Culture.
 Bates' Method of Teachers' Institutes.
 Barnard's American Teachers and Educators.
 Brookfield's Composition.
 Calkins' Object Lessons.
 Cowdrey's Moral Lessons.
 Dio Lewis' Manual of Calisthenics.
 Emerson's School and Schoolmaster.
 Fowle's Teachers' Institutes.
 Guyot's Common School Geography (Teachers' edition).
 Horace Mann's Lectures on Education.
 Works of Horace Mann.
 Herbert Spencer on Education.
 Jewell's School Government.
 Kindergarten Guide.
 Librarian's Record Book.
 Mason's Manual of Calisthenics.
 Northend's Teachers' Assistant.
 Northend's Teacher and Parent.
 Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
 Russell's Normal Training.
 Russell's and Murdoch's Vocal Culture.
 Russell's Exercises on Words.
 Sheldon's Lessons on Objects.
 Sheldon's Elementary Instruction.
 The New York Speaker.
 Scientific Amusement for Young Folks.
 Watson's Manual of Calisthenics.
 Webster's new Pictorial Dictionary.
 Wickersham's School Economy.
 Wood's Class Book of Botany.
 Hays' Arctic Boat Journey.
 Fronde's Short Studies on Great Subjects.
 Tenney's Natural History.
 Randall's Popular Education.
- Dalton's Physiology and Hygiene.
 Lives of George and Robert Stevenson.
 Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland.
 Friendly Counsel for Girls.
 Ships and Sailors, Illustrated.
 Manual of the Art of Prose Composition: Bonnell.
 No Baby in the House: Clara G. Dolliver.
 Cooper's Stories of the Prairie.
 Boy Artists.
 Pictures and Stories of Animals; 6 vols.
 Favorite Authors.
 Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.
 Ashango Land: DuChailu.
 Things not Generally Known: Wells.
 Cameos from English History.
 Brief Biographical Dictionary: Hale.
 Chambers' Encyclopedia of English Literature.
 Chambers' Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge.
 Duyckinck's Encyclopedia of American Literature.
 The Reason Why (Natural History).
 Corner Cupboards of Facts for Everybody.
 Plutarch's Lives.
 Rollins' Ancient History.
 Boys' Own Book of Natural History.
 Equatorial Africa: DuChailu.
 South Africa: Livingstone.
 Seven Wonders of the World.
 Wonders of Heat.
 Optical Wonders.
 Good Company.
 Jack of All Trades.
 Drifting and Steering.
 Home Stories by Cousin Alice.
 Beecher's Lectures to Young Men.



APPENDIX.



REPORT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR: In accordance with the law governing the State Normal School, I hereby present my report of said school, for the period extending from July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to the present time.

The statistics which follow show the number and standing of the pupils. The average attendance is rapidly increasing. As the sub-junior class was dispensed with at the time I entered upon my duties, the increase in the number of pupils is seen by comparing the number of pupils in the junior and senior classes of former years with the numbers in the classes here reported. The number of counties represented is also greater, showing that the advantages of the school are becoming more widely known, and more generally appreciated. It is hoped every county in the State will soon be represented.

Many subjects of interest might be presented in this report, but as most of these have been referred to in the previous reports of my worthy predecessor, I will direct your attention to such matters only as have special reference to the present wants of the Normal School.

A NEW BUILDING

Is our greatest want. The present rooms, gratuitously furnished by the Board of Education of the City of San Francisco, if ever suited to the school, are *now* entirely inadequate to meet its requirements. Situated in the middle of a block, we are cut off from light and ventilation by surrounding buildings. Surely the time has come when representatives of thirty-five counties of California, preparing to become the teachers of thousands of our children, may reasonably expect to have class rooms in which their health will not be endangered, and to which they may invite their parents and friends without a feeling of mortification.

A PERMANENT LOCATION.

If new buildings are erected, it becomes a matter of importance to decide what is the best location for the Normal School. Shall it be per-

manently located in the City of San Francisco, or shall it be located in some suburban city or village? There are many good reasons that may be offered in favor of remaining here, but, after mature reflection, I am fully convinced that the best interests of the school and of the pupils attending, will be promoted by locating where there is more quiet and fewer temptations. The reasons for this conclusion cannot be given without extending these remarks beyond a proper length.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The announcement that we have not sufficient apparatus to illustrate the simplest principles of the natural sciences should at once secure the prompt action of those whose duty it is to supply this institution with everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of the important object for which it was established.

Of suitable reference books there is almost as great a deficiency; while of standard works on education, and on the theory and practice of teaching, the supply is exceedingly small, entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of one hundred and fifty pupils anxious to consult such works.

We can never meet the expectations of the public until we are supplied with the indispensable advantages of good apparatus and a suitable library. As long as we are deprived of these, we *must* fail in properly preparing our graduates to become thorough practical teachers. The disadvantage to us becomes a permanent injury to every school taught by these Normal pupils.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This important auxiliary is in a prosperous condition. Under the energetic control of Miss M. Lewis, it is winning golden opinions. For the manner in which it is conducted, as well as for some valuable suggestions in reference to future improvements, I refer you to the report of Miss Lewis. There are nearly two hundred pupils in this department.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Each succeeding session renders more apparent the necessity of a boarding house for young ladies. To find suitable boarding places for one hundred young ladies is a task the difficulty of which can only be appreciated by one who has the responsibility to meet. After the most careful consideration, some pupils are placed in families unfitted to assume the direction of ladies far from home in such a city as this.

Dr. Hart, the distinguished President of the New Jersey Normal School, after the first year's experience in a boarding house erected to counteract the evils referred to, says: "The gain to the pupils in mental discipline, and in success in their studies, is fully thirty-three per cent." Subsequent reports confirm the favorable opinion first formed. So fully convinced is he of the advantages arising from having the pupils in one family, that he is now urging the propriety of erecting such a house for the young men of the school.

That the expenses might thus be materially reduced, and the advantages of the school extended to those of scanty means, has been fully demonstrated.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot, in justice to my associates, close this report without bearing testimony to the diligent and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

To Mr. Carlton and Miss Houghton, so long connected with the Normal School, I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and for cheerful co-operation in the untried sphere to which I was called. Mrs. Clark, with the experience of a quarter of a century in the school room, is well fitted for the place assigned her. Miss Lewis, already referred to, and Miss Ryder, have given entire satisfaction.

The pupils (with very few exceptions) for diligent attention to study, as well as for correct deportment, merit my approbation. They fully appreciate the advantages furnished them by the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. LUCKY,
Principal State Normal School.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20th, 1869.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. H. Haight, Governor.
O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Jas. Denman, Superintendent San Francisco.
Melville Cottle, Superintendent San Joaquin County.
J. H. Braly, Superintendent Santa Clara County.
Dr. A. Trafton, Superintendent Sacramento County.
S. I. C. Swezey, San Francisco.
J. M. Sibley, San Francisco.

TEACHERS.

Rev. W. T. Lucky, A. M., Principal.
H. P. Carlton, Vice Principal.
Miss E. W. Houghton, Assistant.
Mrs. Dorcas Clark, Assistant.
Miss Letitia Ryder, Assistant.
Miss Matilda Lewis, Training School.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Hubert Burgess, Drawing.
— Crossett, M. D., Vocal Music.
E. Knowlton, A. M., Elocution.

COURSE OF STUDY.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

To secure admission into the Junior Class, applicants must pass a written examination on the following subjects, viz :

Spelling, reading, penmanship, common school arithmetic, introduction to English grammar, geography and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS—FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic—Eaton's Higher.
Grammar—Brown's.
Geography—Monteith's.
Reading—Willson's Fourth Reader.
Moral Lessons—Cowdrey's.
Spelling—Willson's Larger Speller.
Geometry—Marks' Elements.

JUNIOR CLASS—SECOND TERM.

Algebra—Robinson's Elementary.
Grammar—Brown's.
Rhetoric—Boyd's.
Physiology—Cutter's.
History—Quackenbos'.
Vocal Culture—Russell's.
Book-keeping—Payson & Dunton's Single Entry.
General Exercises during the Junior year—Penmanship, Object Lessons, Calisthenics, School Law, Methods of Teaching, Vocal Music, Drawing, Composition and Declamation.

SENIOR CLASS—FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic—Reviewed.
Algebra—Reviewed.
Physiology—Cutter's—Reviewed.
Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration—Davies' Elementary.
Natural Philosophy—Quackenbos'.
Rhetoric—Boyd's.
Natural History—Tenney's.

SENIOR CLASS—SECOND TERM.

Botany—Gray's.
Physical Geography—Warren's, with Guyot's Wall Maps.
Mental Philosophy.
English Literature—Collier's.
Book-keeping—Payson & Dunton's Double Entry.
Astronomy.
Chemistry.
General Exercises—Same as in Junior Class.

REGULATIONS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Adopted by the Board of Normal School Trustees, March 28th, 1868.

1. All pupils on entering the school are required to sign the following declaration of intention :

“ We, the subscribers, hereby declare that our purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit ourselves for the profession of teaching, and that it is our intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this State.”

Male candidates for admission must be at least seventeen years of age, and female applicants at least sixteen years of age; and all must possess a good degree of physical health and vigor.

2. No person whose age exceeds thirty years shall be admitted to the school, except teachers who are fitted to enter the Senior Class.

3. Whenever the number of applicants from any county shall exceed the number to which that county is entitled by law, the applicants shall pass a competitive examination before the County Superintendent and the County Board of Examination, which examination shall be conducted in the same manner as county examinations for third grade teachers' certificates. The persons passing the highest examination shall be eligible to admission in the order of their standing in examination.

4. All applicants are required to present letters of recommendation and certificates of good moral character from the County Superintendent of the county in which they reside.

5. The Principal of the school shall keep a register of the attendance of pupils, and shall report monthly to the Secretary of the Board the whole number enrolled, the average number belonging, the average daily attendance, the percentage of daily attendance, and such other statistics as may be required by the Executive Committee of the Board.

6. No pupil shall be entitled to a diploma of graduation who has not been a member of the school at least one term of five months.

7. The Normal School shall be divided into two classes, Junior and Senior, each divided into two divisions.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The time for completing the Normal School course is two years, each divided into two terms of five months. The school year begins on the twenty-third of May.

There will be written examinations and public exercises at the close of each term. The graduating exercises will be in March.

Pupils will be required to furnish their text-books. Books for reference will be furnished by the State. Good boarding can be procured at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per month.

• For additional particulars, address :

Rev. WM. T. LUCKY, A. M., Principal,
San Francisco.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

July, 1868, to June, 1869.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Names.	Residence.
Anderson, Flora B.....	San Francisco.
Adams, Clara A.....	San Francisco.
Barry, Sarah	San Francisco.
Bader, Mary A	Sacramento County.
Burnett, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Buhsen, Edith.....	Alameda County.
Butters, Celestine.....	San Francisco.
Bonner, Hattie E.....	Nevada County.
Bonnard, Eureka	San Francisco.
Bowers, Catherine.....	Solano County.
Bornstein, Bertha.....	San Francisco.
Brotherton, Lillie.....	San Francisco.
Borrage, Cora C.....	Napa County.
Brodie, Eliza	San Francisco.
Bishop, Catherine M.....	San Mateo County.
Burrill, Mary A.....	San Francisco.
Brooks, Edward R.....	Tehama County.
Carson, Mary A.....	San Francisco.
Carter, Mary A.....	Monterey County.
Cherry, Addie.....	San Francisco.
Casey, Joanna.....	Shasta County.
Carroll, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Collins, Charlotte.....	Yuba County.
Cory, Amelia A.....	San Joaquin County.
Covilland, Nellie.....	Yuba County.
Carruthers, Isabella	San Francisco.
Cottle, Antoinette.....	Santa Clara County.
Colton, Elizabeth	Sacramento County.
Carothers, Eleanor.....	Contra Costa County.
Cummings, Leander.....	Stanislaus County.
Day, Mary A.....	San Joaquin County.
Denton, Grace	San Francisco.
Dolloff, Evelyn	San Francisco.
Evans, Josephine C.....	Sonoma County.
Eastman, Augusta A.....	San Francisco.
Emmerson, Ellen B	Solano County.
Frick, Minna E. L.....	San Francisco.
Farley, Mary E.....	Alameda County.
Ferris, Martha L.....	San Francisco.
Flannary, Calvin H.....	Sonoma County.
Featherly, Frances.....	San Francisco.
Fulton, Julia E.....	San Francisco.
Fenton, Henry W	Santa Cruz County.
Flagg, Frances.....	San Francisco.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

Names.	Residence.
Fallon, Virginia.....	Monterey County.
Glasgow, Virginia.....	San Francisco.
Grant, Lizzie C.....	Shasta County.
Garland, Mary H.....	San Francisco.
Garland, Abbie A.....	San Francisco.
Geer, Emily F.....	Sacramento County.
Greer, Mary L.....	San Francisco.
Graffelman, Louisa E.....	Alameda County.
Graffelman, Loleta.....	Alameda County.
Gibson, Anna A.....	Solano County.
Gunn, Anna J.....	Solano County.
Grady, Catherine F.....	San Francisco.
Gorden, Lillie.....	Mendocino County.
Gower, Mary.....	Alameda County.
Gruwell, Ruth C.....	Santa Clara County.
Glennon, Isabella.....	Alameda County.
Gray, Ida M.....	Santa Clara County.
Gothie, Anna W.....	Amador County.
Harrington, Mary E.....	San Francisco.
Howe, Alvin J.....	Solano County.
Hamilton, Elizabeth E.....	San Francisco.
Haas, Anna E.....	Alameda County.
Henderson, Mary J.....	San Francisco.
Henderson, Margaret E.....	Nevada County.
Harper, Caroline A.....	San Francisco.
Hammond, Virginia.....	Los Angeles County.
Hook, Alma C.....	San Francisco.
Hardwick, Abbie F.....	Alameda County.
Hallidie, Julia.....	San Francisco.
Hamilton, Hiram M.....	San Joaquin County.
Hamilton, Mary J.....	San Joaquin County.
Hanscom, Catherine A.....	San Francisco.
Huntington, Sarah E.....	Contra Costa County.
Igo, Adelia.....	Santa Clara County.
Kermode, William.....	San Francisco.
Kennedy, Thomas E.....	Santa Clara County.
Kerr, Emma C.....	San Joaquin County.
Lander, Helen.....	San Francisco.
Laws, Genevieve.....	San Francisco.
La Grange, Sarah E.....	Alameda County.
La Grange, Antoinette.....	San Francisco.
McEwen, Emma C.....	San Francisco.
Meagher, Sarah A.....	Shasta County.
McElroy, Emma.....	San Francisco.
Mallory, Isabella.....	San Francisco.
McNeill, Emeline.....	San Francisco.
McNulty, Ellen.....	Contra Costa County.
Matthews, Mary.....	San Francisco.
McNicoll, Mary J.....	Mariposa County.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

Names.	Residence.
Merrall, Joseph A.....	Contra Costa County.
McNamara, Eliza	San Francisco.
McGugin, Catherine A.....	Solano County.
O'Learey, Catherine R.....	San Francisco.
Owens, Callie M.....	San Joaquin County.
Peek, Frances A.....	Alameda County.
Peachey, Francis A.....	Yuba County.
Plunkett, Frances.....	Alameda County.
Randall, Rosa.....	San Francisco.
Remarque, Louisa	
Reese, Anna A.....	Solano County.
Randle, Mary	San Francisco.
Royce, Ruth	Marin County.
Ridgeway, Martha.....	San Joaquin County.
Scott, Margaret H.	Santa Clara County.
Smith, Ella F.....	Alameda County.
Shaw, Martha J.....	Sacramento County.
Sprott, Margaret.....	San Francisco.
Stockton, Anna M	Sacramento County.
Seymour, Amanda	San Francisco.
Spencer, Rebecca	Napa County.
Sailor, Mary	Monterey County.
Stone, Helen.....	Alameda County.
Savage, Nellie	Santa Clara County.
Tustin, Martha.....	Solano County.
Turner, Mary L.....	Butte County.
Turner, Anna	Butte County.
Williams, Sarah E.....	San Joaquin County.
Wilson, Jessie.....	San Francisco.
Walsh, Nellie.....	Alameda County.
Williams, Frances.....	Santa Clara County.
Warren, Ella	Amador County.
Winans, Isabella.....	Nevada County.
Withrow, Marie.....	Santa Clara County.
Watkins, David F.....	Contra Costa County.
Youngberg, Elizabeth.....	Santa Clara County.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

SENIOR CLASS.

Names.	Residence.
Bell, Mary	San Francisco.
Bryant, Anna	Sonoma County.
Boyle, Sarah	San Francisco.
Buckman, Samuel F.....	San Francisco.
Curragh, John M	Alameda County.
Catheart, Anna.....	San Francisco.
Cox, Jennie W	Sonoma County.
Cope, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Campbell, Ruth G.....	San Francisco.
Dwyer, Margaret A.....	Alameda County.
Daniels, Sarah.....	San Francisco.
Eames, Mae S.....	Santa Cruz County.
Eames, Anna M	Santa Cruz County.
Edmonston, Emma P.....	San Francisco.
Greer, Cornelius E.....	Alameda County.
Griffith, Emma A.....	San Francisco.
Grogan, Anna E.....	San Francisco.
Gregg, Mary F	Sutter County.
Green, Catherine A. F.....	San Francisco.
Gould, Marietta J.....	Santa Clara County.
Hassett, Mary A.....	San Francisco.
Halley, Margaret.....	Alameda County.
Hagthorp, Emily C.....	San Francisco.
Houseman, John A.....	San Joaquin County.
Hill, Louisa.....	San Francisco.
Hart, Pauline	Alameda County.
Hayburn, Anna	San Francisco.
Hardeman, Deborah.....	San Francisco.
Jones, Absalom T.....	Sonoma County.
Kehoe, Catherine.....	San Francisco.
Lindberg, Emily U.....	San Francisco.
Laws, Sarah.....	San Francisco.
Lawrence, Evelyn A.....	Monterey County.
Lacey, Louisa.....	San Francisco.
Lucky, Mary C.....	San Francisco.
Lawrence, Caroline J.....	Marin County.
Lamb, Ella H.....	Alameda County.
McColgan, Catherine F.....	San Francisco.
Mann, S. Virginia.....	Alameda County.
Millet, Clara B	San Francisco.
McCarthy, Thomas H.....	Contra Costa County.
Mackie, Clara B.....	San Francisco.
Murdock, Elizabeth.....	Alameda County.
Northcutt, Cary A.....	Sonoma County.
Oglesby, M. Addie.....	San Francisco.
O'Brien, Margaret.....	San Francisco.
Pepper, Adella	San Joaquin County.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued

Names.	Residence.
Parker, Olive G.	San Francisco.
Porter, Clara... ..	Alameda County.
Pratt, Mary E.....	Alameda County.
Reiser, Isabella.....	San Francisco.
Rightmire, Sarah.....	Marin County.
Robinett, Ellen.....	San Francisco.
Stineen, Emma C.....	Sacramento County.
Smith, Margaret E.....	San Francisco.
Stowe, Augusta M.....	Santa Clara County.
Solomon, Esther.....	San Francisco.
Stegman, Martha A.....	Mariposa.
Stackpole, Georgie.....	San Francisco.
Sherman, Frances A.....	Contra Costa County.
Stone, Nettie A.....	San Francisco.
Thomas, Mary A.....	San Francisco.
Wright, Mary A.....	Monterey County.
Watson, Margaret A.....	San Francisco.
Whitmore, Ella L.....	Sonoma County.
Weed, Alice.....	San Francisco.
Wemple, Emmet L.....	Sutter County.
White, Louise E.	El Dorado County.
White, Frances E.....	San Francisco.

Junior Class.....	130
Senior Class.....	68
Total.....	198

Ladies.....	180
Gentlemen.....	18
Total.....	198

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Alameda, Amador, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama and Yuba—25.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

July, 1869, to January, 1870.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Names.	Residence.
Anderson, Frances.....	Merced County.
Ashurst, Ellen.....	Colusa County.
Bonnard, Maramne	San Francisco.
Bigler, Margaret.....	Mariposa County.
Boyd, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Benjamin, Julia.....	Solano County.
Bell, Virginia S.....	San Francisco.
Baker, Lucinda.....	Alameda County.
Bowse, Ellen	San Francisco.
Blaisdell, Wales S.....	San Joaquin County.
Broad, James.....	El Dorado County.
Baldwin, Mary J.....	San Francisco.
Byrnes, Margaret F.....	San Mateo County.
Brown, Virginia.....	Siskiyou County.
Bradford, Lovisa	San Joaquin County.
Barry, Charlotte M.....	Solano County.
Cornell, Ella	San Francisco.
Conmy, Ellen.....	Shasta County.
Clark, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Carter, Mary A.....	Monterey County.
Carrow, Celina	San Francisco.
Crumry, Alice A.....	El Dorado County.
Colburn, Susan.....	San Francisco.
Cavanagh, Mary E.....	Mendocino County.
Cary, Clarence	Sonoma County.
Crossett, Frederick W	Tuolumne County.
Carpenter, Isabella	Napa County.
Caldwell, Caroline	Santa Clara County.
Covert, Frances.....	San Francisco.
Donovan, Mary.....	Marin County.
Doyle, Gertrude.....	San Francisco.
Doyle, Irene.....	San Francisco.
Dickens, Lisa.....	San Francisco.
Evans, Josephine	Sonoma County.
Emmerson, Ella.....	Solano County.
Elliott, Mary M.....	San Joaquin County.
Foley, Adelia.....	Santa Clara County.
Ford, Adelia	
Foreman, Julia.....	San Luis Obispo County.
Farley, Mary.....	Alameda County.
Grady, ———.....	San Francisco.
Gammage, Emma	San Francisco.
Gesford, Martha.....	Napa County.
Gesford, Louisa.....	Napa County.
Gallagher, Gertrude.	San Francisco.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

Names.	Residence.
Hallidie, Julia	San Francisco.
Hildreth, Lovisa.....	Solano County.
Holden, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Hamilton, Hiram M.....	San Joaquin County.
Henry, Lena.....	San Francisco.
Hamilton, Mary A.....	San Joaquin County.
Hardeman, Lillie.....	San Francisco.
Hilton, Genevieve	San Francisco.
Hawley, Clara	Alameda County.
Harris, Dora.....	San Francisco.
Igo, Adelia.....	Santa Clara.
Jenkins, Emma.....	Sacramento County.
Judy, Lonisa K.....	San Francisco.
King, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Kinsey, Charles.....	Sierra County.
Kervan, Ida.....	San Francisco.
Lithgow, Caroline	Amador County.
Lander, Ida.....	San Francisco.
Moroney, Mary.....	Santa Clara County.
Moore, Matilda.....	San Francisco.
McMannus, Mary.....	Mendocino County.
Malgrem, Caroline.....	San Francisco.
McNulty, Ellen.....	Contra Costa County.
McKenzie, Mary.....	Amador County.
McNicol, Mary	Mariposa County.
McCormick, Ellen.....	Placer County.
Markham, Charles.....	Solano County.
Morgan, Rose.....	Santa Clara County.
Norris, Elizabeth	
Pelton, Melvina.....	San Francisco.
Parrotte, Elizabeth	San Francisco.
Plank, Susan.....	Sonoma County.
Powers, Caroline	San Francisco.
Pendergast, Anna.....	San Francisco.
Russell, Ella	Santa Clara.
Robertson, Isabella	San Francisco.
Rosenswig, Ida.....	Placer County.
Regan, Sarah.....	San Francisco.
Ruddock, John.....	Tuolumne County.
Rattan, —.....	San Joaquin County.
Savage, Frances.....	San Francisco.
Scoffy, Sarah	San Francisco.
Sime, Isabella	Santa Clara County.
Shaw, Flora.....	San Francisco.
Treat, Myra C.....	San Diego County.
Taisey, Agnes E.....	Alameda County.
Taylor, Georgie.....	San Francisco.
Turnbull, Margaret	San Francisco.
Wilkins, Caroline	San Francisco.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued.

Names.	Residence.
Wilkinson, Rachel	Amador County.
Withington, Augusta.....	

SENIOR CLASS.

Names.	Residence.
Adams, Clara A.....	San Francisco.
Allison, Armintha E.....	Santa Cruz County.
Burnette, Elizabeth	San Francisco.
Brodie, Eliza	San Francisco.
Buhsen, Edith.....	Alameda County.
Bonnard, Eureka	San Francisco.
Butters, Celestine	San Francisco.
Barry, Sarah.....	San Francisco.
Bicknell, Bertha A.....	Santa Clara County.
Brotherton, Lillie.....	San Francisco.
Burrill, Alice	San Francisco.
Boyle, Sarah	San Francisco.
Bornstein, Bertha.....	San Francisco.
Cottle, Antoinette	Santa Clara County.
Cory, Amelia A.....	San Joaquin County.
Colby, Mary.....	Nevada County.
Covilland, Nellie.....	Yuba County.
Carruthers, Isabella.....	San Francisco.
Carothers, Eleanora.....	Contra Costa County.
Casey, Joanna.....	Shasta County.
Clark, James A.....	Oregon.
Carroll, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Cooper, May	Santa Cruz County.
Dooner, John.....	Stanislaus County.
Eastman, Augusta	San Francisco.
Frick, Minna E L.....	San Francisco.
Flannary, Calvin H.....	Sonoma County.
Ferris, Martha L.....	San Francisco.
Featherley, Frances.....	San Francisco.
Graffelman, Louisa E.....	Alameda County.
Graffelman, Loleta.....	Alameda County.
Garland, Abbie A.....	San Francisco.
Glennon, Isabella.....	Alameda County.
Gunn, Anna J.....	Solano County.
Greer, Mary L.....	San Francisco.
Greer, Cornelia E.....	Alameda County.
Grant, Elizabeth C.....	Shasta County.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.
Glasgow, Virginia	San Francisco.
Gibson, Anna A.....	Solano County.
Geer, Emily C.....	Sacramento County.
Green, Catharine	San Francisco.
Henderson, Mary J.....	San Francisco.
Haas, Anna E.....	Alameda County.
Hasbrouck, Celia.....	Alameda County.
Hughes, James Q.....	Lake County.
Hughes, Arza B.....	San Joaquin County.
Hardeman, Deborah.....	San Francisco.
Jencks, David W.....	Calaveras County..
Kennedy, Thomas E.....	Santa Clara County.
Kermode, William.....	San Francisco.
Loag, Lottie	Yuba County.
La Grange, Ella.....	San Francisco.
La Grange, Antoinette.....	Alameda County.
Montgomery, Alberta	Santa Clara County.
McElroy, Emma L.....	San Francisco.
Marvin, Adella.....	Santa Clara County.
Murphy, Isabella	Solano County.
Matthews, Mary.....	San Francisco.
McKean, Anna	Santa Clara County.
Merrall, Joseph H.....	Contra Costa County.
McNeill, Emeline.....	San Francisco.
O'Learey, Catharine	San Francisco.
Oglesby, M. Addie.....	San Francisco.
Peachey, Francis A.....	Yuba County.
Peck, Frances A.....	Alameda County.
Plunkett, Frances.....	Alameda County.
Reese, Anna E.....	Solano County.
Royce, Ruth	Marin County.
Randall, Rosa	San Francisco.
Ruggles, Almira.....	Yolo County.
Rightmire, Sarah.....	Marin County.
Stone, Helen M.....	Alameda County.
Sherman, Frances.....	Contra Costa County.
Sprott, Margaret	San Francisco.
Stockton, Anna M.....	Sacramento County.
Stackpole, Georgie.....	San Francisco.
Stincen, Emma	Sacramento County.
Shuey, Sarah.....	Alameda County.
Snow, Alice	Monterey County.
Savage, Nellie.....	Santa Clara County.
Swain, Orlando E.....	Butte County.
Smith, Ralph P.....	San Mateo County.
Seymour, Amanda.....	San Francisco.
Turner, Cynthia	Santa Clara County.
Tillotson, Henry	Solano County.
Tillotson, Emma.....	Solano County.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Continued

Names.	Residence.
Thayer, Mary A.....	San Francisco.
Wetmore, Edith.....	Contra Costa County.
Wilson, Jessie.....	San Francisco.
Withrow, Marie.....	Santa Clara County.
Walsh, Nellie	Alameda County.
Wemple, Emmet L.....	Sutter County.
Yates, Virginia.....	Sonoma County.

Junior Class.....	95
Senior Class.....	93
Total	188

Ladies.....	166
Gentlemen	22
Total.....	188

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba—35.

HOLDERS OF STATE LIFE DIPLOMAS.

Allsopp, J. P. C.,	Loomis, Miss Amanda,
Ames, Charles G.,	Lucky, William T.,
Anderson, J. W.,	Lynch, Miss Frances,
Atwood, Mrs. C. L.,	Mack, George C.,
Austin, Miss Minnie F.,	Makinney, H. E.,
Bagnall, John,	Mann, Azra L.,
Bailey, C. P.,	Marks, Bernhard,
Bennett, Miss Fannie E.,	Marriner, R. K.,
Bodivell, Miss Mary L.,	McChesney, J. B.,
Bolander, Henry N.,	McDonald, A. H.,
Bradley, Theodore,	Minns, George W.,
Brady, John H.,	Morrill, Joseph C.,
Brown, F. R.,	Morris, George F.,
Brown, George,	Morse, Jr. Augustus,
Bunnell, George W.,	Myrick, Thomas S.,
Carlton, Henry P.,	Nicholson, Thomas,
Childs, Charles W.,	Nutting, H. N.,
Clapp, Mrs. Louisa A. K.,	Pelton, John C.,
Clark, Mrs. Dorcas,	Penwell, S. A.,
Clark, Miss Helen M.,	Preston, E. M.,
Clark, Miss Mary E.,	Price, Miss Caroline,
Cottle, Melville,	Randall, Ambrose H.,
Cummings, C. C.,	Rose, T. H.,
Denman, James,	Rousseau, E.,
Du Bois, Mrs. A. E.,	Rowell, W. K.,
Fowler, Miss Laura T.,	Sanders, W. A.,
Fuller, A. L.,	Schellhaus, E. J.,
Goodrich, A. H.,	Sibley, J. M.,
Granger, W. N.,	Simonton, George W.,
Gray, John C.,	Smith, W. A. C.,
Harlow, James,	Southworth, Mrs. E. A.,
Hoitt, Ira G.,	Stone, D. C.,
Holbrook, T. W. J.,	Stratton, James,
Holmes, Ahira,	Swett, John,
Holmes, Ellis H.,	Swett, Mrs. Mary L.,
Houghton, Miss Eliza G.,	Swezey, Samuel I. C.,
Howe, H. H.,	Tait, George,
Howe, J. M.,	Taylor, Jr., Robert,
Humphrey, E. D.,	Templeton, M. L.,
Kennedy, Miss Kate,	Thurston, Eugene P.,
Kerehival, Miss Jennie G.,	Upham, Isaac,
Kirkpatrick, Josiah M.,	Warren, C. G.,
Knowlton, Ebenezer,	Weir, Miss Sarah J.,
Leonard, Thomas C.,	White, William,
Littlefield, Joseph D.,	Williams, Walter J. G.

HOLDERS OF STATE EDUCATIONAL DIPLOMAS.

Abbott, J. P.,	Baldwin, Miss Nellie S.,
Abbott, Warren,	Barr, Miss Sarah A.,
Adams, Oliver M.,	Batchelder, H. T.,
Allen, R. H.,	Beales, Mrs. C. R.,

Biggs, Thomas,
 Bissell, Joseph A.,
 Boardman, C. F.,
 Brierly, J. R.,
 Brodt, A. W.,
 Bragg, Miss Mary J.,
 Burt, Mrs. C. E.,
 Campbell, Frederick N.,
 Carey, Miss Susie D.,
 Carr, M. D.,
 Casebolt, Miss Mary A.,
 Chalmers, Miss Agnes,
 Chapman, M. V.,
 Childs, C. W.,
 Clarke, Charles Russell,
 Clark, L. R.,
 Cleveland, Miss E. H.,
 Collins, Miss Kate,
 Cook, Mrs. P. C.,
 Crosset, F. M.,
 Crowell, C. H.,
 D'Arcy, Miss M. E.,
 Deal, M. S.,
 Deane, Mrs. Margaret,
 Deetken, Mrs. Lizzie G.,
 Dodge, William C.,
 Doud, Miss Nettie,
 Drake, A. G.,
 Eaton, Emily F.,
 Estabrook, Miss Mary A. H.,
 Farley, A. J.,
 Field, Miss Carrie P.,
 Fitzgerald, Adolphe L.,
 Flood, Mrs. Frank,
 Flood, Noah F.,
 Fox, Miss Sarah E.,
 Garbrick, N. B.,
 Gates, Freeman,
 Gillespie, E. J.,
 Gordon, Wellington,
 Gorman, W. J.,
 Graf, Miss Minna,
 Grant, Miss Ellen G.,
 Griffith, Mrs. Aurelia,
 Hammond, Josiah S.,
 Harmon, Silas S.,
 Harris, Mary R.,
 Hill, Miss A. A.,
 Holder, W. W.,
 Hucks, Miss Annie, E.,
 Hunt, B. E.,
 Hunt, Miss Carrie L.,
 Huntley, O. H.,
 Jackman, Samuel H.,
 Janes, Miss Emma,

Johns, Charles,
 Jones, George W.,
 Johnson, James G.,
 Joy, Miss Mary E.,
 Kellogg, Martin,
 Kennedy, James G.,
 Kinne, H. C.,
 Kirkland, Thomas,
 La Grange, O. H.,
 Lannon, James Walter,
 Leadbetter, Wallace R.,
 Leggett, Joseph,
 Lountit, J. A.,
 Lubeck, Mrs. Julia M.,
 Lyser, Albert,
 Mackall, J. W.,
 McBride, Henry E.,
 McCarty, A. P.,
 McFadden, Agnes,
 Menefee, C. A.,
 Merrill, Mary E.,
 Millette, Percival C.,
 Moore, John A.,
 Morgan, Miss Mary J.,
 Nelson, Henry A.,
 O'Connor, Joseph,
 Olinger, A. F.,
 Parker, Miss Jean,
 Pascoe, Miss Mary J.,
 Pearson, D. C.,
 Pearson, Sarah R.,
 Peck, A. W.,
 Phelps, Joshua,
 Phelps, Mrs. M. W.,
 Powell, Howell,
 Power, Frank,
 Potter, M. B. B.,
 Prescott, Miss D. S.,
 Prior, Philip,
 Rattan, Volney,
 Renfro, Lewis Clark,
 Ritchie, Miss Mary J.,
 Robertson, William A.,
 Royall, J. P.,
 Scott, M. M.,
 Shelley, Troy,
 Shipley, John C.,
 Smith, Miss Flora E.,
 Smith, Miss Jennie,
 Smith, Miss Jessie,
 Smith, Sparrow,
 Smyth, Charles S.,
 Steel, Thomas H.,
 Stephens, Stephen C.,
 Stincen, Miss Alice M.,

Stineen, Miss Mary A.,
 Stirling, J. F.,
 Stone, Mrs. B. H.,
 Stone, H. P.,
 Stone, Thomas N.,
 Stout, Mrs. C. H.,
 Templeton, Miss Laura S.,
 Thurber, Alfred,
 Thurber, Mrs. J. V. (*nee* Ashley),
 Tibbey, Miss Emily M.,
 Townsend, Dennis,

Yates, W. A.

Van Schaick, L. H.
 Walker, Charles H.
 Warren, R. B.,
 Waters, Mrs. C. K.,
 Watson, B. J.,
 Welch, B. F.,
 Wells, Mrs. Laura H.,
 Wernmonth, Hamilton,
 White, T. B.,
 Wilkinson, Warring,
 Wilson, Henry R.,

HOLDERS OF FIRST GRADE STATE CERTIFICATES.

Aldrich, Abby F.,
 Alexander, Miss Mary J.,
 Allison, Miss H. J.,
 Ashbrook, M. V.,
 Ashbrook, Truman P.,
 Bagley, Benjamin F.,
 Bailey, Adelaide A.,
 Baker, George F.,
 Baldrige, Miss D. S.,
 Baldwin, Miss Nellie S.,
 Bangs, Vital E.,
 Bannister, Miss Mary E.,
 Barnard, Miss Abbie S.,
 Barr, Sarah H.,
 Barthelow, Mrs. A. W.,
 Baumgardner, Mrs. E. M.,
 Bevans, Maggie E.,
 Biggs, Thomas,
 Bolton, Miss Harriet M.,
 Bonnard, Miss Eureka A.,
 Bouton, Mrs. Samantha,
 Brigham, Miss Julia P.,
 Brittan, Silas W.,
 Broadbent, Elijah,
 Brophy, Michael,
 Brown, Miss Sarah L.,
 Bryant, Miss Anna,
 Buckman, S. S. F.,
 Bugbee, Miss Mary R.,
 Campbell, Miss Amy,
 Campbell, Miss Cornelia E.,
 Carter, Miss Louisa,
 Castelhun, Miss Mary A.,
 Chalmers, Miss Anna B.,
 Chapin, Miss Jane E.,
 Chapin, Miss Sophia,
 Chase, Miss Carrie M.,
 Clark, M. C.,
 Clay, W. T.,
 Clegg, Miss Lydia A.,

Cocks, Miss Roxa S.,
 Coe, Eli G.,
 Cogswell, Franklin,
 Conklin, E. B.,
 Cook, Miss Hannah,
 Coulon, Emile,
 Coulter, Leonard,
 Crowhurst, William,
 Cummings, Miss Clara A.,
 Cushing, Miss E.,
 Darby, R. R.,
 D'Arcy, Melissa,
 Dascomb, Charles,
 Davenport, Miss Nancy,
 Davies, J. T.,
 Davis, E. A.,
 Deane, Mrs. Margaret,
 Dolliver, Miss Clara G.,
 Dooner, John,
 Doyle, Miss Mary A.,
 Dozier, Melville,
 Duane, Mrs. A. S.,
 Eames, R. L.,
 Eickhoff, J. Henry,
 Estabrook, Miss Hattie J.,
 Fairchild, Miss Hattie M.,
 Fenton, Henry W.,
 Finch, J. B.,
 Fink, Miss P. Augusta,
 Flint, Almira F.,
 Fox, John,
 Freel, Miss Ida M.,
 Frissell, Miss Sarah E.,
 Fry, William H.,
 Furlong, Nicholas,
 Gamble, John,
 Garbrick, N. B.,
 Garrison, Miss Gazena A.,
 Germain, Miss Clara,
 Ginn, James M.,

Glasgow, Miss Mary Virginia,
 Gould, Miss Marietta Josephine,
 Grady, Miss Julia H.,
 Greer, Miss Jane E.,
 Gregory, Miss Susan F.,
 Gregory, Jr., John M.,
 Gummer, Miss Lillie A.,
 Gunn, Miss S. M.,
 Gunn, Miss Lizzie LeB.,
 Hachulin, Miss Julia C.,
 Haley, William T.,
 Hall, Annie J.,
 Hall, Miss Marietta E.,
 Hall, Miss Mary E.,
 Hallowell, Miss Bessie,
 Hamilton, Mrs. M. J.,
 Hart, Miss Mary Therèse,
 Hayes, John,
 Henning, Irving P.,
 Heydenfeldt, Miss Mary G.,
 Hill, Miss A. A.,
 Higby, Henry C.,
 Holmes, Miss Annie M.,
 Howe, Converse,
 Howell, Thomas K.,
 Hoyt, Miss Mary,
 Hubbard, Miss Minnie G.,
 Hughes, A. B.,
 Hunt, B. E.,
 Hurlburt, Isaiah,
 Jacks, Miss Fannie,
 Jaycox, Mrs. A. S.,
 Jenner, C. K.,
 Jewett, Susie N.,
 Jones, J. Thornton,
 Jordan, Miss Maggie L.,
 Joy, Mary E.,
 Kelsey, Miss Emma H.,
 Kenney, Miss Alice,
 Kincaid, Mrs. Mary W.,
 King, Charles E.,
 Leonard, Francis J.,
 Lewis, Annie H.,
 Lewis, Clælia M.,
 Lewis, Miss Matilda,
 Ley, Miss Mary A.,
 Lighthall, George,
 Lillie, Sarah P.,
 Little, Miss Mary,
 Little, Miss Mary J.,
 Lloyd, Mary H.,
 Loag, Mrs. Emily T.,
 Ludlum, Mrs. E. M.,
 Macfarlan, Robert,
 MacPhee, D. A.,

Magoon, William H.,
 Mann, Mrs. S. Jennie,
 Manning, Agnes M.,
 Martin, Azariah,
 Martin, Edward A.,
 Mastick, Miss L. J.,
 McArthur, Miss Anna,
 McCarty, Thomas,
 McColgan, Miss Kate F.,
 McCormick, Miss Harriet,
 McCormick, Miss J. Agnes,
 McDodd, Mrs. A. H.,
 McGlashan, C. F.,
 McGlashan, Miss M.,
 McMeans, A. C.,
 McNaughton, C. D.,
 Megerlee, Mrs. L. J.,
 Menefee, Mrs. C. A.,
 Middleton, A. W.,
 Middleton, Mrs. Edgar F.,
 Miers, Charles F.,
 Miller, John,
 Miller, Lafayette,
 Miller, Miss N. J.,
 Millett, Miss Clara Bell,
 Mitchell, Miss Fannie,
 Moore, Mrs. Mary B.,
 Morgan, Mrs. L. A.,
 Morgan, Miss Mary J.,
 Morse, Le Grand,
 Moulton, Proctor,
 Mullendore, Noah,
 Murphy, Miss Annie M.,
 Nelson, Henry A.,
 Nichols, Miss F. A. E.,
 Northcutt, Miss Cary A.,
 Oak, Henry L.,
 Oliver, Augustus W.,
 Otis, Charles Wesley,
 Overend, Miss E.,
 Overend, Miss Lizzie,
 Owens, Nellie M.,
 Parker, James L.,
 Pearson, Sarah R.,
 Pendegast, John,
 Perkins, Miss Mary E.,
 Phillips, Miss M. A. E.,
 Porter, Sarah J.,
 Powell, David,
 Powell, Miss Elizabeth,
 Prentiss, John W.,
 Rackliffe, Levi,
 Ralph, M. A.,
 Ray, J. H.,
 Reed, Miss Celeste A.,

Reed, J. E.,
 Reeves, William H.,
 Reynolds, Mrs. F. E.,
 Richardson, Mrs. L. H.,
 Richardson, Miss M. E.,
 Rogers, James,
 Ryan, Miss Amanda,
 Ryder, Miss Lettie Earl,
 Sanders, Miss Mary E.,
 Scott, William R.,
 Sears, Miss Marion,
 Shaw, Miss E. A.,
 Shearer, S. M.,
 Shearer, Mrs. S. M.,
 Sheldon, Miss Jennie,
 Sherman, Sarah S.,
 Slater, Miss Henrietta,
 Slavan, Miss Annie E.,
 Smith, Miss Carrie L.,
 Smith, George H.,
 Smith, Miss Grace,
 Smith, James Dale,
 Smith, Nehemiah,
 Smith, Mrs. Orpha A.,
 Soulé, Miss Fannie,
 Stegman, Miss Mattie A.,
 Stevens, Miss Carrie A.,
 Stone, William,
 Stowe, Miss Augusta M.,
 Stowell, Miss Mary E.,
 Stowell, Miss P. M.,
 Sullivan, Miss Kate,
 Taylor, Miss Belle W.,
 Templeton, Miss Laura S.,
 Thomas, Lucinda,

Zumwalt, D. K.

Thompson, Miss Helen M.,
 Thurston, Miss S. E.,
 Tourtelotte, Miss Mary E.,
 Towle, Charles B.,
 Treat, Mrs. H. H.,
 Trowbridge, Nelson S.,
 Trne, Charles F.,
 Underwood, J. G.,
 Van Slyke, Delos J.,
 Voorbees, James,
 Wade, Miss Margaret,
 Walker, Miss Alice M.,
 Walker, Miss Mary Ann,
 Wall, Miss Mary,
 Wasson, Milton,
 Watson, Miss Mary J.,
 Wells, J. H.,
 Westbay, Miss L. M.,
 White, James S.,
 White, Miss S. J.,
 Wheelock, Mrs. Delia R.,
 Whitmore, Miss Ella Ladora,
 Wilkins, Julia,
 Williams, George,
 Williamson, Mrs. E. A.,
 Witt, Thomas,
 Wood, Mrs. E. A.,
 Woods, M. A.,
 Wright, Ada E.,
 Wright, Mrs. E.,
 Wright, Miss Mary Alabama,
 Yates, Miss Jennie,
 York, Miss Elizabeth,
 Young, Ambrose,
 Yule, John,

HOLDERS OF SECOND GRADE STATE CERTIFICATES.

Adams, D. M.,
 Anderson, Miss Emma W.,
 Ayres, Miss Eliza,
 Baine, Miss Eliza B.,
 Baldwin, Miss Lucy,
 Benson, Miss Annie E.,
 Betancue, Lizzie C.,
 Bigsby, Miss Emma,
 Boyrie, Arthur,
 Brady, Adkimer,
 Brigham, Miss Fannie E.,
 Brisendine, Miss Alice,
 Brown, Julia B.,
 Burgstiner, Lawrence E.,
 Bush, Solomon,
 Butler, A. W.,

Campbell, Miss Ruth G.,
 Carpenter, Miss Mattie E.,
 Chalmers, Miss Grace,
 Clark, Alonzo N.,
 Clark, Miss Hattie G.,
 Clifford, Mrs.,
 Connolly, John J.,
 Cope, Lizzie,
 Crittenden, Lillian,
 Crocker, Miss L. H.,
 Croswell, Miss Lizzie B.,
 Crowell, Miss Ella H. R.,
 Curragh, John Moore,
 Daniels, Mrs. S. B.,
 Day, Francis,
 De Wolf, George S.,

Dowling, Miss Jennie E.,
 Dresser, Miss Elbertine M.,
 Eames, Miss Annie,
 Eames, Miss Mac E.,
 Field, Sarah,
 Galvin, Miss Kate A.,
 Gray, Miss Annie L.,
 Grierson, Robert C.,
 Griffith, Miss Emma H.,
 Hagans, Edwin B.,
 Hall, Annie,
 Hall, Miss M. Katie,
 Halley, Miss Margaret,
 Harper, Caroline A.,
 Hart, Miss Pauline,
 Hayburn, Annie M.,
 Hayes, Miss Annie,
 Hemenway, Miss Maria,
 Hendrickson, Miss Annie,
 Heney, Julia A.,
 Hicklin, Miss Agnes,
 Holmes, Mrs. F. V.,
 Hopkins, Miss Amy A.,
 Howard, Miss Maggie,
 Hunt, Mrs. Emma,
 Jenks, D. W.,
 Jones, Absalom Thomas,
 Jones, Edward,
 Kennedy, James P.,
 Kennedy, Miss Mary J. E.,
 Kennedy, Thomas Ernest,
 Kermode, William,
 Knowlton, E. L.,
 Lacey, Miss Louisa,
 La Grange, Miss Anna E.,
 Lamb, Miss Ella R.,
 Lawrey, Miss Beatrice,
 Lawton, Miss Susie S.,
 Mackie, Clara A.,
 Manis, Thomas A.,
 Martin, H. S.,
 McArthur, Miss Anna,
 McAuliffe, Maggie,
 McCollam, Lizzie,
 McGilvray, Mrs. Maria,
 McKean, Miss Lottie,
 McLean, Christina,
 McPherson, Helen,
 Metcalf, Miss Mary F.,
 Metzger, Charles L.,
 Miller, Miss N. J.,
 Miller, Miss Sarah E.,
 Mitchell, Miss Jennie,

Morse, Miss Jennie A.,
 Mowry, Miss Susie A.,
 O'Brien, Miss Julia,
 Ogilvie, Miss Charlotte A.,
 O'Neil, Miss Mary A.,
 Paine, Sumner T.,
 Palmer, Annie A.,
 Pepper, Miss Adella,
 Poole, Miss Lois P.,
 Pratt, A. H.,
 Pratt, Miss Mary Elvira,
 Preston, Edgar F.,
 Probert, Miss Mary E.,
 René, Mrs. Mary,
 Ritchie, Miss Mattie,
 Robertson, James C.,
 Robinson, Miss Mary E.,
 Rockwood, Miss Josie,
 Rodahan, B.,
 Savage, Miss Mary E.,
 Shuey, Miss S. Jennie,
 Sickal, Marcus T.,
 Simonton, Miss Sophia A.,
 Slaughter, Miss Emma,
 Smith, John A.,
 Smith, Miss Maggie E.,
 Smith, Mary A.,
 Solomon, Miss Esther,
 Soulé, Miss Maria L.,
 Stevens, Miss H. F.,
 Stewart, Miss Susie,
 Stone, Mary E.,
 Swain, Orlando B.,
 Taylor, Joseph P.,
 Thomas, Miss Mary Agnes,
 Thomas, Mrs. S. D.,
 Trask, Miss Carrie D.,
 Treadway, Addie,
 Troy, Patrick,
 Underwood, Mrs. N. W.,
 Wall, Thomas P.,
 Ward, Mary,
 Webb, Miss Susie,
 Weed, Miss Alice,
 Weeks, Martha A.,
 Wenk, Robert E.,
 Weston, Bartlett H.,
 White, Miss Elizabeth,
 White, Miss Ellen M.,
 Wickliffe, Mrs. Elvira,
 Wilkins, James R.,
 Winn, Miss Lizzie A.,
 Yarnall, Bennett.

HOLDERS OF THIRD GRADE STATE CERTIFICATES.

Alger, Mrs. Hattie B.,
 Bailhache, Mrs. Ellen L.,
 Barton, Hattie M.,
 Bell, Miss Lizzie J.,
 Bell, Miss Mary,
 Bills, Miss Rebecca A.,
 Bonnell, Miss Lucy,
 Bonner, Miss Hattie,
 Bornstein, Miss Bertha,
 Brotherton, Miss Lillie,
 Buhsen, Miss Edith,
 Burnett, Miss Lizzie,
 Burrage, Miss Cora,
 Butters, Miss Celestine,
 Butterworth, Miss Helen N.,
 Byrnes, Miss Mary F.,
 Canfield, Miss Fannie B.,
 Carpenter, Miss Mary P.,
 Carroll, Miss Lizzie E.,
 Carter, Miss Rebecca T.,
 Casey, Miss Kate,
 Cathcart, Miss Annie H.,
 Cherry, Miss Addie,
 Clapp, Miss Fronie T.,
 Clark, Mrs. Sophronia,
 Clyman, Miss Mary E.,
 Corkery, Miss Mary,
 Cummings, Miss Emma,
 D'Arcy, Miss Alice,
 Dolliver, Miss Ellen,
 Donovan, Miss Ellen,
 Donovan, Kate M.,
 Doran, Miss Julia,
 Drury, Mrs. C. Van Deursen,
 Evans, Miss Marian,
 Featherly, Miss Frances,
 Ferris, Miss Martha L.,
 Forsman, Miss D. A.,
 Frick, Miss Emma,
 Frick, Miss Minna,
 Gallagher, Isabel,
 Garretson, Miss Sarah,
 Griffin, Miss Elizabeth M.,
 Gladding, Miss Lydia H.,
 Gorman, Miss Kate E.,
 Graffelman, Miss Louisa,
 Grogan, Miss Annie E.,
 Hammond, Mrs. Jennie,
 Harden, Miss Ida L.,
 Harvey, Miss Ella M.,
 Henderson, Miss Maggie M.,
 Hodges, Miss Ellen,
 Hopkins, Mrs. L. T.,
 Horton, Mrs. Mary,
 Huntington, Miss Sarah E.,
 Jackson, Miss Hattie,
 Johnson, Miss Alice F.,
 Johnson, Mrs. Caroline A.,
 Kingman, Mrs. Myra B.,
 Kirby, Miss Bessie,
 LaGrange, Miss Ella,
 Larkins, Miss Honoria C.,
 Lawrence, Miss C. J.,
 Lindberg, Miss Emily Ulrica,
 Lowe, Mrs. Mary A.,
 Lyle, Mrs. Freeman B.,
 McAteer, Miss Alice,
 McElroy, Miss Emma,
 McInerney, Miss Susie,
 Miller, Miss Annette,
 Murphy, Mrs. H. F.,
 Norris, Mrs. Lizzie F.,
 O'Brien, Miss Julia,
 O'Neil, Miss Mary J.,
 Parker, Miss Olive G.,
 Patton, Miss Nina E.,
 Pearce, Miss Caroline,
 Peck, Mrs. Frances,
 Pelton, Miss Malvina,
 Perkins, Miss Edwina C.,
 Phelan, Mrs. Mary A.,
 Phelps, Miss Mabel Frances,
 Price, Mrs. Henry F.,
 Randall, Miss Mary F.,
 Reese, Miss Annie,
 Regan, Miss Sarah,
 Reynolds, Augusta,
 Robertson, Miss Isabel,
 Robinett, Miss Nellie,
 Rogers, Mrs. S. J.,
 Roper, Miss Belinda,
 Roper, Miss Mary A.,
 Sailor, Miss Mary,
 Savage, Miss Fannie,
 Scooffy, Miss Lalla R.,
 Skidmore, Miss Susie E.,
 Smith, Miss Carrie A.,
 Smith, Miss Mary H.,
 Stamford, Miss Kate,
 Stark, Miss Florence,
 Stineen, Miss Emma E. C.,
 Sweetland, Miss Delia,
 Teller, Miss Leonora,
 Tucker, Miss Ida A.,
 Vincent, Miss Carrie J.,
 Walsh, Miss Mary,

Walsh, Miss Nellie,	Wiley, Miss E. S.,
Watson, Miss Maggie Helena,	Willoughby, Miss Phœbe C.,
Whigham, Miss M. V. M.,	Wood, Miss Susie M.,
Whitehouse, Miss Dellie L.,	Woodward, Miss N. Z.,
	Wool, Miss Hattie L.

CATALOGUE OF THE GRADUATING CLASSES OF CALIFORNIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

First Graduating Class, 1863.

Name.	From what county entered.
Comstock, Bertha.....	San Francisco.
Fink, P. Augusta.....	San Francisco.
Hart, Nellie.....	San Francisco.
Mails, Louisa.....	San Francisco.
Total	4.

Second Graduating Class, May, 1864.

Name.	From what county entered.
Ashbrook, M. V.....	Solano.
Baldwin, Ellen S.....	San Francisco.
Beverly, Victoria.....	Santa Clara.
Carey, Susie D. L.....	Santa Clara.
Cummings, Clara A.....	San Francisco.
Clayton, Julia.....	San Francisco.
Day, Jennie O.....	Santa Clara.
Grant, Ellen G.....	Nevada
Goldsmith, Mary	San Francisco.
Jewett, Annie S.....	Santa Clara.
Jewett, Lizzie B.....	Santa Clara.
Krauth, M. Augusta.....	El Dorado.
Kimball, Adrianna L.....	San Francisco.
Norton, Mary J.....	San Francisco.
Smith, Jennie.....	San Francisco.
Scott, Minnie.....	San Francisco.
Solomon, Eva	San Francisco.
Wade, Margaret.....	San Francisco.
Williams, Mary E.....	San Francisco.
Total	19.

Third Graduating Class, December, 1864.

Name.	From what county entered.
Allyne, Lucinda.....	San Francisco.
Broadbent, Elijah.....	Sierra.
Bradshaw, William R.....	Placer.
Davis, Sadie.....	San Francisco.
Field, Carrie P.....	Santa Cruz.
Girvin, Minnie.....	San Francisco.
Kennedy, Annie E.....	San Francisco.
McBride, H. E.....	Tulare.
Sawyer, Philena.....	San Francisco.

Total9.

Fourth Graduating Class, June, 1865.

Name.	From what county entered.
Campbell, Cornelia E.....	Sonoma.
Cameron, Augusta S.....	San Francisco.
Gibbons, Anna.....	San Francisco.
Jordan, Maggie L.....	San Francisco.
Jourden, Annie M.....	San Francisco.
Littlefield, A. Nellie.....	San Francisco.
Morgan, Florence A.....	San Francisco.
Menges, Caroline A.....	San Francisco.
Mills, Sophronia.....	San Joaquin.
Nichols, F. A. E.....	San Francisco.
Pershin, George S.....	Humboldt.
Perkins, Mary.....	Placer.
Soulé, Fanny.....	San Francisco.
Youngberg, Mary.....	San Francisco.

Total14.

Fifth Graduating Class, December, 1865.

Name.	From what county entered.
Doud, Nettie	San Francisco.
Estabrook, Mary H.....	San Francisco.
Frissell, Sarah A.....	San Francisco.
Greer, Jennie E.....	San Mateo.
Hall, Mary E.....	San Francisco.
Kennedy, Joseph F	Alameda.
Louittit, J. Alexander.....	Calaveras.
Megerle, Louis J.....	San Joaquin.
O'Connor, Maria.....	San Francisco.
Pasco, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Williams, Sabrina A.....	Yuba.

Total11.

Sixth Graduating Class, June, 1866.

Name.	From what county entered.
Carswell, Abbie A.....	San Francisco.
Campbell, Amy E.....	San Francisco.
Flint, Almira T.....	San Francisco.
Garrison, Gazena A.....	San Francisco.
Gummer, Lillie E.....	San Francisco.
Humphrey, Ervin D.....	Solano.
Holmes, Annie M.....	San Francisco.
Morgan, Mary J.....	Sacramento.
Morgan, Lizzie A.....	Sacramento.
Miller, Sarah E.....	San Francisco.
Metcalf, Mary F.....	San Francisco.
Moulthrop, Mary S.....	San Francisco.
Olinger, Abner F.....	Santa Cruz.
Piper, Frances B.....	San Francisco.
Rogers, Arthur.....	Santa Clara.
Simon, Frances.....	San Francisco.
Soulé, Maria L.....	Placer.
Stephenson, Charlotte F.....	Sacramento.
Trowbridge, Nelson S.....	Amador.
White, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
White, Silas A.....	San Francisco.
York, Elizabeth	San Francisco.

Total22.

Seventh Graduating Class, June, 1867.

Name.	From what county entered.
Ashley, Julia V.....	Contra Costa.
Anderson, Sarah E.....	San Francisco.
Bevans, Maggie E.....	San Francisco.
Bigsby, Emma.....	Sonoma.
Beers, Adriauna L.....	San Francisco.
Chase, Carrie M.....	San Francisco.
Childs, Charles W.....	El Dorado.
Chapman, E. Mattie.....	Sonoma.
Clayton, Kate J.....	San Francisco.
Clark, Mary P.....	Alameda.
Estabrook, Hattie J.....	San Francisco.
Featherly, Henrietta.....	San Francisco.
Gaddis, Annie D.....	Yolo.
Germain, Clara.....	Contra Costa.
Gray, Anna L.....	San Francisco.
Hart, Mary T.....	El Dorado.
Heydenfeldt, Mary G.....	San Francisco.
Harvey, Ella M.....	Alameda.
Kennedy, James G.....	Santa Clara.
Lewis, Clælia M.....	San Francisco.
Locke, Hattie B.....	San Francisco.
Newell, Lizzie A.....	Sonoma.
Owens, Nellie M.....	San Francisco.
O'Brien, Kate.....	San Francisco.
Powell, Howell.....	Yuba.
Roberts, Ella A.....	El Dorado.
Smith, Flora C.....	San Francisco.
Smith, Grace.....	San Francisco.
Shipley, John C.....	Sonoma.
Wright, Ada E.....	San Francisco.
Wooll, Hattie L.....	San Francisco.

Total31.

Eighth Graduating Class, November 29th, 1867.

Name.	From what county entered.
Cocks, Roxa S.....	San Francisco.
Eames, R.....	Santa Cruz.
Howard, Maggie.....	San Francisco.
Hunt, B. E.....	Solano.
Lawless, Martha.....	San Francisco.
McNaughton, C. D.....	El Dorado.
Perkins, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Savage, Mary E.....	San Francisco.
Sears, Marion.....	
Slater, Henrietta.....	Sacramento.
Wright, Ada E.....	San Francisco.

Total 11.

Ninth Graduating Class, May 28th, 1868.

Name.	From what county entered.
Ashbrook, Truman P.....	Napa.
Batchelder, Ella E	San Francisco.
Betancue, Lizzie C.....	Alameda.
Bonnell, Lucy.....	San Francisco.
Brown, Julia B	El Dorado.
Catheart, Anna.....	San Francisco.
Cope, Lizzie.....	Santa Clara.
Crittenden, Lillian.....	San Francisco.
Day, Francis A.....	Calaveras.
Field, Sarah.....	Santa Cruz.
Hall, Anna.....	San Francisco.
Hall, Sallie L.....	Santa Clara.
Hammond, Josiah S.....	San Joaquin.
Heney, Julia.	San Francisco.
Jacks, Fannie	Napa.
Joice, Amelia.....	San Francisco.
Jones, Edward W.....	Colusa.
La Grange, Anna	Alameda.
Lawrey, Beatrice M.....	Santa Clara.
Lawton, Susie S.....	San Francisco.
Lewis, Annie H... ..	San Francisco.
Little, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Magoon, William M	Sonoma.
Maison, Amelia L.....	Contra Costa.
McCollam, Lizzie	San Francisco.
McKean, Lottie.....	Santa Clara.
McPherson, Helen.....	San Francisco.
Paine, Sumner T.....	Sutter.
Palmer, Anna.....	Nevada.
Powell, David.....	Sutter.
Shelley, Troy.....	Sutter.
Slater, Henrietta.....	Sacramento.
Smith, John A.....	Sonoma.
Smith, Mary.....	San Francisco.
Staples, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Stokum, Marion	San Francisco.
Stone, Mary E.....	San Francisco.
Treadway, Addie.....	Napa.
Ward, Mary.....	Calaveras.

Total39.

Tenth Graduating Class, May 21st, 1869.

Name.	From what county entered.
Bell, Mary	San Francisco.
Bryant, Anna.....	Sonoma.
Buckman, S. S. F.....	San Francisco.
Campbell, Ruth G.....	San Francisco.
Curragh, John Moore	Alameda.
Gould, Marietta Josephine.....	Santa Clara.
Grogan, Annie Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.
Hayburn, Annie.....	San Francisco.
Jones, Absalom Thomas.....	Sonoma.
Lacey, Louise	San Francisco.
Lindberg, Emily Ulrica	San Francisco.
Mackie, Clara A	San Francisco.
Mann, S. Jennie.....	Alameda.
McColgan, Kate F.....	San Francisco.
Millett, Clara Bell.....	San Francisco.
Northcutt, Cary A	Sonoma.
Parker, Olive G	San Francisco.
Pepper, Adella.....	San Joaquin.
Pratt, Mary Elvira	Alameda.
Robinet, Nellie	San Francisco.
Smith, Maggie E.....	San Francisco.
Solomon, Esther.....	San Francisco.
Stegman, Mattie H.....	Mariposa.
Stincen, Emma E. C.....	Sacramento.
Stowe, Augusta M.....	Santa Clara.
Thomas, Mary Agnes.....	San Francisco.
Watson, Maggie Helena.....	San Francisco.
Weed, Alice.....	San Francisco.
Whitmore, Ella Ladora.....	Sonoma.
Wright, Mary Alabama.....	Monterey.

Total30.

COLLEGES, COLLEGE SCHOOLS

AND

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This school is called The Santa Clara College. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated in the Town of Santa Clara, forty-seven miles south of San Francisco, on the line of the San José and San Francisco Railroad.

The College was founded in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, by the Rev. John Nobile; on the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five it was incorporated and empowered to confer degrees and enjoy all the rights and privileges of any other literary institution in the country.

FACULTY AND OTHER OFFICERS :

Rev. A. Varsi, S. J., President, and Prefect of Studies

Rev. Joseph Caredda, S. J., Vice President.

Rev. C. Pollano, S. J., Professor of Divinity.

Rev. A. Brunengo, S. J., Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Chaplain.

Rev. F. Veyret, S. J., Professor of Mathematics and Mental Philosophy.

Rev. E. J. Young, S. J., Professor of English Literature.

Rev. S. Traverso, S. J., Professor of Ancient Languages and French.

Rev. C. A. Barchi, S. J., Professor of English and French.

Mr. P. A. Barcelo, Professor of Mathematics and Spanish.

Rev. G. Mangarine, S. J., Treasurer.

Mr. J. Pascal, Professor of Mathematical Drawing, German and Book-keeping.

Mr. C. Pascal, Professor of Elementary and Analytical Chemistry.

Mr. J. R. Lawrie, Professor of Music.

Mr. E. Vile, Assistant Professor of Music.

Mr. L. Fernandez, Professor of Penmanship.

Dr. H. H. Warburton, Attending Physician.

Mr. J. Boggie, Infirmarian.

There are besides several tutors.

The number of students in attendance is about two hundred.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This institution, popularly known as the City College, from its location, since its foundation, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the heart of the City of San Francisco, was incorporated as a college in eighteen hundred and sixty-three; the valuable property acquired two years previously, and situated at the corner of Stockton and Geary streets, being then placed in the hands of Trustees, among whom may be named the Honorable Mayor, Thomas H. Selby, President of the Board; Governor H. H. Haight, ex-Mayor H. P. Coon, and James B. Roberts, Esq. Mainly through the wise foresight and persevering efforts of Governor Haight, the very valuable tract for university purposes, known as the University Mound, situated five miles from the Plaza, was secured. The Trustees have pursued a liberal and enlightened policy, and, as a result, have from time to time not only enlarged and improved the main College building on Geary street, but added others within the past three years, a fine brick chemical laboratory having been erected on Stockton street, and a large and beautiful College building on University Mound.

The City College was established by the Rev. George Burrowes, ten years ago, in the basement of Calvary Church, and was removed to its present site in eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Dr. Burrowes having resigned in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on account of the state of his health, it has since then been under the care of the Rev. P. V. Veeder, A. M. The present number of pupils is one hundred and sixty, of whom fifty-seven are in the Primary Department. The buildings are large, and provided with well lighted and ventilated study halls, and with ample illustrative apparatus. The departments of instruction are as follows:

COLLEGE.

Rev. P. Veeder, A. M., Acting President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Rev. Thomas Kirkland, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek.

Thomas A. Robinson, Professor of Mathematics and Book-keeping.

G. C. Arnold, Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Modern Languages.

E. A. Pesoli, Professor of French and Drawing.

School of Practical Chemistry and Assaying—Thomas Price, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Rev. P. V. Veeder, Principal.

Senior English and Classical Department—Rev. Thomas Kirkland, Master.

Junior English and Classical Department—James K. P. Wilson, Master; Miss Mary E. Clark, Assistant.

Primary Department—Miss Maria G. Clark and Miss F. R. Jacks.

In the new building on the University Mound—a fine structure in the French Gothic style—situated in the centre of the track of twenty-five acres, a school will be opened early in January, eighteen hundred and seventy, by the Rev. Dr. Burrowes, who has returned to the State with renewed strength, after an absence of four years. He will be

assisted by an able corps of instructors; and there is every reason to believe that no pains will be spared to furnish young men and boys with the best instruction, in a select and comfortable home, under the personal care of the Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

SANTA CLARA.

Incorporated, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. First collegiate class formed, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. Number of professors and teachers, eight. Number of graduates in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two. Senior class in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy, five. Whole number of students in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and sixty-four. Thirty-four young gentlemen have graduated, twenty of whom received the degree of A. B., and fourteen that of B. S. Seventeen young ladies have graduated with the degree of M. S. Eight gentlemen have received the degree of A. M., in course.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, Thomas H. Laine and John W. Owen, constituting the first class graduating in the classical course in any college in California, received the degree of A. B.

Yearly expense per pupil, three hundred and twenty dollars. Sessions begin about the first of January and first of August.

Preparations are being made for the erection of new buildings at an early day.

T. H. Sinex, D. D., President.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This institution is situated on the old Mission road, about five miles from the City Hall. It is a fine brick building, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate two hundred students.

It was evidently erected with a view to the health and comfort of the students, for the study halls, class rooms and dormitories are both convenient and well ventilated. The cost of building and fitting up amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. The college was opened for the reception of students in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Most Rev. J. S. Alemany, D. D.

Rev. James Croke, V. G.

Rev. Peter J. Grey.

Rev. John Prendergast, P. S.

Rev. John J. Harrington.

The Rev. Mr. Grey was elected President, and Rev. R. P. Brennan, Vice President. These gentlemen were assisted by a staff of able professors. The new College was so liberally patronized by our people, that upwards of two hundred students were found within its walls the first year of its existence. The College continued under the direction of the above named gentlemen until August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Then a number of gentlemen belonging to a society known as "The Christian Brothers," came from the Eastern States, at the invitation of Archbishop Alemany, to take charge of it. The members of this society devote their lives to the work of education. There are now in St. Mary's College over two hundred students.

The faculty, as at present constituted, is as follows :

Bro. Justin, President, Professor of Literature and Mental Philosophy.
 Bro. Cianan, Vice President, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
 Rev. Wm. Gleason, Professor of Latin and Moral Philosophy.
 Bro. Gustavus, Principal of Commercial Department.
 Bro. Emilian Walter, Professor of Greek.
 Bro. Alnoth, Professor of French.
 Bro. Pirmian, Professor of German.
 H. I. Byrne, Professor of Spanish.
 L. Taaffe, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
 Edw. H. Manning, Assistant Professor of Literature.
 Wm. G. Hyde, Teacher in Primary Department.
 Bro. Genébern, Prefect and Secretary.
 Bro. Eustace, Assistant Prefect.
 Bro. Sabinian, Treasurer.
 G. Mneller and Wm. Toepke, Professors of Music
 J. Campbell Shorb, Physician.

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE.

VACAVILLE, SOLANO COUNTY.

The institution commenced, under its present organization, in March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at Vacaville, under the name of the Pacific Methodist College.

Number shown in last catalogue, two hundred and ten.

Value of buildings, about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Institution in all respects prosperous.

FACULTY.

J. R. Thomas, President.

Charles A. Smyth, Professor of Mathematics.

J. C. Simmons, Professor of English Literature.

W. A. Shaw, Professor of Ancient Languages.

F. F. Zellner, Professor of Music.

Nehemiah Smith, Principal of Primary Department.

Miss Josie Allison, Assistant, Primary Department.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

LOS ANGELES.

The College was organized March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and incorporated August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Faculty and professors: Rev. James McGill, President; Rev. Felix Girédry, Vice President; Rev. James Moré, Rev. Timothy O'Leary, Rev. Maurice O'Brien, Mr. F. A. Maynard, Professor of Music.

Number of pupils at present, thirty-nine.

During the last scholastic year the average number of our pupils has been fifty. The prevalence of small-pox in and around the city accounts for the present small number.

With the growth and prosperity of the city and county, a corresponding growth and prosperity is expected for the institution.

ST. AUGUSTINE COLLEGE.

BENICIA.

The incorporate name of the institution is that of St. Augustine's College and Grammar School, it being a missionary college, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Its location is Benicia, Solano County. Its date of organization was filed with Secretary of State on fourteenth May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

It has these three departments of learning, viz: a theological school or seminary, of that branch of the holy Catholic Church known as "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America;" a college with full literary qualifications, for conferring the customary degrees in this country; also, a grammar school for boys; and fourthly, a young ladies' seminary, which shall have its own faculty, and a distinct location.

There are six students for the ministry; seventy-four boarders, as cadets, in the grammar school; and six day school cadets, also in the grammar school. Total, eighty-six.

The Professors in the Divinity School are:

The Right Rev. William J. Kip, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence (non-resident).

Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, D. D., Dean and Professor of Liturgies.

Rev. J. A. Merrick, D. D., Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Systematic Theology.

Rev. E. P. Gray, M. A., Professor of the Literature and Interpreter of Scripture.

Rev. William P. Tucker, A. M. (non-resident), Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity.

Rev. George H. Jenks (non-resident), Professor of Evidences of Christianity.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, D. D., Dean.

Rev. J. A. Merrick, D. D., Ph. D., Professor of the Philosophies,
Natural, Intellectual and Moral.

Rev. E. P. Gray, M. A., Professor of Greek Exegesis, etc.

Rev. E. C. Cowan, B. D.

Rev. James H. Smith.

FACULTY OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, D. D., Dean.

Rev. E. C. Cowan, B. D., Head Master and Teacher of Latin.

Rev. Jas. H. Smith, Teacher of English.

M. B. B. Potter, Teacher of Mathematics.

Mons. Morel, Professor of French and Spanish.

Rev. Edw. Warren, Teacher in English Literature.

Wm. A. Fair, B. A., Teacher in English Literature.

Geo. C. Lane, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. J. A. Merrick, Teacher of Music.

C. O. Tillotson, Monitor.

G. M. Hubbard, Monitor.

John I. Housman, Monitor.

Major J. H. Dickinson, Cadet Drill Master.

Prof. De Meritte, Professor of the Latin tongue.

LAUREL HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Located at San Mateo; organized May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Board of Instruction—Miss L. H. Buckmaster, Principal; Miss Wheeler and Miss Millett, English Department; Mme. Hayde, French, Spanish and Italian; Prof. Eggers, German; Prof. Hahn and Miss Abel, Piano and Vocal Music.

Number of pupils, sixty-four. The grounds include twenty-seven acres. The school building is commodious. A large gymnasium has recently been erected, in which pupils will receive, under careful supervision, physical training.

SAN RAFAEL COLLEGE.

MARIN COUNTY.

Principal—Alfred Bates, of Marlboro College, England, late of the University School, San Francisco.

This institution was opened in July last as a day school for boys and girls. A building for the reception of boys, as boarders, will be erected early next spring and be ready for use in July, eighteen hundred and seventy.

The pupils are classified in two divisions—the classical and modern. In the Classical Department the course of study includes Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English and French. In the Modern Department a thorough business education, including Book-keeping, is substituted for Greek and Latin.

Classes will also be formed in German, Spanish and Drawing, open to students in either department.

The number of pupils will be limited.

PATRONS.

Sydney Smith, San Rafael.
J. D. Walker, San Rafael.
Dr. Holman, San Rafael.
H. McCrea, San Rafael.
Rev. J. S. Bush, San Francisco.
Rev. H. D. Lathrop, San Francisco.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Located on the southeasterly line of Market street, commencing at a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Fourth and Market streets; thence southwesterly two hundred and seventy-five feet front on Market street, with three hundred and fifty feet in depth, at right angles, to the northwesterly line of Jessie street, in the City and County of San Francisco. Opened for the reception of students as a day school, on the fifteenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. Bayma, S. J., President.
Rev. E. M. Nattini, S. J., Prefect of Schools.
Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

Rev. A. Affranchino, S. J.; Rev. T. Demasini, S. J.; Rev. J. M. Neri, S. J.; Rev. F. J. Prelato, S. J.; Rev. F. J. Sullivan, S. J.; Rev. J. Tadini, S. J.; Mr. C. B. Mahon, Mr. J. P. Donoghoe, Mr. J. D. Sullivan, Mr. J. P. Cosgrave, Mr. M. Cleary, Mr. D. J. Delay, Mr. J. Egan.

Number of pupils, four hundred and ten.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This institution (situated on Post street, opposite Union Square) was founded about five years ago, by its present Principal, Mr. George Bates, a graduate of Cambridge University, England. As its name implies, it furnishes ample facilities to students preparing for a university career, as well as a thorough commercial education. The Principal is assisted by M. J. B. Chevalier, Mr. H. B. Jones, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department is conducted by Miss C. Bates. The school contains about fifty pupils.

UNION COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established January third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Is situated on the corner of Second and Bryant streets. This institution has been enlarged by the erection of a spacious hall and recitation rooms, which have been provided with all those modern improvements that tend to facilitate the progress of education, as well as to promote the health and comfort of pupils. The buildings are commodious, the dormitories lofty and well ventilated, and the whole establishment is provided with every suitable accommodation. There are also extensive grounds for exercise and recreation.

The school is under the sole direction and management of Dr. R. Townsend Huddart, whose experience as head master of one of high reputation in the City of New York, for upwards of twenty years, is the best guarantee which can be offered to parents and the public in general, of his ability to discharge the responsible duties of his profession. Dr. Huddart is assisted by efficient instructors, who co-operate with him in constant supervision over the education of those intrusted to his care. The modern languages, French, Spanish and German, together with the accomplishments of music and drawing, are under the charge of well qualified teachers.

The number of pupils at present in the Senior and Primary Departments is ninety. Assistant teachers and professors, ten.

SONOMA COLLEGE, SONOMA.

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

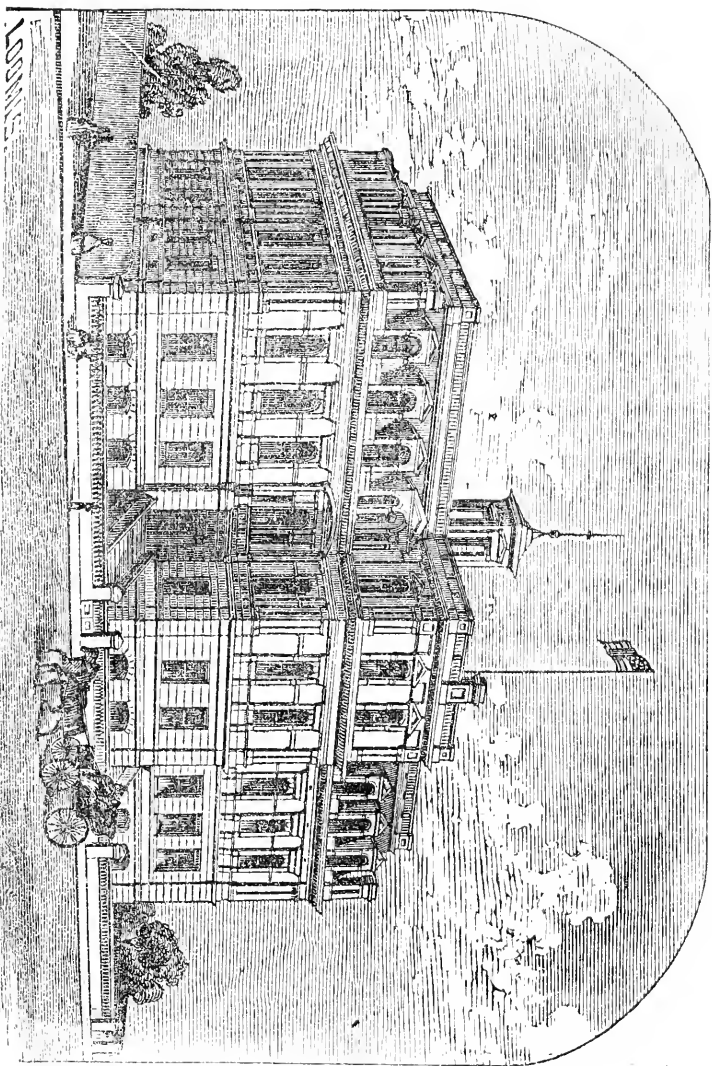
Commenced eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Rev. W. N. Cunningham, A. M., President.

Mrs. E. A. Cunningham, Vice Principal, assisted by competent teachers.

Number of pupils in attendance, thirty. It has been under the control of the present President since eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Both males and females are received into the institution. The College building is one of the best of its class in the State, concrete, with large airy rooms. The locality is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery.



LINCOLN SCHOOL HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Erected 1864-5. Cost, \$100,000. 1,150 Boys.

W. CRAINE, Architect.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF CALIFORNIA.

[The State Superintendent receives frequent applications from Trustees and others, for works on school architecture, but as there is no fund at his disposal for the purchase of such works, he is unable to meet these demands. In order, however, to furnish school officers all the assistance possible in this matter, cuts of several of the best public school houses in the State, with descriptive text accompanying, are herewith presented. Some of these are almost perfect models of school architecture, and will be of great benefit to communities having new school houses to build.—O. P. F.]

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This evidence of an advanced enlightenment is now in the course of completion. The edifice is located on the southeast corner of Bush and Stockton streets, adjoining the old brick school house in which Superintendent Denman taught in eighteen hundred and fifty-one. It is designed exclusively for girls, and will accommodate six hundred pupils. The building is fifty-six by ninety-two feet, built of wood, on a substantial brick foundation, having two wings, each ten feet six inches by thirty-nine feet six inches, containing the entrance halls, teachers' rooms, and the spacious stairways, which afford means for easy communication with the several apartments of the interior. The exterior of the structure is finished in a neat and substantial but not costly manner, with the leading characteristics of the Ionic order. The roof is surmounted by an appropriate cupola. The entire work is built in a very substantial manner, with unusually heavy timbers, securely united.

INTERIOR.

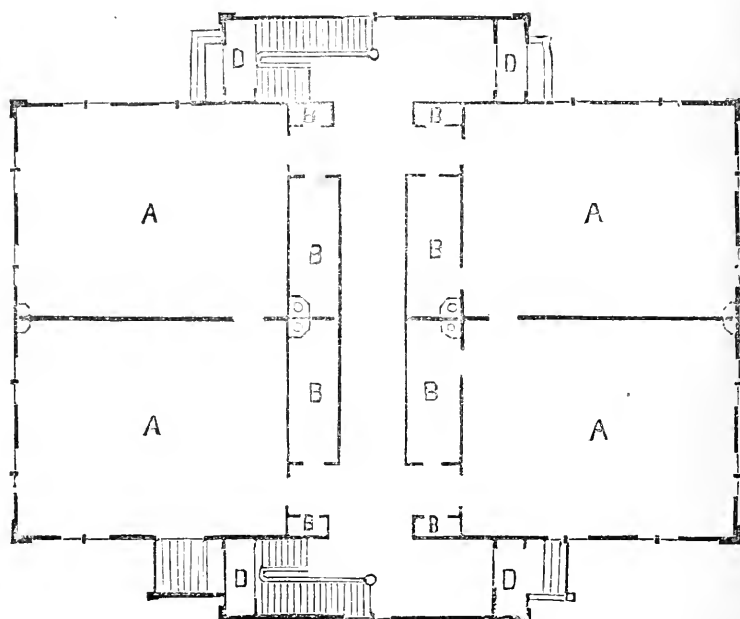
The first and second stories are fourteen feet six inches in height, the third being fifteen feet six inches. Means of ingress and egress are

ample, convenient and safe, consisting of four doorways, two in front and two in the rear, each seven feet wide. The interior is well lighted and ventilated throughout. Fresh air is introduced through forty ventilating registers near the floors, and the impure air escapes through ventilators near the ceilings, and is ejected through the base of the cupola on top of the roof.

The distribution of the first and second stories is uniform, each containing four class rooms, twenty-seven by thirty-four feet; four wardrobe rooms, each six by eighteen feet; two teachers' rooms, ten feet by fourteen feet six inches, with a spacious hall transversely through the centre of the building, and communicating with the halls and stairways at each side. The third story contains an assembly room, fifty-four by fifty-five feet, and two class rooms, each twenty-seven by thirty-four feet, so arranged with sliding doors as to form a large assembly room, fifty-four by ninety feet. The wardrobe and teachers' rooms are each supplied with marble-topped washstands and water. Each class room is so constructed that persons can pass from one to the other without the necessity of entering the halls.

Altogether, the plan is most complete, and the structure will be one of the finest and best arranged school houses in the State.

The building was erected under contract, in a faithful manner, by Captain Charles Quinn. William Craine, architect.



FIRST STORY.

AAAA—Recitation Rooms.

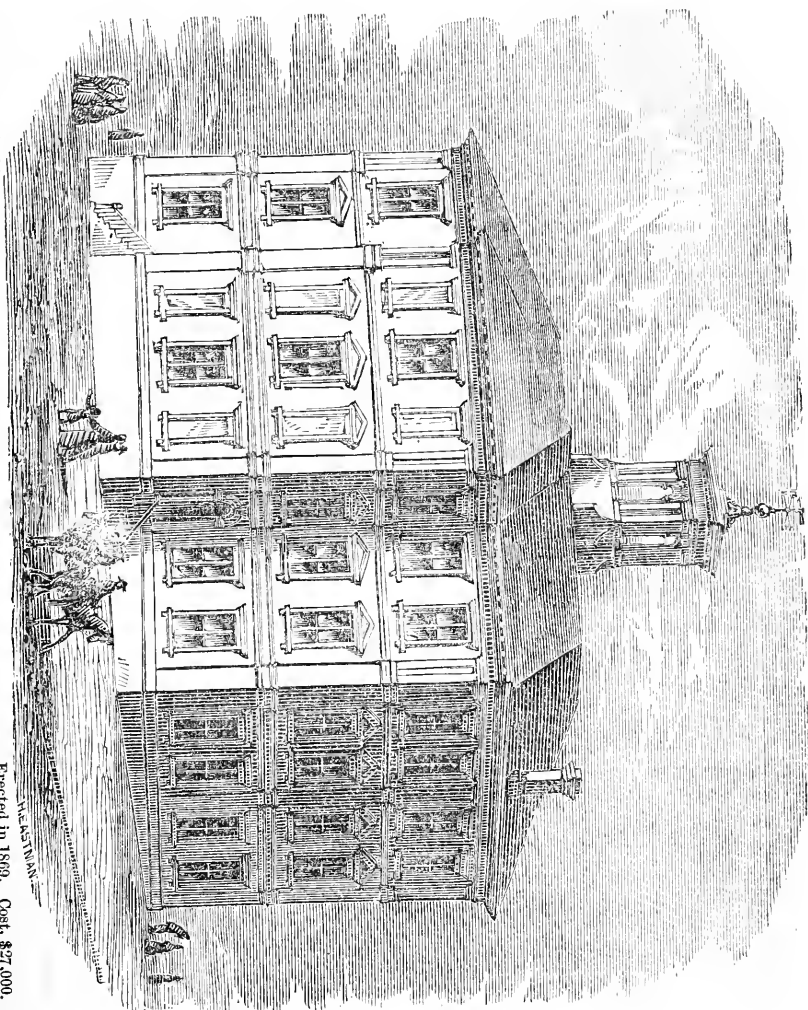
BBBB—Clothes Rooms.

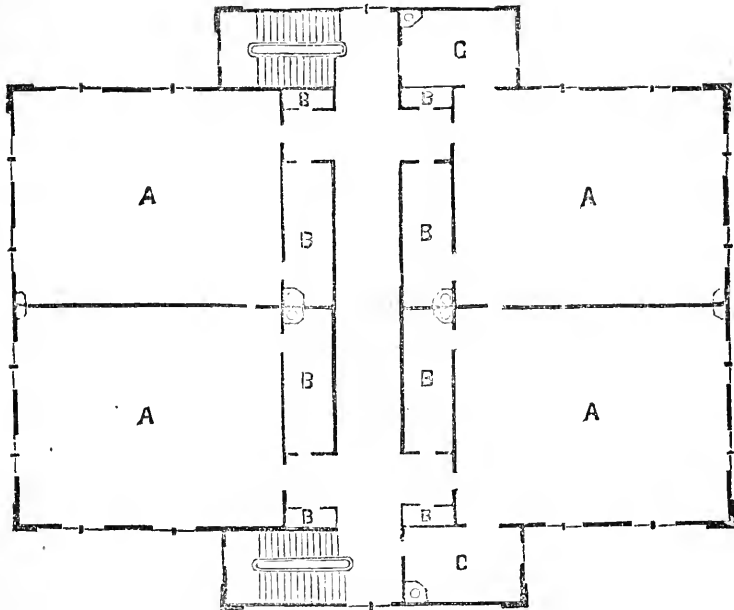
DDDD—Vestibules.

WM. CRANE, Architect.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Erected in 1869. Cost, \$27,000.



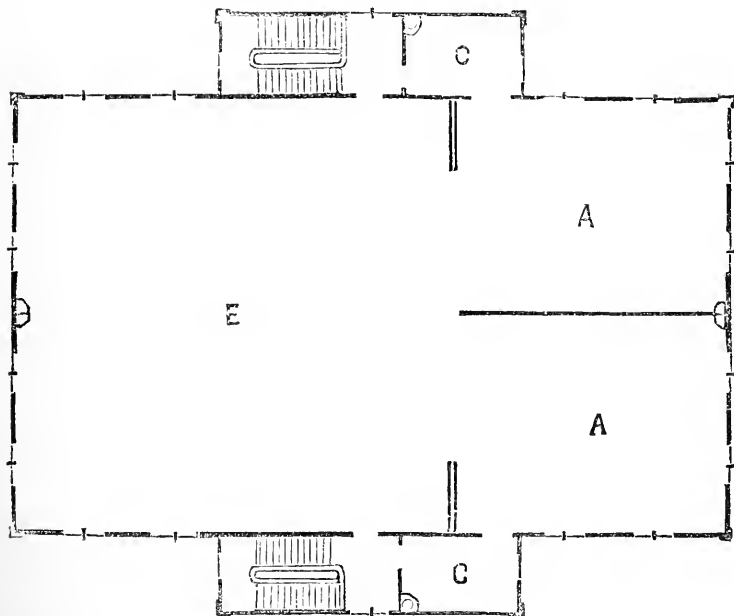


SECOND STORY.

AAAA—Recitation Rooms.

BBBB—Clothes Rooms.

CC—Teachers' Rooms.



THIRD STORY.

AA—Recitation Rooms.

E—Assembly Hall.

CC—Teachers' Rooms.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.

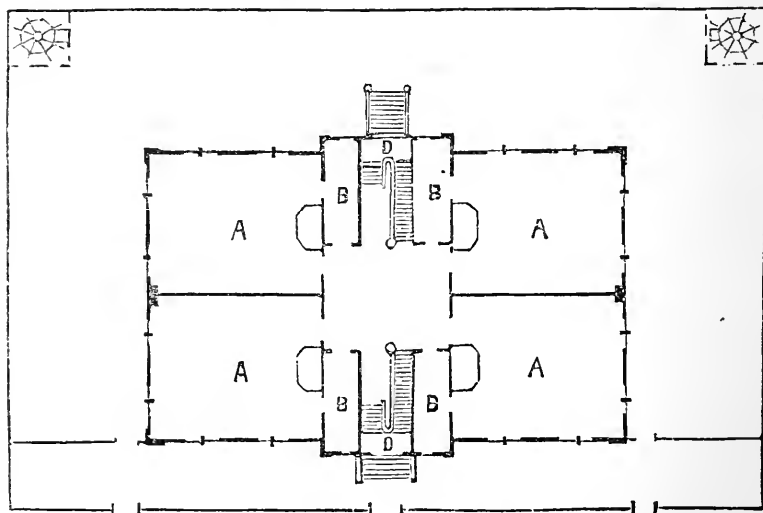
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine building is now in the course of construction and is very nearly completed. It is situated on the corner of L street and Fourteenth avenue, in the rapidly improving locality known as South San Francisco, south of Mission Bay. The size of the lot used for the purpose is one hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, one hundred of which was donated by the citizens of that locality, and the balance was purchased by the Board of Education.

The building is a parallelogram, fifty-eight feet four inches by ninety-five feet three inches, two stories high, having projections in the centre of the front and rear, each three feet by twenty-five feet six inches, in which the entrance doorways are placed. The structure is of frame, strong, heavy and substantially built. It will give ample accommodations for four hundred and eighty scholars and their teachers. Two spacious stairways afford communication with the second story.

The first floor contains four class rooms, each twenty-eight by thirty-four feet, four wardrobe rooms, each six feet by twenty feet six inches, together with a hall eleven feet three inches wide, the story being fourteen feet six inches high. The second story is fifteen feet high, and contains two class rooms, each twenty-eight by thirty-four feet, two wardrobe rooms, each six feet by twenty feet six inches, together with an assembly hall, fifty-six by fifty-six feet, for school examinations and exhibitions, which is a great convenience to citizens of that district.

The interior is well lighted and ventilated. Fresh air is introduced through metallic ventilating registers near the floor, and the impure air will escape through the ventilators near the ceiling into the roof, whence it will be discharged by means of louver windows in the front and rear

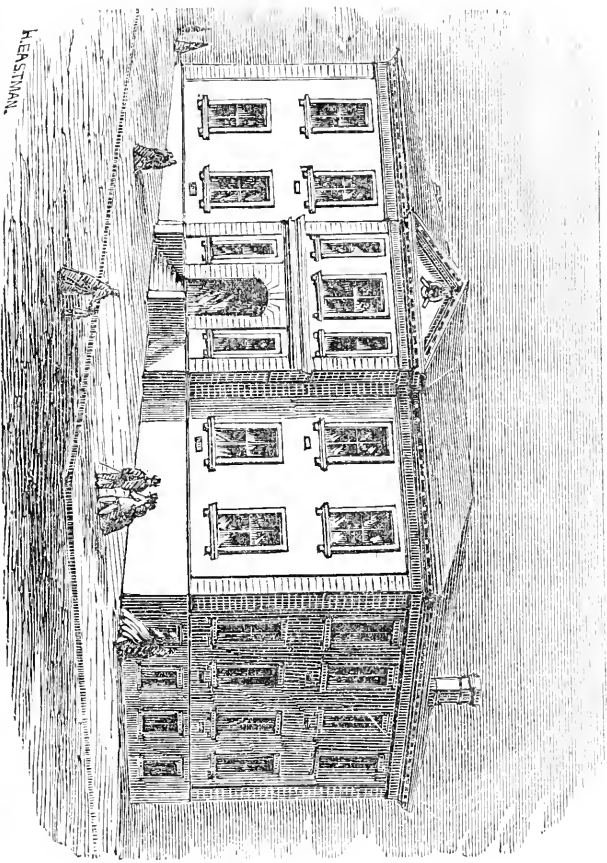


PLAN OF FIRST STORY, YARDS, ETC.

AAAA—Recitation Rooms.

BBBB—Clothes Rooms.

DD—Vestibules.



HIRSTMAN.

WM. CRAINE, Architect.

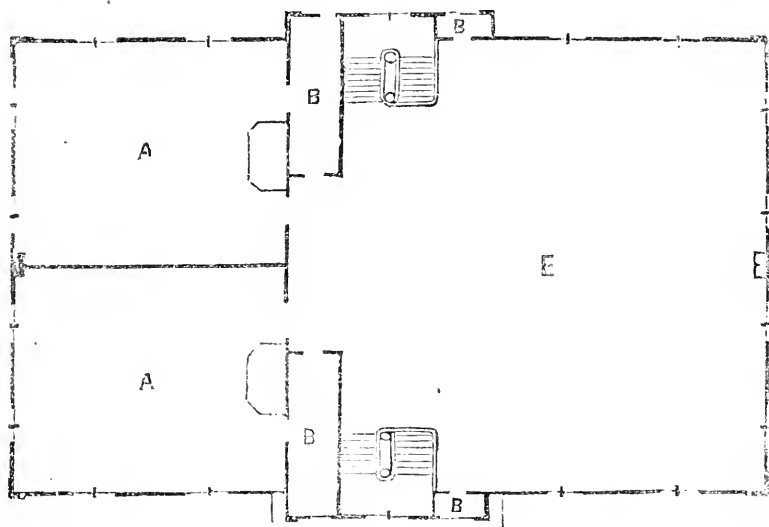
PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Erected in 1869. Cost, \$13,400.



gables. The exterior presents a plain but very pleasing appearance, and is finished with rustic surfaces, quoins, and with an expressive cornice around the building; the whole is painted of a light color, which gives the structure an air of cheerfulness.

It is a source of pleasure to observe this evidence of the progress of our school system, of which the people in that rapidly advancing quarter may indulge a just pride. For this elegant and valuable improvement, they will doubtless feel under some obligation to Mr. H. F. Williams, School Director for that district, through whose exertions mainly, and the favor of Superintendent Denman and the Board of Education, they possess a school edifice which must be regarded as an ornament to that part of the city. William Craine, architect.



SECOND STORY.

AA--Recitation Rooms.

BBB--Clothes Rooms.

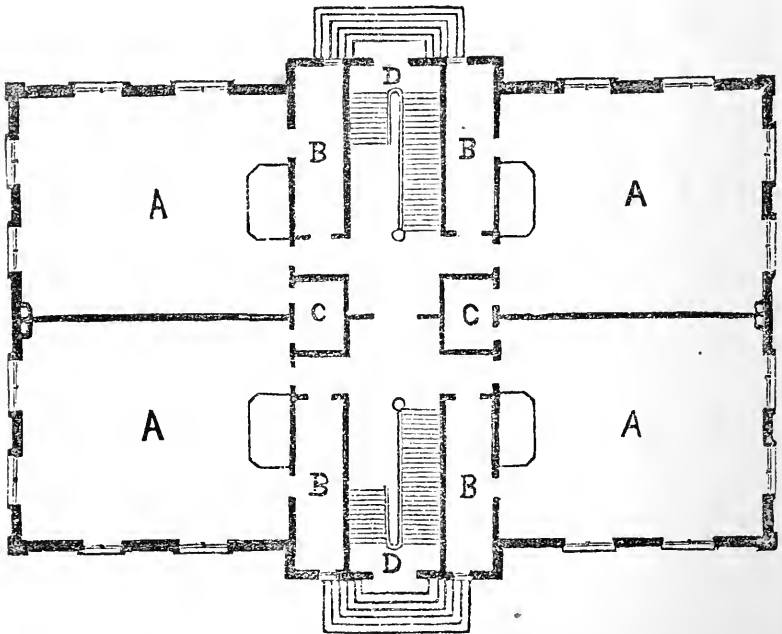
E--Assembly Hall.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL HOUSE.

NEVADA CITY, CAL.

The location of this building is one of the most pleasant and desirable within the limits of Nevada City, and is in all respects admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was selected. The lot, which cost three thousand dollars, being two acres in extent, affords ample room for the healthful exercise and recreation of the pupils in attendance. The property, which was chosen with a view to the public convenience, fronts on Church street, and extends from Pine to Main streets. The entire cost of the building, which was erected by contract, and with no extra work whatever, together with its appurtenances, fencing, etc., amounted to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Commenced on the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the entire structure, with all its arrangements, was fully completed by the contractors and ready for use and occupation early in the month of May following.

The building, which is a substantial frame set upon a solid granite foundation, and constructed of the very best materials, forms a square, ninety-five feet three inches by fifty-eight feet four inches. It contains two stories, the first of which, fifteen feet in height, contains four class rooms, twenty-eight feet by thirty-four feet, and four wardrobe rooms, six feet by twenty feet six inches each, with a hall eleven feet three inches in width, from which two spacious stairways communicate with the second story, which contains two class rooms, twenty-eight feet by thirty-four feet, and two wardrobe rooms, six feet by twenty feet six



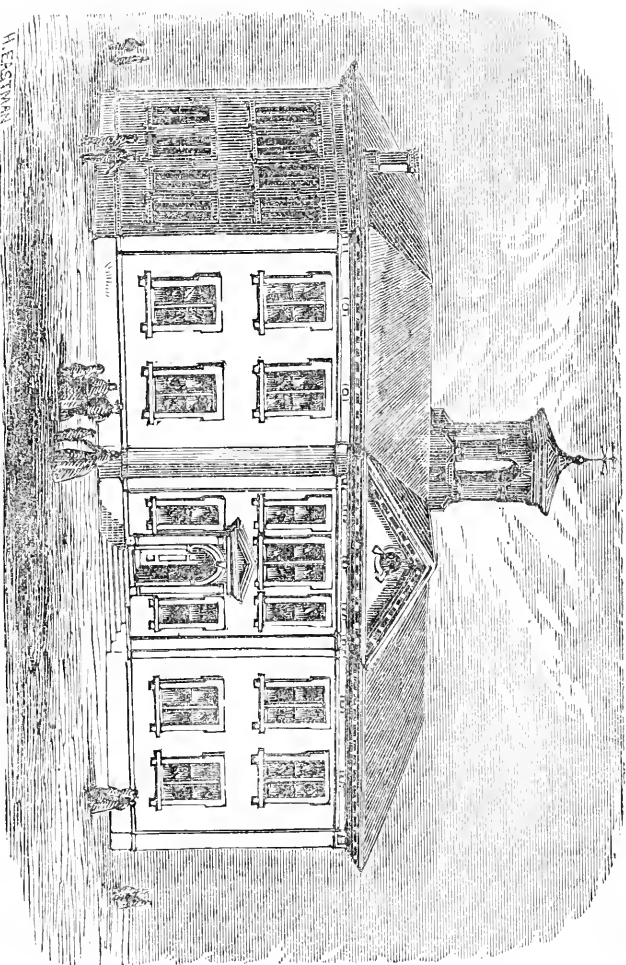
FIRST STORY.

AAAA—Recitation Rooms.

BBBB—Clothes Rooms.

CC—Teachers' Rooms.

DD—Vestibules.



Wm. Crane, Architect.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL HOUSE, NEVADA CITY, CAL.

Erected 1868-9. Cost, \$15,000.

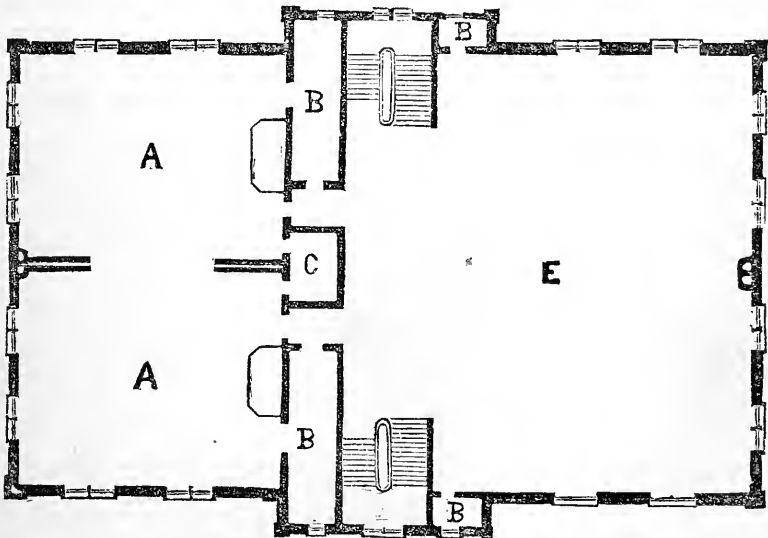


inches each, and also an assembly hall, fifty-six feet by fifty-six feet, for school examinations, exhibitions, etc.

The front and rear doorways are placed in projections in the centre of the building, each three feet by twenty-five feet six inches, affording the most ample means of ingress and egress. The entire interior is thoroughly lighted and ventilated. Fresh air is introduced through a series of metallic ventilating registers, placed near the floor, the impure air escaping through the ventilators near the ceiling, into the roof, is discharged through the louvre windows at the base of the cupola, in which is placed a fine-toned bell, weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, cast in San Francisco.

There are ample accommodations for the five hundred and twenty pupils, with their teachers, in attendance at this school, which combines all the means and appliances for the successful training of youth.

The necessary funds for the purchase of the ground and erection of the building were raised by a special tax of one per cent., levied for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and ninety cents for the ensuing year. It is creditable to the taxpayers of the district that the vote in favor of the measure was so largely in the majority as to render the justification of the prompt and decided action of the Trustees of the school beyond all cavil or question. To the indefatigable exertions and enlarged public spirit of Messrs. J. I. Caldwell and A. B. Gregory, who compose the Board, and the former of whom received at the last election the indorsement of his fellow citizens for the office of District Attorney of Nevada County, the credit of originating and carrying out this commendable enterprise to a speedy completion is mainly due. The contractors for the work were Messrs. McIlvaine and Palmer, of Nevada City, who executed the same in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect, William Craine, of San Francisco.



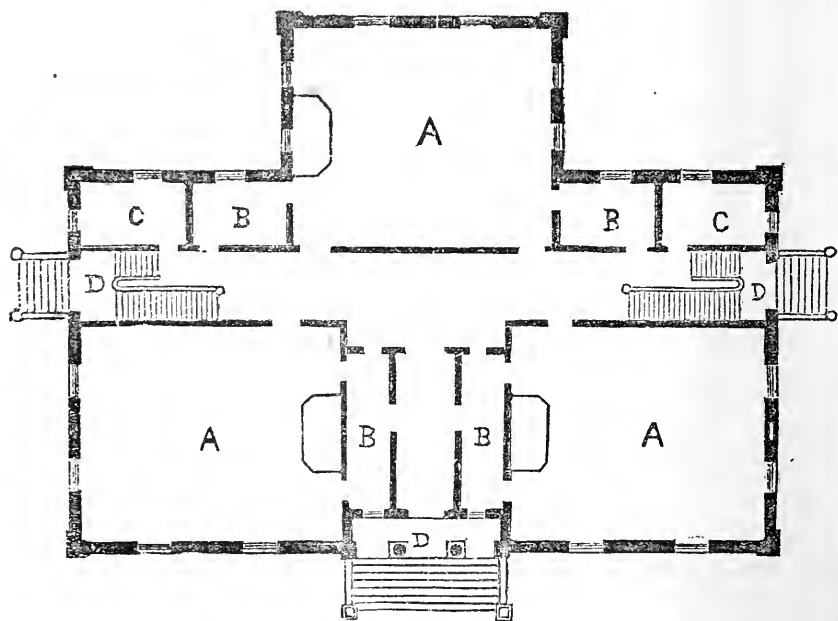
SECOND STORY.

AA—Recitation Rooms, BBBB—Clothes Rooms, C—Teachers' Room, E—Assembly Room.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL HOUSE.

STOCKTON.

This is a substantial brick structure, fifty-four feet by ninety-five feet, with a wing in the rear, eighteen feet by thirty-eight feet, and is located on the corner of San Joaquin and Lindsay streets, in the City of Stockton, which, in its rapid growth and increased prosperity, has not been unmindful of the educational wants of the community. The building is two stories in height, with a basement, and contains six class rooms, three of which are located upon each floor, with teachers' and wardrobe rooms attached. Ample means of communication with every portion of the interior are provided for by the main front entrance and the two side entrances in the ends of the building, and thence by spacious halls and stairways connecting the different portions of the same. The arrangements are such as to afford every facility for the separation of the sexes in approaching and retiring from the school, and the plan of the building is admirably calculated for the preservation of order, and the inculcation of sound morals among the pupils. The fullest provision has been made for the admission of light and air, and nothing has been omitted that is conducive to the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the children in attendance. The basement, which was specially designed and arranged with that view, affords every facility for the healthful exercise and innocent recreation of the pupils, and nothing has been neglected in any department that could at all contribute to



PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

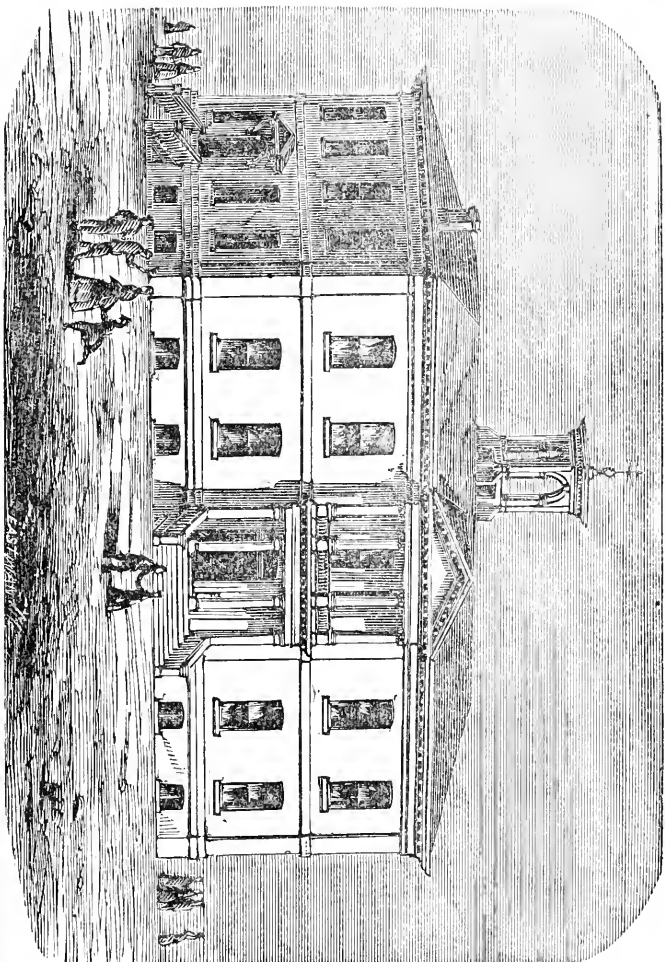
AAA—Recitation Rooms,

BBB—Clothes Rooms,

CC—Teachers' Rooms,

DDD—Vestibules.

W. CRANE, ARCHT.



W. CRANE, ARCHT.

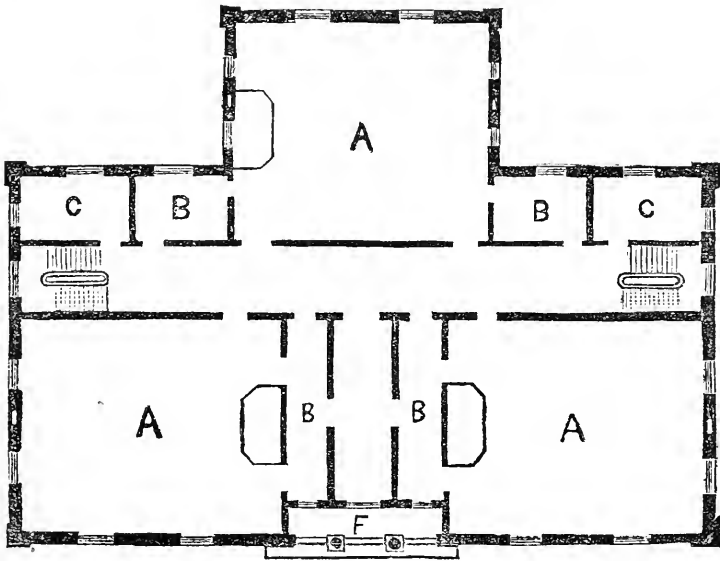
WASHINGTON SCHOOL, STOCKTON, CAL.

Erected 1869. Cost, \$23,000.



render this, in all its details, a first class institution, and in every way fitted for the purpose for which it was specially designed.

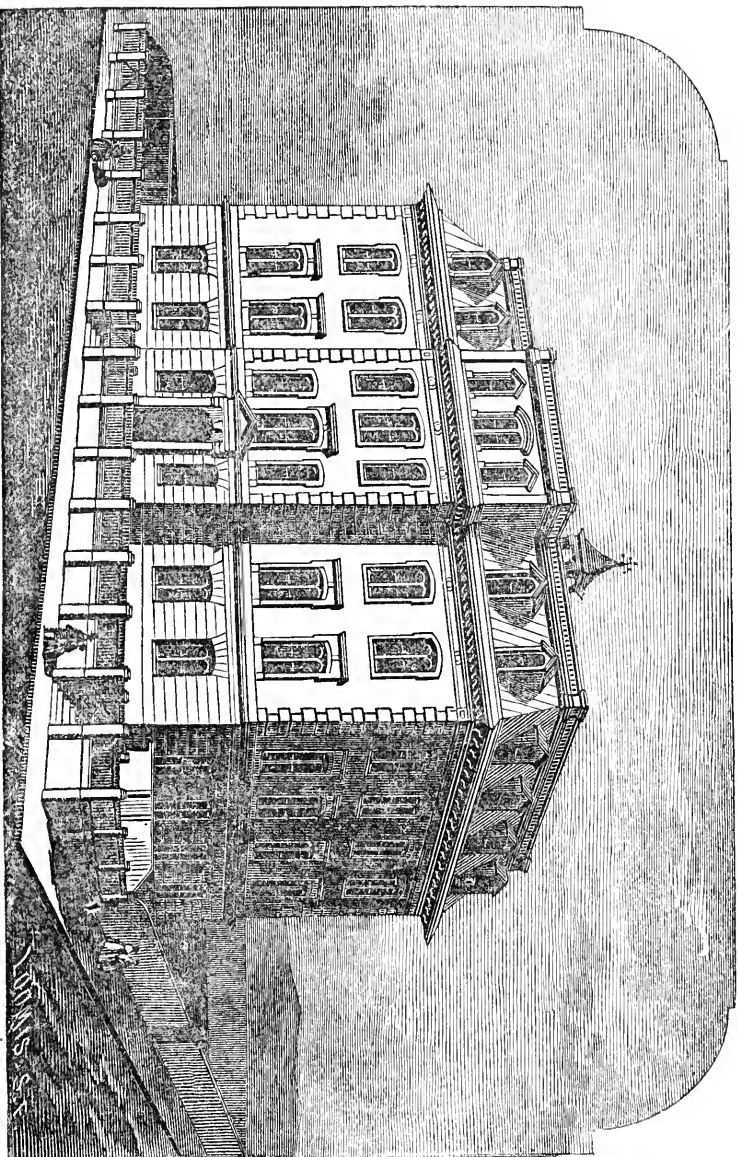
The fact that this building was erected at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, is of itself the highest evidence of the liberality and enterprising public spirit of the community where it is located. The credit of originating and urging forward the work to a successful completion is due to the gentlemen composing the Board of Education of the City of Stockton, and the members of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County. The building was erected under contract, in a highly creditable manner, by Robinson Brothers and James Edwards, in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished by William Craine, architect.



SECOND STORY.

AAA—Recitation Rooms. BBBB—Clothes Rooms. CC—Teachers' Rooms. F—Balcony.



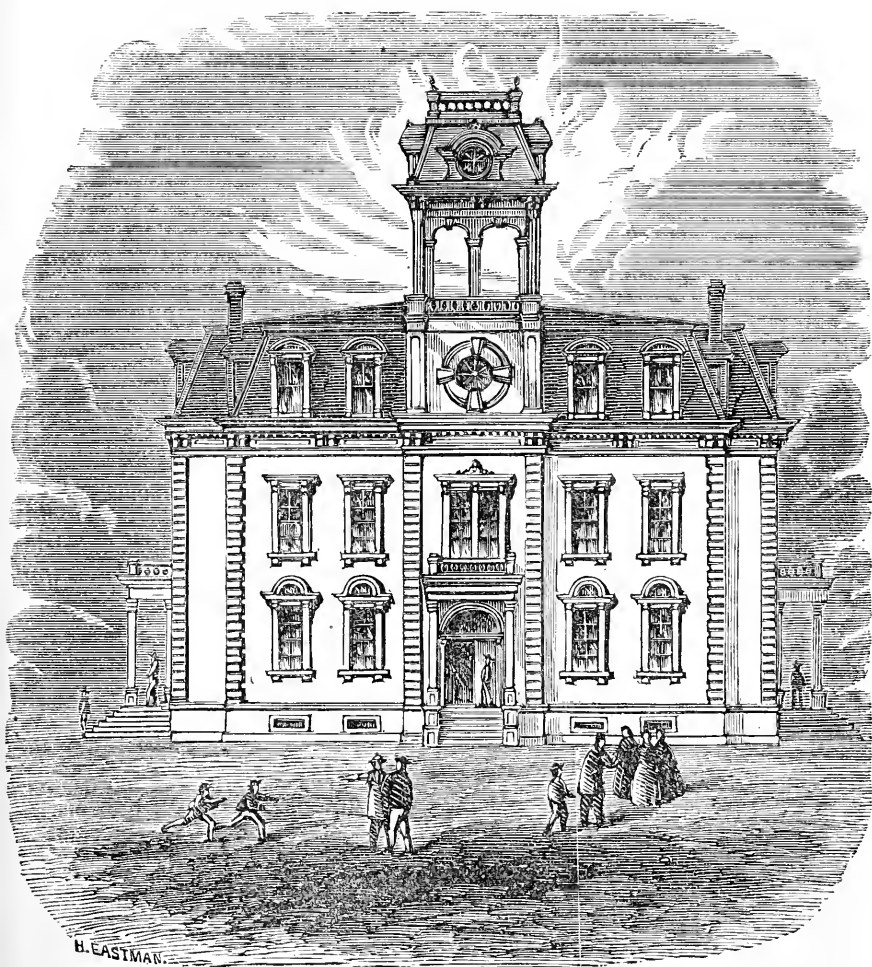


WM. CRAINE, Architect.

DENMAN SCHOOL HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Erected 1864. Cost, \$60,000. 806 Girls.

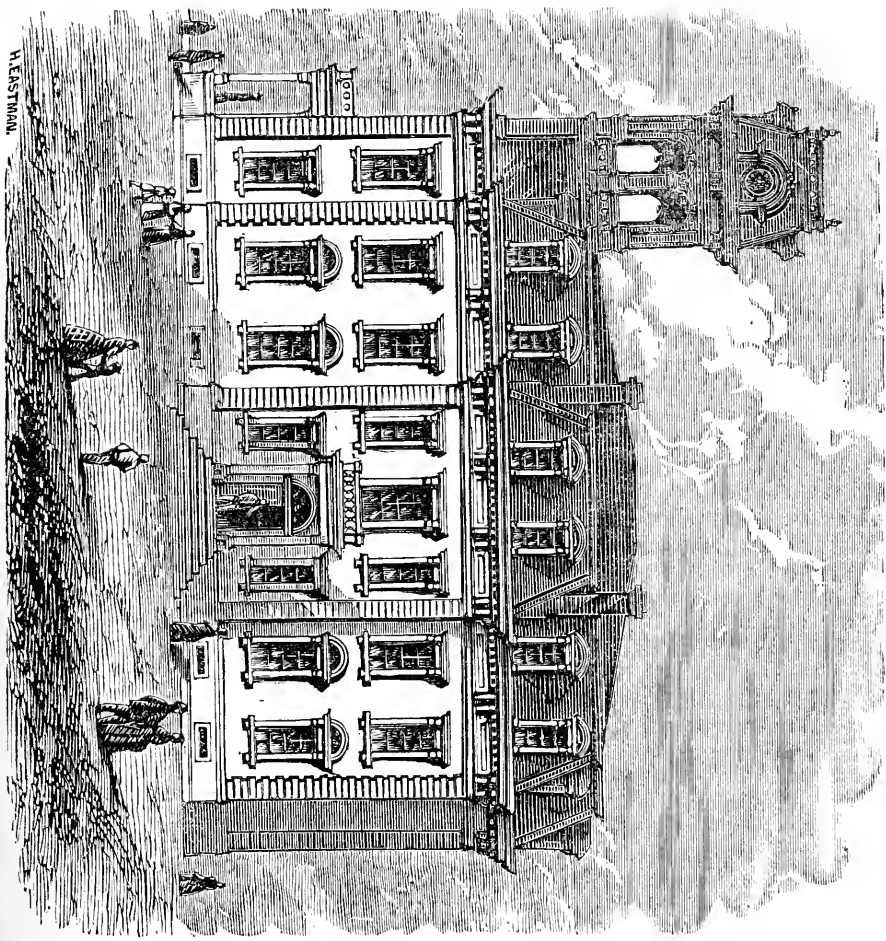




Erected in 1867.

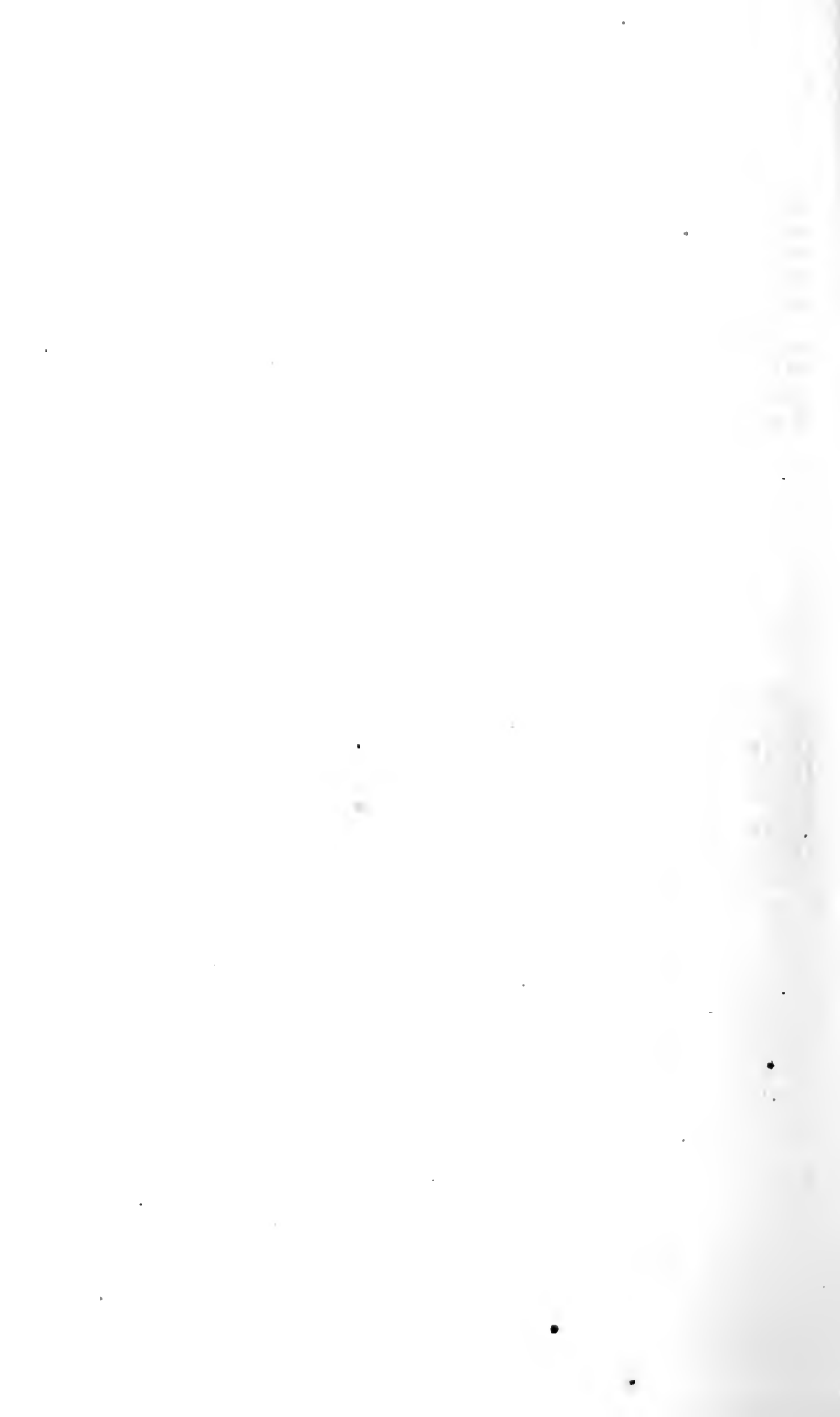
SAN JOSE GRAMMER SCHOOL, SAN JOSE—FRONT VIEW.

Cost, \$20,000.



H. EASTMAN.

SAN JOSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAN JOSE—SIDE VIEW.

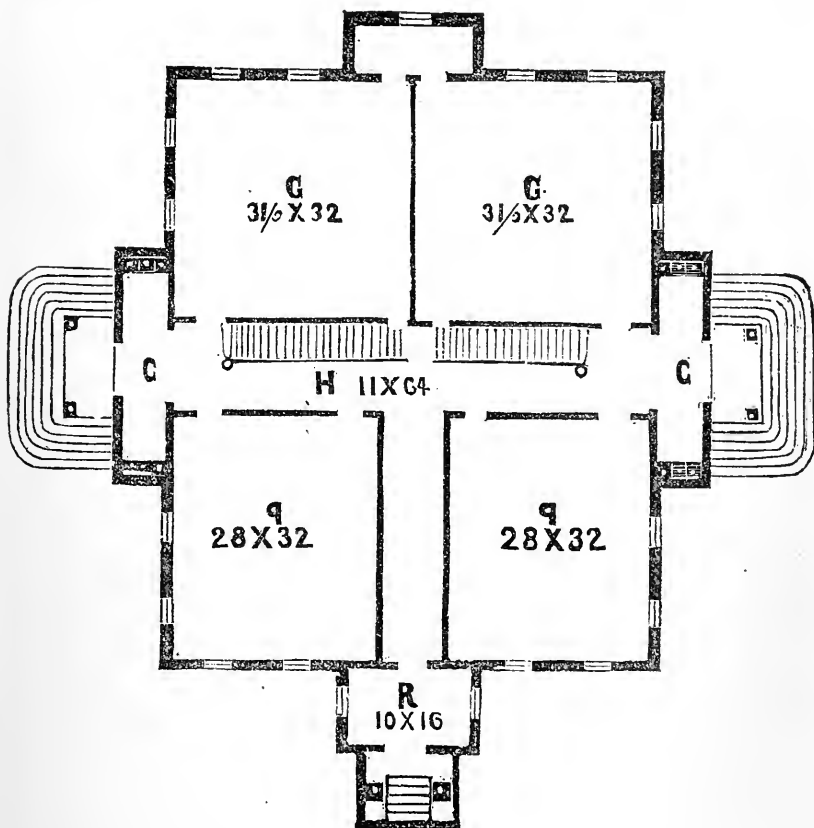


SAN JOSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSÉ.

This building was erected during the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and cost twenty thousand dollars; is built of wood throughout; has eight large class rooms, fourteen feet high, with exhibition room in attic, the latter fifty-eight by seventy feet square and seventeen feet high; has two hat and wash rooms on each floor, with three dressing rooms adjoining exhibition room in the attic.

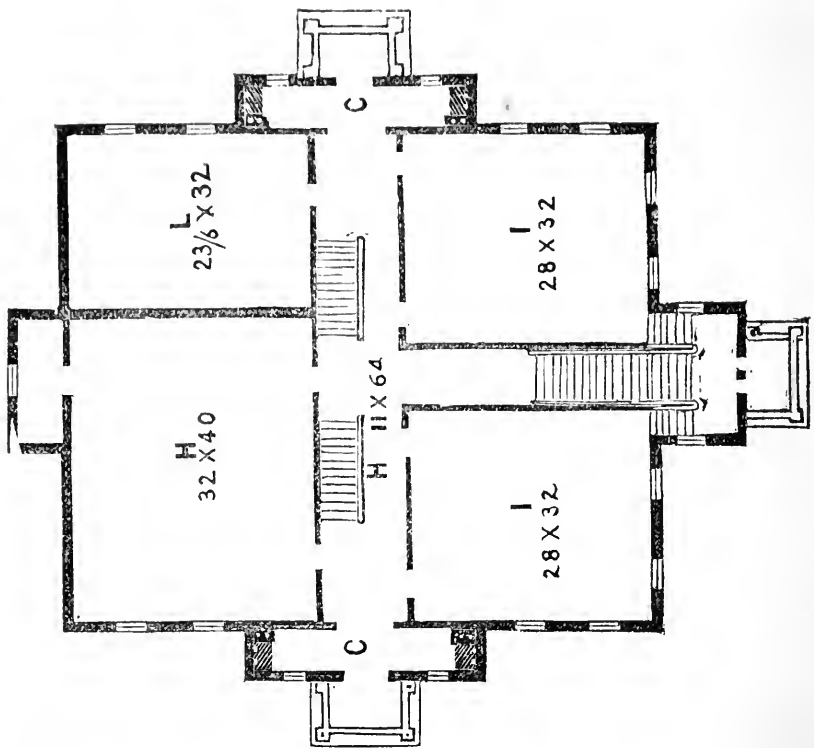
All the windows are provided with rolling blinds, that are hung with weights and slide up and down like the sash within the window frame. This mode of hanging blinds for school house windows is liked very much. The building is fully supplied with water and gas, and is capable of accommodating seven hundred scholars.



FIRST FLOOR.

GGPP—Class Rooms.

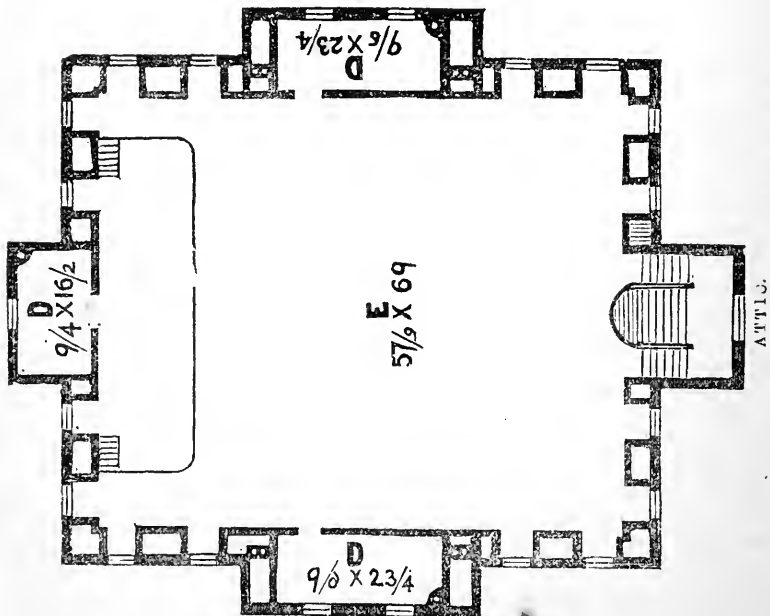
CC—Clothes Rooms.



CO—Clothes Rooms.

SECOND STORY.

HALL—Class Rooms.



DDD—Dressing Rooms.

ATTIC.

E—Exhibition Room.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. There shall be a State Board of Education, which shall consist of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Principal of the State Normal School, the Superintendent of Public Schools of the City and County of San Francisco, the Superintendent of Common Schools of the respective Counties of Sacramento, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sonoma and San Joaquin, and of two professional teachers, who shall be nominated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and elected by and with the advice and consent of said Board; *provided*, that no teacher shall be eligible to such election unless he is the holder of a State educational diploma. For the purpose of the primary organization of the Board, any five members may meet at the call of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and elect the members to be elected. The elective members shall hold office for the term of four years, dating from the first day of July next succeeding their respective elections. The Governor shall be the President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction the Secretary of the Board, and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; *provided*, that a majority of the votes of the whole Board shall be necessary for the passage of any measure. The Board shall meet at the call of the Secretary, and shall hold at least two meetings in each year, and its proceedings shall be kept in a record book, which shall be a part of the archives of the Department of Instruction. No member of the Board shall receive any compensation for his services, except actual travelling expenses, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the General Fund, upon the warrant of the Controller, countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Any stationery required for the Board shall be furnished from the office of the Secretary of State, and any printing required by it under the provisions of this Act shall be done by the State Printer.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Education shall have power to adopt a course of study and rules and regulations for all public schools in the State; *provided*, that such rules shall not be enforced in conflict with special rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education of any city or any city and county; to adopt and prescribe regulations and a list of books suitable for district school libraries; to grant teachers' life diplomas and prescribe regulations for the examination of teachers by State, City or County Boards of Examination; to adopt a uniform State series of text books, to be used in all public schools; to have and use a common seal; and to authorize the printing by the State Printer of all regulations and circulars necessary to carry their provisions into effect.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at the special election for judicial officers to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every four years thereafter, at such special elections, be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of December next after his election. He shall be paid a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and shall have power to appoint a Clerk, who shall be paid a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be authorized to act as Deputy Superintendent.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall report to the Governor, biennially, on the first of November of the years in which the regular sessions of the Legislature are held. The Governor shall transmit said report to the Legislature, and whenever it is ordered published the State Printer shall bind two hundred and forty copies and deliver them to the Superintendent, who shall deposit twenty copies in the State Library, furnish one copy to each County Superintendent, to be held by him as public property and delivered to his successor in office; the remaining copies shall be distributed—one to the State Library of each State and Territory, and the others to such cities, institutions of learning, and persons, as he may deem proper. The Legislature shall furnish at least two thousand pamphlet copies to the Superintendent, who shall furnish one copy to each district library, and shall distribute the remainder, as he may deem advisable, to school officers or other persons. Said report shall contain a statement of the condition of public schools in the State; full statistical tables, by counties, showing, among other statistics, the number of school children in the State, the number attending public schools, and the average attendance; the number attending private schools, and the number not attending school; the amount of State School Fund apportioned, and sources from which derived; the amount raised by county and district taxes, or from other sources of revenue for school purposes; the amount expended for salaries of teachers, and for building school houses; a statement of plans for the management and improvement of schools; a statement of the condition of the State Normal School, of the State Agricultural College, of all incorporated literary institutions required to report to him; of the educational departments of the State Reform School, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and the several Orphan Asylums, and other educational institutions to which State appropriations may be made.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, immediately after the State Controller reports to him as required in this Act, shall appor-

tion to the several school districts, counties and cities the school moneys to which each may be entitled, and shall furnish to the State Controller, the State Board of Examiners, to each County Treasurer and Superintendent, an abstract of such apportionment, and shall draw his order on the State Controller in favor of each County Treasurer for the amount of State School Fund to which each county is entitled, and shall take each Treasurer's receipt for the same.

SEC. 6. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare and cause to be printed suitable forms for making all reports and conducting all necessary proceedings under this Act, and shall transmit them to the local school officers and teachers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith. He shall furnish the State Board of Education, the State Board of Examination and each County Board of Examination with suitable diplomas and certificates, and shall prepare a State School Register which shall be furnished to each school and school district in the State. He shall cause all school laws to be printed in a pamphlet form, and shall annex thereto forms for making reports and conducting school business, the course of study, rules and regulations, and list of text books and library books adopted and prescribed by the State Board of Education, and such suggestions on school architecture as he may deem useful, with such wood cuts and plans of school houses as he may be able to obtain or which may be provided by State appropriation. He shall order printed a number of copies sufficient to supply each school officer and teacher, and each school library, with at least one copy thereof, and to furnish with one copy each Superintendent of Public Instruction and each State Library of each State and Territory in the United States, and shall so distribute them.

SEC. 7. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall file, arrange and cause to be bound in a substantial form, all valuable printed and manuscript reports in his office, relating to the early educational history of this State, and shall cause to be bound all valuable school reports, school journals and school documents of this and other States, which may be sent to his office, and shall retain them as part of the archives of his office; and such sum as may be necessary, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, is hereby annually appropriated and set apart out of the State School Fund, before apportionment, and the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for such sums as may be allowed and audited by the State Board of Examiners, for the objects of this section.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex officio one of the Trustees of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind and of the State Reform School; and shall visit those institutions, from time to time, to inquire into their management and the systems of instruction pursued therein, and shall make a biennial report thereof. He shall visit the several Orphan Asylums to which State appropriations are made, and report concerning the instruction given to the children therein; and shall also visit, as far as may be practicable, the several incorporated literary institutions in the State, and make such report thereof as he may deem proper.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to travel in the different counties of the State, so far as is possible without neglecting his other official duties, during at least four months of each year, for the purpose of visiting schools, of consulting with County

Superintendents, of lecturing before County Institutes, and of addressing public assemblies on subjects pertaining to public schools; and the actual travelling expenses incurred by the Superintendent in the discharge of this duty shall be allowed, audited and paid out of the General Fund, in the same manner as claims upon said fund are now allowed, audited and paid; *provided*, that the sum so expended in any one year shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby biennially appropriated for payment of the same.

SEC. 10. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver over, on demand, to his successor, all property, books, documents, maps, records, reports and other papers belonging to his office, or which may have been received by him for the use of his office.

OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

SEC. 11. The State Controller shall keep a separate and distinct account of the School Fund, and of the interest and income thereof, together with such moneys as may be raised by special State tax, State poll tax or otherwise, for school purposes. He shall, on or before the first day of February, and on the first day of August of each year, report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a statement of the securities belonging to the School Fund, of the moneys in the treasury subject to apportionment, and the several sources from which they accrued, which reports shall be included in the biennial report of the State Superintendent. He shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of any County Treasurer, whenever such County Treasurer shall present the order drawn by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in favor of such county, duly indorsed by said County Treasurer.

OF THE STATE TREASURER.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to receive and hold as a special deposit all school moneys paid into the treasury, and pay them over whenever applied for, only on the warrant of the State Controller, issued on the order of the State Superintendent, attested by the seal of the State Board of Education, in favor of each County Treasurer—which orders, duly indorsed by the County Treasurer, shall be the only valid vouchers in the hands of the State Controller for the disbursement of the school moneys; *provided*, that for the payment of subscriptions for a State educational journal, and for binding documents in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as elsewhere provided in this Act, the bills audited by the State Board of Examiners for such purposes shall be valid vouchers, for which the Controller shall draw his warrant the same as for the orders of County Treasurers. No mileage, or allowance of any kind, shall be made to any County Treasurer for receiving said school moneys and transporting them to his county.

COUNTY TREASURER.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the County Treasurer of each county:
First—To receive and hold all school moneys as a special deposit, and to keep a separate account of their disbursement to the several school districts which shall be entitled to receive them, according to the appor-

tionment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the County Superintendent of Common Schools.

Second—To notify the County Superintendent of Common Schools of the amount of State School Fund in the county treasury subject to apportionment, and, whenever required, to inform said Superintendent of the amount of school moneys belonging to any other fund subject to apportionment.

Third—To pay all warrants drawn on State, county or district school moneys, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, whenever such warrants are countersigned by the County Auditor and properly indorsed by the holders.

Fourth—To make, annually, on or before the first day of August, a financial report for the last preceding school and fiscal year, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in such form as may be required by him.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 14. A County Superintendent of Common Schools shall be elected in each county at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, who shall take office on the first Monday in March next succeeding his election, and hold for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall take the oath or affirmation of office, and shall give an official bond to the county in a sum to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 15. The County Superintendent shall apportion all school moneys to the school districts, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as soon as practicable after the State apportionment has been made, and shall make quarterly apportionments thereafter; and he may make apportionments at such other times as may be required by special laws or deemed necessary for the convenience of school officers. He shall draw his warrant on the County Treasurer in favor of persons entitled to receive the same; *provided*, that no such warrant shall be drawn against the School Fund of any city, town or district, without an order of the Board of Trustees or Board of Education, showing for what purpose the money is required; and *provided* further, that no such warrant shall be drawn unless there is cash in the treasury to the credit of said city, town or district.

SEC. 16. The County Superintendent shall have power, and it shall be his duty:

First—To visit each school in his county at least once a year.

Second—To distribute promptly all reports, forms, laws, circulars and instructions which he may receive for the use of school officers from the Department of Instruction, or the State Board of Education.

Third—To report to the Superintendent of Instruction, annually, on or before the twentieth of August, for the school year ending on the last day of June next preceding, such statistics as may be required by him or by the State Board of Education.

Fourth—To preside over County Teachers' Institutes.

Fifth—To enforce the course of study and the use of text books adopted by the State Board of Education.

Sixth—To enforce the rules and regulations required in the examination of teachers.

Seventh—To keep on file and preserve in his office the biennial reports

of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and a file of the State educational journal, adopted in pursuance of law.

Eighth—To keep a record of his official acts, and of the acts of the County Board of Examination.

Ninth—To carefully preserve all reports of school officers and teachers, and at the close of his official term, deliver to his successor all records, books, documents and papers belonging to the office, taking a receipt for the same, which shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

Tenth—To keep a register of all orders or warrants for the payment of public school moneys, such orders or warrants to be payable in the order of their registration.

SEC. 17. If the County Superintendent fails to make a full and correct report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of all statements required to be made by law, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars from his salary; and the Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized and required to deduct therefrom the sum aforesaid, upon information from the Superintendent of Public Instruction that such returns have not been made.

SEC. 18. The County Superintendent shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to School Trustees, Marshals, Assessors, Collectors, teachers and other persons, in all official matters connected with or relating to schools, but shall not have power to make or collect any charge or fee for so doing.

SEC. 19. The County Superintendent shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to appoint Trustees for any district which, from any cause, fails to elect at the regular time; to appoint Trustees to fill vacancies; to appoint Trustees for any new district; *provided*, however, that when a new district is organized, such of the Trustees of the old district as reside within the limits of the new one shall be Trustees of the new one, and the vacancy in the old district shall be filled by appointment.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent shall, whenever he deems it necessary for the health or comfort of pupils, require the Trustees of any school district to repair the school buildings or property, or to abate any nuisance in or about the premises; *provided*, such repairs or abatement can be done for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and there is a sufficient amount of money in the treasury to the credit of the district. He shall also, in all cases, require the Trustees to provide such privies and out-houses as decency requires; and if the Trustees refuse or neglect to make such provision, he shall cause it to be done, and shall pay for it, on his own warrant, out of any money to the credit of the district.

SEC. 21. Whenever the number of school districts in any county is ten or more, the County Superintendent shall hold at least one Teachers' Institute in each year, and every teacher employed in a public school in the county shall attend every such Institute and participate in its proceedings. Each session of a County Institute shall continue not less than three nor more than five days, and the Superintendent shall, if practicable, secure lecturers and instructors competent to instruct teachers in the theory and practice of teaching. Every Board of Trustees and every Board of Education shall not only allow, but shall require the teachers in its employ to attend every Teachers' Institute held in the county, and when the Institute is held during the time that teachers may be employed in teaching, their pay shall not be diminished by reason of attendance on said Institute. For the payment of the expenses of the Institute a sufficient sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one year, shall be paid on the warrant of the Superintendent, out of the

unappropriated County School Fund. The Superintendents of two or more counties may unite and hold a joint Institute, in which case the expenses shall be apportioned by the Superintendents between the counties joining in the Institute. In any county in which there are less than ten school districts, the Superintendent may, if he deem proper, hold an Institute. Any county in which the teachers have a regularly organized County Association or Institute, and hold regular monthly meetings during the year, shall be excepted from the provisions of this section whenever a majority of the teachers of said county shall determine by vote to sustain such monthly associations.

SEC. 22. The County Superintendent shall furnish his office with such works on school architecture as may be prescribed by the State Board of Education, and shall pay for them, on his own warrant, out of the unapportioned County School Fund. Such works shall be kept in his office for the use of Trustees and teachers. Except in cities having special Boards of Education, no school house shall be erected unless the Trustees first submit the plan to the County Superintendent; and in all plans, as far as practicable, regard shall be had to taste, convenience, durability and economy.

SEC. 23. If at any time, when there is sufficient money in the county treasury to the credit of any school district to keep a school open in said district for a period of five months, and if the Trustees of such district, from any cause whatever, fail, neglect or refuse to open such school and keep it open, the County Superintendent shall appoint a teacher, and cause the school to be opened and kept open, and he shall pay therefor by his warrant on the fund to the credit of the district.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of each county to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for any bill in favor of any school district, duly signed by the Trustees and authorized by the provisions of this Act, and to draw his warrant in his own favor on the unapportioned county school money for the payment of members of the County Board of Examination; for the expenses of an annual County Institute; for the binding of school documents, not to exceed twenty dollars a year; for postage and expressage for his office, not to exceed one dollar for each district in his county, and for any other incidental expense of his office which may be authorized in this Act.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of every County Superintendent to inquire and ascertain whether the boundaries of school districts in his county are definitely and plainly described in the records of the Board of Supervisors, and to keep in his office a full and correct transcript of such boundaries. In case the boundaries of districts are conflicting or incorrectly described, he shall change, harmonize and describe them, and make a report of such action to the Supervisors, and on being ratified by the Supervisors, the boundaries and descriptions so made shall be the legal boundaries and descriptions of the districts of that county. For searching and transcribing such records, and equalizing district boundaries, he may be allowed by the Supervisors a sum not exceeding five dollars per day for each day's labor, to be paid out of the County School Fund. The County Superintendent, if he deem it necessary for the guidance of School Census Marshals, may order the descriptions of the district boundaries to be printed in pamphlet form, and pay for the same out of the County School Fund.

SEC. 26. Each County Superintendent, except when otherwise provided by statute, shall receive such salary and his reasonable travelling expenses, to be estimated by the Board of Supervisors, and as may be

allowed by the Board of Supervisors, which shall be paid out of the County General Fund, in the same manner as other salaried county officers are paid; *provided*, that such compensation shall not be less than a sum equal to twenty dollars for each school district in his county, exclusive of travelling expenses, and that he shall be allowed, in addition to his salary, a sum for postage and expressage, payable out of the County School Fund, equal to one dollar for each school district; *provided*, that in incorporated cities each school containing three hundred pupils shall be considered as equal to one school district.

SEC. 27. Each County Superintendent may appoint a deputy, who shall take the usual oath or affirmation of office, and who may exercise all the functions of County Superintendent; *provided*, that said deputy shall draw no salary from the Public School Fund; *provided* further, that the Deputy Superintendent for the City and County of San Francisco may receive such compensation as may be allowed by the Board of Education of said city and county, and be paid out of the same fund out of which the County and City Superintendent is paid.

SEC. 28. Each county or city, or incorporated town, shall constitute one school district, unless districts are otherwise determined and established by the Board of Supervisors or the proper city authorities; and the Board of Supervisors shall furnish their own office, and the offices of the Collector and County Superintendent, respectively, with a map of the county, with the boundaries of each school district plainly defined thereon.

SEC. 29. For the purpose of organizing a new district, or for a subdivision of or change in the boundaries of an old one, except as provided in section twenty-five, at least ten heads of families must present a petition to the County Superintendent, setting forth the boundaries of the new district asked for, or the change of boundaries desired, with reasons for the same. The County Superintendent shall, after giving due notice to all parties interested, transmit the petition to the Board of Supervisors, with his approval or disapproval, and such changes in the boundaries as he may deem necessary or advisable. The Supervisors shall establish the district as approved by the County Superintendent; *provided*, that by a unanimous vote of the whole Board, they may establish the district in accordance with the original prayer of the petition, or with such modification as they may choose to make, or may reject it. In any case of alleged hardship, any head of a family, parent or guardian may make a statement of the facts to the Board of Supervisors, and if, in the judgment of the Board, good cause be shown for such transfer, he may be transferred to another district.

SEC. 30. No new district formed by the subdivision of an old one shall be entitled to any share of the public moneys belonging to the old district until a school has been actually commenced in such new district; and unless within four months from the action of the Supervisors a school is opened, then the action making a new district shall be void, and all elections or appointments of Trustees made in consequence of such action, and all rights and offices of the parties so elected or appointed shall cease and determine; and all taxes which may have been levied in such old district shall be valid and binding upon the real and personal property of the new district, and shall be collected and paid into the School Fund of the district.

SEC. 31. When a new district is formed by the division of an old one it shall be entitled to a just share of the school moneys to the credit of the old district, after the payment of all outstanding debts at the time

when a school was actually commenced in such new district; and the County Superintendent shall divide and apportion such remaining moneys, and such as may afterwards be apportioned to the old district, according to the number of census children resident in each district, for which purpose he may order a census to be taken.

SEC. 32. Whenever a district is formed lying partly in two adjoining counties, the Census Marshal shall report to each County Superintendent the number of children in the district residing in his county. In the same manner, the Trustees and teacher shall make a distinct and separate report of all school statistics; and a teacher's certificate, granted by the Board of Examination of one county, shall be valid for both counties.

SEC. 33. Any two or more adjoining districts may, by concurrent vote, agree to establish a Union Grammar School for the more advanced children of such districts, under the joint supervision of the Trustees, or a committee of Trustees of such districts; and such school shall be entitled to its pro rata of public moneys belonging to such united districts, apportioned according to the average number of scholars attending such school from each district. Said Joint Committee of Trustees shall have power to assess rate bills, to appoint teachers, and to manage the general business affairs of the school.

SEC. 34. All school property owned by any district, town or city, and devoted to school purposes, shall be and the same is hereby exempted from taxation, and from sale on any execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

SEC. 35. The Board of Trustees of each school district shall have custody of all school property belonging to the district, and shall have power, in the name of the district, or in their own names as Trustees of the district, to convey by deed all the interest of their district in or to any school house or lot directed to be sold by vote of the district; and all conveyances of real estate made to the district or to the Trustees thereof, shall be made to the Board of Trustees of the district, and to their successors in office. Said Board, in the name of the district, shall have power to transact all business necessary for maintaining schools and protecting the rights of the district.

OF SCHOOL ELECTIONS AND TRUSTEES.

SEC. 36. An annual school meeting for the election of School Trustees shall be held in each district on the last Saturday in April of each year, at the district school house, if there be one, and if there be none, at a place to be designated by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees shall post written or printed notices thereof, specifying the day, time and place of meeting, in at least three public places in the district, one of which shall be the school house, at least five days previous to the time of meeting. If the Trustees fail to give notice thereof, as required, then any citizen of the district may give it; but no such meeting shall be illegal for want of due notice. All elections shall be held by ballot, and the Trustees shall have power to determine the hours during which the ballot-box shall be kept open, having given due notice thereof in the posted notice of election. Every elector legally qualified to vote at any general election, having been a resident of the school district thirty days next previous to the time of such district election, shall be entitled to vote. Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any legally qualified elector of the district, and the Judge of Election shall thereon administer to the person challenged an oath in substance as follows:

"You do swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States; that you are twenty-one years of age, according to the best of your information and belief; that you have resided in this State six months next preceding this election, and in this school district thirty days, and that you have not before voted this day." If he shall refuse to take the oath his vote shall be rejected; and any person guilty of illegally voting shall be punished as provided in the general election law of this State. The Trustees shall appoint the Inspector and Judges of Election, and in case none are so appointed, or if they are not present at the time for opening the polls, then the electors present may appoint the officers of election. A poll and tally list shall be kept, which shall be returned to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, and with the exceptions mentioned in this section, the election shall be conducted, as far as practicable, in the form and manner of the general election. Any one of the old Trustees shall have power to administer to any Trustee elect the oath of office; and the Clerk of the election shall issue his certificate of election to any Trustee elect, who shall forward it, with the oath attached or indorsed thereon, to the County Superintendent of Public Schools.

SEC. 37. In all organized districts in which elections have been previously held, one Trustee shall be elected for the term of three years, and if there are vacancies to be filled, a sufficient number to fill them for the unexpired terms; and the ballots shall specify the respective terms for which each Trustee is to be elected. In new districts, acting under Trustees appointed by the County Superintendent, three Trustees shall be elected for one, two and three years, respectively. Trustees elect shall take office on the first Saturday in July next after their election, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, or appointed by the County Superintendent and qualified. The term of office for any Trustee whose term would otherwise expire in September of any year, shall expire on the first Saturday in July of the same year. Any Trustee elect who shall fail to qualify within ten days after the term of office commences, shall forfeit all right to the office, and the County Superintendent shall appoint to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 38. Whenever any new district is formed by ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, within thirty days thereafter a special school meeting may be called by notice of any three legal voters of said district, and such meeting shall be conducted in the manner and form provided in this Act for the annual school meeting for the election of Trustees. Such new district shall be considered organized whenever any two of the Trustees elected shall have qualified, and the record of the District Clerk shall be *prima facie* evidence of the legal organization of the district. The name of the new district, unless a name shall have been given by act of the Supervisors, may be determined by a majority of voters present at the first election of Trustees; but if at such meeting no name was given, then the Trustees, at their first meeting, shall name the district, and the Clerk shall record it in his record book.

SEC. 39. No district school meeting, annual or special, shall be organized before nine o'clock A. M., or closed before twelve o'clock M., or kept open less than one hour; and in all districts in which the number of children between five and fifteen years of age equals or exceeds three hundred, the polls shall be kept open from eight o'clock A. M. until sunset.

SEC. 40. Each Board of Trustees shall, within ten days after the annual election, meet at the school house, or if that be impracticable, at some other convenient place designated by the District Clerk, and pro-

ceed to elect one of their number Clerk of the Board, who shall be known and referred to as District Clerk; and it shall be his duty to record all proceedings of the Board in a suitable record book; to record in the same book the proceedings of the annual school meetings, or of special school meetings, and to keep an accurate and detailed account of all receipts and expenditures of school moneys. At each annual school meeting the District Clerk shall present his record book for public inspection, and, if required, shall make a statement of the financial condition of the district, and of the action of the Trustees.

SEC. 41. Every legally organized school district shall be known by the name and style of "——— District (using the name of the district), of ——— County," (using the name of the county in which such district is situated); and in that name the Trustees shall be capable of suing and being sued in all Courts and places whatever, and of holding and conveying real estate for the use and benefit of such district, and such personal property as may be proper. If any school district has not heretofore been named, as herein required, but has been designated only by number, the Trustees shall give it a name, and the District Clerk shall record it in the record book, and notify the County Superintendent of such action. In counties having several districts designated by different numbers of the same name, District Number One shall retain the name, and the others shall be given a different name each; and in case two districts in any county have the same name, the County Superintendent shall have power to change the name of either or both; and a number shall no longer be used as a part of the designation of any school district.

SEC. 42. Every Board of Trustees, and any Board of Education in any city, city and county, or town, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, shall have power, and it shall be their duty—

First—To employ and dismiss teachers, janitors, School Census Marshals, mechanics and laborers, and to fix, alter, allow and order paid their salaries and compensations.

Second—To make and enforce rules and regulations, not in conflict with the general regulations of the State Board of Education, for the government of schools, pupils and teachers, and to enforce the regulations and course of study adopted in pursuance of State law.

Third—To provide and pay for, out of the school moneys, school furniture and apparatus, and such other articles, materials or supplies as may be necessary for school use or for the use of the School Board.

Fourth—To suspend or expel pupils from school, and in cities or large towns to exclude from school children under six years of age, when the interests of the school require such exclusion.

Fifth—To rent, furnish, repair and insure school houses.

Sixth—To build school houses and purchase or sell school lots, when the Trustees may be directed by a vote of the district, and when the Board of Education may be directed by a vote of the Board of Supervisors of the county or city and county.

Seventh—To purchase personal property, and to receive, lease and hold in fee, in trust for their district, town or city, any and all real or personal property, for the benefit of the schools thereof.

Eighth—To provide books for indigent children, on the written statement of the teacher that the parents of such children are not able to purchase them.

Ninth—To require all pupils to be furnished with suitable books as a condition of membership in the school.

Tenth—To provide library and cabinet cases.

Eleventh—To exclude from school and from school libraries all books, tracts, papers or catechisms of a sectarian character.

Twelfth—To require the State series of text books, adopted in pursuance of State law, to be used exclusively in their schools.

Thirteenth—To require every teacher to keep a State School Register.

Fourteenth—To enforce in school the course of study adopted and prescribed by the State Board of Education.

Fifteenth—To require teachers to attend County or City Institutes, and to make such annual reports as may be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sixteenth—To make an annual report, on or before the twentieth day of July, to the County Superintendent, in the manner and form and on the blanks prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Seventeenth—To make a report, whenever required, directly to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the text books used in their schools.

Eighteenth—To keep a registry, in a book or books to be provided for that purpose, of all children applying for and entitled to be admitted in the schools, and to notify the parent or guardian of such children when vacancies occur, and receive such children in the schools in the order in which they may be registered. Such register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 43. The Board of Education of each city or city and county, and the Board of Trustees of each district, shall appoint a School Census Marshal on or before the first day of June of each year, and notify the County or City Superintendent of such appointment in writing. It shall be the duty of the School Census Marshal to take, annually, in the month of June, an exact census of all children under fifteen years of age. He shall take, specifically and separately, a census of all white children, negro children, and Indian children who live under the guardianship of white persons, between five and fifteen years of age, and shall specify the number and sex of such children, and the names of their parents or guardians. All children who may be absent from home, attending colleges, college schools, boarding schools and private seminaries of learning, shall be included by the Marshal in the census list of the city, town or district in which their parents or guardians reside, and shall not be taken by the Census Marshal of the city, town or district where they may be attending such private institutions of learning. The Census Marshal shall further report, separately, the number of white, negro and Indian children under five years of age, and the whole number of Mongolian children under fifteen years of age, and also such other statistics as may be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or by City Boards of Education. He shall make a full report thereof on the blanks furnished for that purpose, under oath, to the County Superintendent or the City Board of Education, on or before the first day of July next after his appointment, and deliver a copy, if required, to the School Trustees. The Census Marshal shall be paid by the Board of Trustees from the county school money to the credit of the district, in the same manner as other contingent expenses are paid; and Boards of Education, in incorporated cities, shall audit his bills in the same manner as bills for contingent expenses are audited and paid, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 44. Boards of Trustees and Boards of Education shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to organize their schools into primary, grammar and high school departments; *provided*, there be means sufficient to maintain all three departments, and to accommodate all children applying for admission into the primary schools; and if not, then the several departments shall be maintained in the order herein named, the primary schools having the preference.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Trustees and Boards of Education to maintain all the schools established by them in any district or city for an equal length of time during the year, and as far as practicable, with equal rights and privileges; *provided*, in all cases, the primary schools shall first be provided for, and shall have the preference.

SEC. 46. The District Clerk of each district shall provide all school supplies authorized by this Act, and shall keep the school house in repair during the time school is taught therein; and he shall keep an accurate record of all expenses incurred by him on account of the school, which account shall be audited by a majority of the Board, and paid out of the county school moneys of that district.

SEC. 47. The District Clerk may act as Census Marshal and as either Assessor or Collector, or as both, of district taxes, in either of which cases he shall be paid the same compensation which would have been allowed by the Board to any other person; and the provision by which no Trustee is allowed to receive compensation for his official services shall not apply.

SEC. 48. The District Clerk is hereby required, from time to time, to purchase and furnish to the school, free of charge, such supplies of pens, penholders, pencils, crayons for blackboards, ink and stationery for the use of pupils, as must be used in carrying out the course of study prescribed therein; and the County Superintendent, upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and being satisfied that such supplies were proper, needed and used in school, shall draw his warrant in favor of the District Clerk for the amount so expended. And in incorporated cities, every Board of Education shall cause to be furnished to the pupils, free of charge, the supplies in this section named, and shall pay for them in the manner provided for the payment of other school expenses.

SEC. 49. The Board of Trustees of any district and Board of Education shall use the school moneys, received from the State or county apportionment during any school year, exclusively for the support of schools for that school year; *provided*, that if, at the end of any school year, there be any unexpended balance, it may be used for the payment of any claims against the district outstanding, or it may be used for the year succeeding.

SEC. 50. Any Board of Trustees may use the county school moneys for any of the purposes authorized by this Act; but all State school moneys, except in those cities where it has otherwise been expressly provided by special law, shall be used exclusively for the payment of teachers, excepting the ten per cent. reserved for school library purposes.

SEC. 51. Any Board of Trustees shall be liable, as Trustees in the name of the district, for any judgment against the district for any salary due any teacher on contract, and for all debts legally contracted under the provisions of this Act, and they shall pay such judgment or liabilities out of the school moneys to the credit of such district.

SEC. 52. Any Board of Trustees shall have power—

First—To unite two contiguous districts in the same county, or in

adjoining counties, and to establish a union school, to be supported out of the funds belonging to their respective districts, and a school thus established shall be governed by a joint Board, composed of the Trustees of the combining districts.

Second—To make arrangements with the Trustees of any adjoining district for the attendance of such children in the school of either district as may be best accommodated therein, and to transfer the school moneys, due by apportionment to such children, to the district in which they may attend school.

OF SCHOOLS.

SEC. 53. Every school, unless otherwise provided by special law, shall be open for the admission of all white children, between five and twenty-one years of age, residing in that school district, and the Board of Trustees or Board of Education shall have power to admit adults and children not residing in the district, whenever good reasons exist for such exceptions.

SEC. 54. All schools, unless otherwise provided by special law, shall be divided into three grades, viz: first, second and third. Each County Superintendent shall determine the respective grade or class of the schools of his county, under instructions from the State Board of Education. No persons shall be eligible to teach a county school of the first grade unless the holder of a certificate equal in grade to a first grade county certificate, and no person holding merely a third grade county certificate shall be eligible to teach any school except one of the third grade.

SEC. 55. All schools shall be taught in the English language; and instructions shall be given in the following branches in the several grades in which each may be required in the course of study adopted in pursuance of law, viz: reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of the United States, physiology and bookkeeping; and such other studies as may be deemed necessary may be authorized by the State Board of Education, or Boards of Education of any city, or city and county; *provided*, that no such studies shall be pursued to the neglect or exclusion of the studies herein specified, and that thorough instruction shall first be given in all these branches. Instruction shall be given in all grades of schools, and in all classes, during the entire school course, in manners and morals, and the laws of health; and due attention shall be given to such physical exercises for the pupils as may be conducive to health and vigor of body as well as mind, and to the ventilation and temperature of school rooms.

SEC. 56. The education of children of African descent, and Indian children, shall be provided for in separate schools. Upon the written application of the parents or guardians of at least ten such children, to any Board of Trustees, or Board of Education, a separate school shall be established for the education of such children; and the education of a less number may be provided for by the Trustees, in separate schools, in any other manner.

SEC. 57. The same laws, rules and regulations which apply to schools for white children, shall apply to schools for colored children.

SEC. 58. No books, tracts, papers, catechisms, or other publication of a sectarian or denominational character shall be used or distributed in any school, or shall be made a part of any school library; neither shall any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught therein; and any school district, town or city, the officers of which shall knowingly

allow any schools to be taught in violation of these provisions, shall forfeit all right to any State or county apportionment of school moneys; and upon satisfactory evidence of such violation, the State Superintendent and County Superintendent shall withhold both State and county apportionments.

SEC. 59. For the purpose of protecting the health of young children, it is hereby provided that no school in which the average age of the pupils does not exceed eight years, shall be continued in session more than four hours a day, exclusive of intermission; and no school whatever shall be continued in session more than six hours a day, exclusive of an intermission at noon; and no pupil under eight years of age shall be kept in school more than four hours per day; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be treated in the same manner as a violation of section sixty.

OF PUPILS.

SEC. 60. Pupils shall be admitted into the schools in the order in which they apply to be registered; and all pupils who may be admitted into public schools shall comply with the regulations established in pursuance of law for the government of such schools; shall pursue the required course of study, and shall submit to the authority of the teachers of such schools. Continued and wilful disobedience and open defiance of the authority of the teacher shall constitute good cause for expulsion from school; and habitual profanity and vulgarity good cause for suspension from school. Any pupil who shall in any way cut, deface or otherwise injure any school house, fences or out-buildings thereof, shall be liable to suspension and punishment; and the parents of such pupil shall be liable for damages, on complaint of the teacher or Trustees.

OF TEACHERS.

* SEC. 61. Every teacher employed in any public school shall make an annual report to the County Superintendent on or before the tenth day of July next after the close of each school year, in the form and manner and on the blanks prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A duplicate of such report, when required by the Trustees, shall be furnished to the District Clerk. Any teacher who shall end any school term before the close of the school year shall make a report to the County Superintendent immediately after the close of such term; and any teacher who may be teaching any school at the close of the school year shall, in his or her annual report, include all statistics from the school register for the entire school year, notwithstanding any previous report for a part of the year. Teachers shall make such additional reports as may be required in pursuance of law by the State or by City Boards of Education. No County Superintendent, or City Superintendent, or Board of Education, or Board of Trustees shall draw any order or warrant for the salary of any teacher for the last month of his or her services until the reports herein required shall have been made and received.

SEC. 62. Every teacher shall keep a State School Register, in the manner provided therefor; and no County Superintendent shall draw any warrant for the salary of any teacher for the last month of his or her services in school at the end of any term or year until he shall have received a certificate from the District Clerk that the said register has been properly kept, the summaries made and the statistics entered; or,

until, by personal examination, he shall have satisfied himself that it has been done. Teachers shall faithfully enforce in school the course of study and the regulations prescribed in pursuance of law; and if any teacher shall wilfully refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, then the County Superintendent shall be authorized to withhold any warrant for salary due until such teacher shall comply therewith.

SEC. 63. No teacher shall be entitled to draw for salary any school moneys, unless such teacher shall be employed by a majority of the Trustees, nor unless the holder of a legal State, city or county teacher's certificate, in full force and effect.

SEC. 64. In every contract, whether written or verbal, between any teacher and any Board of Trustees, except in incorporated cities, a school month shall be construed and taken to be twenty school days, or four weeks of five school days each; and no teacher shall be required to teach school on Saturday, the fourth day of July, the first day of January, Christmas day, the days of the general election and special judicial election, and such days of fasting or thanksgiving as may be appointed by the President of the United States or the Governor of this State, and no deduction from the teacher's time or wages shall be made by reason of the fact that a school day happens to be one of the days referred to in this section as a day on which school shall not be taught. Any contract made in violation of the provisions of this section shall have no force or effect as against the teacher; *provided*, that in incorporated cities the common schools shall not be dismissed on election days.

SEC. 65. Every teacher shall have power to hold every pupil to a strict accountability, in school, for any disorderly conduct on the way to or from school, or on the play grounds of the school, or during intermission or recess, to suspend from school any pupil for good cause; *provided*, that such suspension shall be reported by the teacher to the Trustees as soon as practicable; and if such action is not sustained by them, the teacher may appeal to the County Superintendent, whose decision shall be final, whether for or against expulsion.

SEC. 66. In all cases of the revocation of a certificate, the teacher shall have the right of appeal from any City or County Board of Examination to the State Board of Examination, and upon the revocation of a State diploma or certificate, to the State Board of Education.

SEC. 67. In case of the dismissal of any teacher before the expiration of any written contract entered into between such teacher and Trustee, for alleged unfitness, or incompetence, or violation of rules, the teacher shall have the right of appeal to the County Superintendent, and if such County Superintendent shall decide that the removal was made without good cause, the teacher so removed shall be reinstated in school, and shall continue during the time of contract. Any teacher whose salary is withheld in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall have the right to appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 68. It shall be the duty of all teachers to endeavor to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity and falsehood, and to instruct them in the principles of a free Government, and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties and dignity of American citizenship.

OF SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

SEC. 69. Every County Superintendent and every County Treasurer shall set apart ten per cent. of each annual apportionment of State School Fund for such district as a "District School Library Fund" for that district, and said fund shall be used for no other purpose; *provided*, that when ten per cent. exceeds fifty dollars, only fifty dollars shall be so set apart; and further *provided*, that when ten per cent. is less than ten dollars and no library has been previously formed, the money shall remain in the treasury until subsequent apportionments or donations shall equal that sum. The Boards of Trustees of each district shall procure a suitable library case, and shall expend the entire ten per cent. set apart as a Library Fund, together with such sums as may be added thereto by subscription or donation, in the purchase of such books for the library as may be authorized by the State Board of Education. If the Trustees neglect or refuse to purchase such books, then it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to expend the Library Fund to the credit of such district and pay for the books on his own warrant.

SEC. 70. The Trustees shall have the same control over the library as over other school property, and shall appoint the teacher or the District Clerk, or some other suitable person, to act as Librarian, and whenever practicable and safe, the library shall be kept in the school house of such district.

SEC. 71. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to prepare a list of books suitable for school libraries, in which no works of a sectarian character shall be included, and which may be, from time to time, amended, revised and enlarged, and to prepare uniform rules and regulations for the government of district libraries, and to prescribe penalties, fines and conditions of membership.

SEC. 72. The Trustees shall be held accountable for the proper care and preservation of the library, and shall have power to assess and collect all fines, penalties and fees of membership, and to make all needful rules and regulations not provided for by the State Board of Education and not inconsistent therewith, and they shall report annually to the County Superintendent all library statistics which may be required by the blanks furnished for that purpose by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 73. Trustees may receive donations of books, maps or charts, from any person; *provided*, no books of a sectarian character shall be placed in the library, and that any such books found therein shall be removed by order of the County Superintendent. The Library shall be free to all pupils of a suitable age, belonging to the school; but any resident of the district may become entitled to its privileges upon the payment of such a sum of money for life membership, or such annual or monthly fee, as may be prescribed by the Trustees.

SEC. 74. In cities not divided into school districts, or in any incorporated towns or cities, or county and city, the provisions of the preceding sections relating to the setting apart of ten per cent. of the State School Fund as a Library Fund shall not apply; but the sum of fifty dollars—not to exceed ten per cent. of the State apportionment—shall be set apart as a Library Fund, by the Board of Education, for every five hundred children between the ages of five and fifteen years, within the limits of such city, and expended as provided in other cases for the formation of school libraries.

SEC. 75. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually subscribe for a sufficient number of copies of some monthly journal of education to supply each County Superintendent, City Superintendent, District Clerk, and each district school library, with one copy thereof. Said journal shall be designated by the State Board of Education, and shall be a journal devoted exclusively to educational purposes, and published monthly, in California. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be one of its editors, and it shall contain, as a condition of such subscriptions by the State, a department of public instruction, in which shall be published the decisions, circulars, instructions and apportionments of school funds made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education, together with a monthly report of the State Normal School. The subscription price paid for each annual subscription of twelve monthly copies shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents; and the State Board of Education shall have power to reduce the rate whenever said journal can be creditably sustained at a lower rate. At the beginning of each school year the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall draw his order on the State Controller for an amount sufficient to pay for such subscriptions, in favor of such journal, which order shall be certified by the State Board of Education and allowed by the State Board of Examiners, whereupon it shall be the duty of the State Controller to draw a warrant on the State Treasurer, payable out of any unapportioned school moneys in the treasury.

SEC. 76. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall annually convene and preside over a State Teachers' Institute, which shall continue in session not less than three nor more than five days. The sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated biennially, out of any unappropriated moneys in the General Fund, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of such annual Institutes.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

SEC. 77. There shall be a State Board of Examination, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be ex officio Chairman, and four professional teachers, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he holds a State educational diploma. The Board shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairman, and shall hold at least two sessions in each year. It shall have power to grant certificates of the following grades, to wit: State educational diplomas, valid for six years; State certificates, first grade, valid for four years; second grade, valid for two years; third grade, valid for one year.

SEC. 78. Each of the appointed members of the Board shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, payable out of the General Fund on the warrant of the State Controller, indorsed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 79. Every applicant for a State diploma, or for a State certificate of the first or second grade, shall be critically examined, by written or printed questions, and by additional oral examination, in algebra, arithmetic, English grammar, English composition, geography, history of the

United States, school law of California, physiology, natural philosophy, orthography, defining, penmanship, Constitution and Government of the United States, reading and elocution, and theory and practice of teaching. Extra credits may be given for ability to teach drawing, vocal or instrumental music, and school calisthenics. For success and experience in teaching, extra credits may be allowed, as the State Board of Education may determine. Certificates shall be issued to such persons only as, in addition to passing examination in the studies herein specified, shall have given evidence of good moral character and fitness for the profession of teaching. State educational diplomas shall be issued to such persons only as shall have been employed in the occupation of teaching at least three years; and the holders of said diplomas shall be eligible to teach in any public school in the State, except high schools in which the ancient and modern languages are required to be taught by such teachers. State certificates of the first grade shall entitle the holders to teach in county schools of the first grade, and in all grammar schools. State certificates of the second grade shall entitle the holders to teach in second grade schools, and as assistants in grammar schools. State certificates of the third grade shall entitle the holders to teach in any primary school. The standing in each study of each successful applicant shall be indorsed upon the back of his or her diploma or certificate, together with his or her total percentage and relative standing in the class. The State Board of Examination shall have power to revoke, for immoral or unprofessional conduct, or habitual profanity, intemperance, cruelty or evident unfitness for the profession of teaching, any diploma or certificate granted by it, and to renew all State certificates at the expiration of the time for which they were granted.

SEC. 80. All regularly issued Normal School diplomas from any State Normal School in the United States, and all life diplomas granted by the State Board of Examination in any of the United States, shall be recognized by the State Board of Examination of this State as *prima facie* evidence of fitness for the profession of teaching; and the said Board shall, on application of the holders thereof, proceed to issue, without examination, State certificates, the grade to be fixed at the option of the Board; *provided*, in all cases satisfactory evidence be given of good moral character and correct habits. All applicants for State diplomas or certificates shall pay an examination fee of two dollars, which shall be appropriated to the support of the State educational journal.

SEC. 81. In order to elevate the profession of teaching and advance the interests of public schools, the State Board of Education shall grant teachers life diplomas, which shall remain valid during the life of the holder, unless revoked by the said Board for immoral or unprofessional conduct, or want of qualifications to teach. Said diplomas shall be granted to such persons only as shall have taught one year successfully after receiving a State educational diploma from the State Board of Examination, or who shall have held for one year after receiving a State diploma, the office of State, City or County Superintendent. Applicants for life diplomas shall file with the State Board of Examination certificates of their success in teaching; and said Board, after due consideration and examination, shall present the application to the State Board of Education, with a recommendation either for or against its being granted. The State Board of Education may recognize the life diplomas of other States of the United States, and issue to the holders thereof life

diplomas of this State. Each applicant for a State life diploma shall pay the sum of five dollars, to defray the expense of filling out and issuing the diploma.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

SEC. 82. There shall be in each county a County Board of Examination, which shall be composed of the County Superintendent, who shall be ex officio Chairman, and of a number of teachers, not to exceed three, to be appointed by him, who shall hold office for one year from the first of July next succeeding their respective appointments; but no person shall be appointed unless he holds either a State diploma or a first grade State or county certificate. The Superintendent shall fill vacancies that occur from absence or other cause; and if he cannot find any teacher in his county qualified under the provisions of this section willing to serve, he shall conduct the examination himself. The Board shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairman, and shall hold a session at least as often as once in every three months. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, ex officio, be a member of all County Boards of Examination. The members of said Board shall each be paid for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars per day, in addition to actual travelling expenses, for each session of said Board, to be paid out of the unappropriated County School Fund, on the warrant of the County Superintendent; *provided*, that this compensation shall be paid only at the regular quarterly examinations, and that whenever said Board shall hold sessions at any other time, no compensation shall be allowed from the county; but in cases of such special examinations said Board may charge an examination fee, not exceeding two dollars for each applicant.

SEC. 83. The County Board of Examination shall have power to grant certificates of three grades, to wit: County certificates, first grade, valid for three years, and authorizing the holder to teach a grammar school or a school of the first grade in the county; county certificates, second grade, valid for two years, and authorizing the holder to teach a second grade school in the county; county certificates of the third grade, valid for one year, and authorizing the holder to teach a third grade school in the county. Third grade certificates shall be granted to female teachers only. Certificates shall be issued to such persons only as shall have given evidence of good moral character, of fitness for teaching and of ability to impart their knowledge.

SEC. 84. Certificates of the first grade shall be issued to those only who have passed a satisfactory examination in orthography, defining, reading, penmanship, physiology, natural philosophy, English composition, arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar, history of the United States, the school law of California and theory and practice of teaching. Certificates of second grade shall be issued to those only who have passed a satisfactory examination in all of the above subjects, except natural philosophy and algebra. Extra credits may be given in all grades for ability to teach drawing, vocal or instrumental music, calisthenics, and other branches, as may be determined by the State Board of Education. All examinations in written arithmetic, algebra, orthography, defining, grammar, history of the United States, and Constitution and Government of the United States, shall be conducted in writing, and at least ten questions shall be submitted in each separate study. The standing of each applicant in each study shall be indorsed on the back of each certificate, together with the total percentage and relative standing in the class.

The County Board shall have power, without examination, to renew certificates, and to revoke, for immoral or unprofessional conduct, or habitual profanity, intemperance, cruelty or evident unfitness for the profession of teaching, any county certificate.

SEC. 85. The times for holding examinations shall be uniform in all the counties of the State, as follows: Commencing on the first Wednesday in the months of December, March, June and September.

CITY BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

SEC. 86. In every city having a Board of Education, governed by special laws, there shall be a City Board of Examination, for determining the qualifications of teachers, which shall consist of the City Superintendent of Public Schools and the President of the Board of Education of that city, the County Superintendent of the county in which such city is situated, and of three public school teachers, residents of such city, who shall be elected by the City Board of Education, for the term of one year. Any teacher, to be eligible to such election, shall be the holder of a State diploma, or of a grammar school city certificate. The teachers elected to such Board shall be allowed such compensation for their services as may be granted by the Board of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex officio a member of every City Board of Examination. Said Board shall conduct all examinations in conformity with the general rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, and shall have power to grant certificates of the same grade and for the same time as the State Board of Examination; *provided*, they shall be valid only in the city in which they are granted. Said Board shall also have power to grant such certificates, of a grade lower than grammar school certificates, as may be deemed necessary; and to grant certificates for teaching high schools. Said Board shall have power to renew, without examination, all city certificates. No City Board of Education or of Examination shall have power to require or hold an examination of any teacher holding a State diploma or certificate, except in cases where such teacher is an applicant for a school of higher grade than the certificate then held allows such teacher to teach. Any City Board of Examination may recognize the certificates of any other city, and without examination issue to the holder certificates of a corresponding grade. No person shall be a legally qualified teacher in any city, unless he or she holds a State or city certificate, granted by a State or City Board of Examination.

SEC. 87. The State Board of Education shall prescribe a standard of proficiency before a County Board, which shall entitle the holder of the certificate to a certificate from the State Board of Examination; and whenever such standard is reached, the County Superintendent shall certify the facts, together with certificates of the party's character, to the State Board of Examination, and that body may grant or refuse a State certificate and fix its grade. Every person holding a diploma of graduation from any State Normal School in the United States shall be entitled to a county certificate of the first or second grade, at the option of said Board; and upon proof of good character, such certificate shall be granted without further examination. Every County Superintendent and each City Superintendent of Public Schools shall annually report, at the time of making his other report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the number of certificates granted by the Board of Examination of his county or city, as the case may be, the names of persons to

whom granted, and date of each certificate, the number of all applicants rejected, and the number of certificates revoked, the cause of their revocation, and the names of the holders. The County Superintendent shall also report to the State Superintendent the amount of money received from examination fees, and the manner in which it was expended. The County Superintendent may recognize county certificates of the first grade, granted by Boards of Examination in other counties, and may issue temporary certificates for teaching, to the holders, on application, which shall be valid until the next regular examination of the County Board of his county.

SEC. 88. The State Board of Education shall prescribe and adopt a uniform series of text books in the following branches of study, viz: Arithmetic, reading, spelling, English grammar, geography, history and physiology, which shall be used in all public schools, as well in incorporated cities having Boards of Education as in the State at large; *provided*, that said State Board may, when making a change in any of the series, prescribe a future date for it to take effect, which shall not be less than six months thereafter, and may adopt special books when necessary for the use of graded schools in cities. Any books once adopted in the State series, shall be continued in use for a period not less than four years. If any city, town or district refuse or neglect to use the books that may be prescribed, or shall use any other text books in any of the prescribed studies, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall withhold from such city, town or district, twenty-five per cent. of all State school moneys to which it may be entitled, until it comply; and any moneys so withheld shall be apportioned by the Superintendent, at the next annual apportionment, in the same manner as other school moneys in the treasury.

OF SCHOOL REVENUE.

SEC. 89. An annual ad valorem tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars value of all taxable property throughout the State is hereby levied and directed to be collected and paid, in the same manner as other State taxes are required to be paid; and said tax shall be called and known as the State school tax; and the Board of Supervisors of the several counties shall annually, at the same time other State taxes are levied, add this to the other taxes provided by law to be levied and collected, and it shall be annually collected at the same time and in the same manner as other State taxes are collected; and if from any reason whatever, in any year, said taxes shall not be levied, as herein required by the Board of Supervisors, the Auditor shall enter them on the assessment roll, as required by law for other taxes. All moneys derived from the tax herein levied shall be paid into the State School Fund, and be apportioned as other moneys in that fund. No Tax Collector or County Treasurer shall receive any fees or compensation whatever for collecting, receiving, keeping or disbursing any school moneys; but the whole moneys collected shall be paid to the County Treasurer and by him paid to the State Treasurer, at the same time other moneys are paid over.

SEC. 90. The Board of Supervisors, except in the City and County of San Francisco, of each county, shall annually, at the time of levying other county taxes, levy a school tax, the maximum rate of which shall not exceed thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the county, nor the minimum rate be less than sufficient to raise a sum equal to three dollars for each child in the county between five and

fifteen years of age. Said Supervisors shall determine the minimum rate of State school tax, as follows: They shall—

First—Ascertain from the County Superintendent the number of census children entitled to school apportionment, as shown by the then next preceding school census, and then calculate the amount required to be raised, at three dollars per child.

Second—They shall deduct fifteen per cent. from the equalized value of the last general assessment roll, and the amount required to be raised, divided by the remainder of the assessment roll, shall be the rate levied; *provided*, that if any fraction of a cent occur, it shall be taken as a full cent on each one hundred dollars. If the Supervisors fail to levy said tax as herein provided, then the Auditor shall levy it and add the tax to the assessment roll. In case the Supervisors or Auditor shall refuse or neglect to levy at least the minimum rate of tax herein provided, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall deduct twenty-five per cent. from the next succeeding annual apportionment of State School Fund otherwise due to that county, and shall withhold it and apportion it to the other counties of the State.

OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 91. The Board of Trustees of any district may, when in their judgment it is advisable, call an election and submit to the qualified electors of the district, the question whether a tax shall be raised to furnish additional school facilities for said district, or to maintain any school or schools in such district, or for building one or more school houses, or for any two or all of these purposes. Such election shall be called by posting notices in three of the most public places in the district, for twenty days; and also, if there is a newspaper in the county, by advertisement therein, once a week, for three weeks. Said notices shall contain the time and place of holding the election, the amount of money proposed to be raised, and the purpose or purposes for which it is intended to be used. The Trustees shall appoint three Judges to conduct the election, and it shall be held, in all other respects, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the general election law. At such elections the ballots shall contain the words "Tax—Yes," or "Tax—No," and also the name of one person as Assessor and one as Collector; *provided*, however, the same person may be elected to both offices. If a majority of the votes cast are "Tax—Yes," the officers of the election shall certify the fact to the Trustees, and shall also certify the names of the person or persons having the plurality of votes for Assessor and Collector. The Trustees shall issue certificates of election, and the Assessor shall, on receiving his, forthwith ascertain and enroll, in the manner provided for County Assessors, all the taxable persons and property in the district; and within thirty days he shall return his roll, footed up, to the Trustees. The Trustees, upon receiving the roll, shall deduct fifteen per cent. therefrom for anticipated delinquencies, and then by dividing the sum voted, together with the estimated cost of assessing and collecting added thereto, by the remainder of the roll, ascertain the rate per cent. required; and the rate so ascertained (using the full cent on each hundred dollars in place of any fraction), shall be and is hereby levied and assessed to, on or against the persons or property named or described in said roll; and it shall be a lien on all such property until the tax is paid; and said tax, if not paid within the time limited within the next succeeding section for its payment, shall be recovered by suit,

in the same manner and with the same costs as delinquent State and county taxes. The maximum rate of tax levied by a district tax in any one year, for building purposes, shall not exceed seventy cents on each hundred dollars; and the maximum rate levied for school purposes by such tax shall not exceed thirty cents on each hundred dollars in any one year. Each District Tax Collector shall give a bond to the people of the State of California, joint and several in form, with similar sureties as are required on other official bonds. Such bonds shall be in such penal sum as the Trustees may direct; *provided*, it be not less than double the amount to be collected, and shall be approved by them. The Trustees, upon receiving any assessment roll from the Assessor, shall give five days notice thereof, by posting a notice in three public places in the district, and shall sit for at least three days as a Board of Equalization, at such time and place as shall have been named in said posted notices; and they shall have the same power as County Boards of Equalization to make any changes in said assessment roll.

SEC. 92. As soon as the rate of taxation has been determined as provided in the last preceding section, the Trustees shall place the tax list in the hands of the Collector, who shall then proceed to collect the tax, and shall, within sixty days, return the roll to the Trustees, with the word "Paid" marked opposite the name of each person or description of property from whom or on which he has received the tax; and he shall also at the same time file with the Trustees the County Treasurer's receipt for all the moneys by him collected; and the persons and property on the roll not by the Collector marked "Paid" shall be deemed delinquent, and the Trustees shall deposit said roll with the District Attorney, who shall proceed to collect the delinquent taxes in the manner prescribed by law for other delinquent tax; and said roll, or any certified copy thereof, shall have the same force, as evidence, as a duplicate or delinquent tax roll of State and county taxes.

SEC. 93. In case any Assessor or Collector of district taxes shall refuse or neglect to qualify within ten days of his election or appointment, or, having qualified, shall refuse or neglect to act, or in case of any vacancy from any other cause, in either or both of said offices, the Board of Trustees shall appoint some proper person or persons to fill the place or places.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—SCHOOL FUNDS.

SEC. 94. All State school funds apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and all county school moneys apportioned by County Superintendents of Common Schools shall be apportioned to the several school districts and cities in proportion to the number of school census children between five and fifteen years of age, as shown by the returns of the School Census Marshals for the next preceding school year; *provided*, that Indian children who are not living under the guardianship of white persons, and Mongolian children, shall not be included in the apportionment list.

SEC. 95. The State School Fund, excepting as otherwise provided in this Act, shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of teachers legally qualified and employed under the provisions of this Act. County school moneys may be used by the County Superintendent and Trustees for the various purposes as authorized and provided in this Act.

SEC. 96. No school district shall be entitled to receive any apportionment of State or county school moneys unless the teachers employed in

the schools of such district shall hold legal certificates of fitness for the occupation of teaching, in full force and effect.

SEC. 97. No school district shall be entitled to receive any apportionment of State or county school moneys which shall not have maintained a free public school for at least three months during the then next preceding school year; *provided*, that any new district formed by the division of an old one shall be entitled to its apportionment when the time that school was maintained in the old district before division, and in the new district after division, shall be equal to at least three months, as required in section one hundred and one. Any school district which shall neglect or refuse to adopt and use the State series of text books, required in pursuance of law, shall not be deemed or adjudged a school district within the meaning of this Act.

SEC. 98. The County Superintendent in each county shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, furnish to the Board of Supervisors and Tax Collector, respectively, an estimate, in writing, of the cost of maintaining a free school for eight months in each school district in the county, together with the cost of incidental expenses and necessary repairs; and also an estimate of the amount of public money, both State and county, to which each district will be entitled during the year, and the amount necessary to be raised in each school district to support a school eight months.

SEC. 99. The Board of Supervisors in each county shall, after receiving the assessment roll from the County Assessor, and before the first Monday in September of each year, levy a special school tax upon the property in each school district in which there shall be a deficiency, as shown by the written statement of the County Superintendent, for an amount which, together with the State and county money to be received, shall be sufficient to maintain the school (or schools) for eight months during the year; and said tax shall be equalized and collected in the manner provided for equalizing and collecting State and county taxes. The Collector shall pay over the money so collected to the County Treasurer, who shall place it to the credit of the respective districts from which it shall be collected, as a special deposit, and pay it out on the warrant of the County Superintendent, in the manner provided for the payment of State and county school money.

SEC. 100. Any school district whose taxable property does not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, and containing not more than twenty-five children between the ages of five and fifteen years, shall, on a proper showing of the facts, be exempted from the requirement to maintain a free school eight months.

OF PENALTIES AND DISABILITIES.

SEC. 101. When any school officer is superseded, by election or otherwise, he shall immediately deliver to his successor in office all books, papers and moneys pertaining to his office; and every such officer who shall refuse to do so, or who shall wilfully mutilate or destroy any such books or papers, or any part thereof, or shall misapply any moneys intrusted to him by virtue of his office, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine, in the discretion of the Court, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 102. Every person elected or appointed to any office mentioned in this Act shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States

and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to the best of his abilities. In case such officer has a written appointment or commission, his oath shall be indorsed thereon; otherwise it may be taken orally. In either case it may be sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths; and school officers are hereby authorized to administer all oaths relative to school business appertaining to their respective offices, without charge or fee.

SEC. 103. If any School Trustee or member of any Board of Education shall refuse or neglect to perform any official act or duty prescribed by law, he shall be liable to the pains and penalties of the Act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled an Act to prevent extortion in office and to enforce official duty.

SEC. 104. No School Trustee or member of any Board of Education shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract made by the Board of which he is a member; and any contract made in violation of this provision shall be null and void.

SEC. 105. All fines and penalties not otherwise provided for in this Act shall be collected by an action in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall be paid into the District or County School Fund, as the case may be.

SEC. 106. Any parent, guardian, or other person, who shall upbraid, insult or abuse any teacher, in the presence of the school, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 107. Any person who shall wilfully disturb any public school or any public school meeting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 108. In case any Board of Trustees or Board of Education shall fail to appoint a Census Marshal at the proper time, and if through such neglect the district shall fail to receive its apportionment of school moneys, said Trustees or members of said Board of Education shall be, jointly and severally, individually liable to the district for the full amount so lost, and it may be recovered on a suit brought by any citizen of such district, in the name of and for the benefit of the district.

SEC. 109. All cases of dispute in relation to school matters, not properly belonging to Courts of justice, may be referred first to the County Superintendent and appealed to the State Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 110. All incorporated literary institutions and all institutions having educational departments to which State appropriations are made, shall report biennially to the Superintendent of Public Instruction such educational statistics as he may require.

SEC. 111. Every member of any Board of Education and every Superintendent of Public Schools in any incorporated city, having a special school law, shall hereafter be elected by direct vote of the people, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this provision are hereby repealed. And in any city in which such school officers have heretofore been appointed, the Common Council or Board of Supervisors shall make provision by ordinance for the election of school officers at the general election or at special elections; *provided*, that the terms of officers already appointed may be continued until the time of the next general or city election, and if provision for such election is not made, any ten voters may call it, on thirty days' notice.

SEC. 112. The school year shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June.

SEC. 113. All printing or binding required under this Act shall be executed by the State Printer, in the form and manner and at the prices of other State printing, and shall be paid for in like manner out of the General Fund of the State.

SEC. 114. This Act shall be known and referred to as the California School Law, and no other title or reference shall be necessary.

SEC. 115. All Acts and parts of Acts conflicting with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect any legal proceedings taken, or taxes levied, or officers elected in accordance with the provisions of such repealed Acts.

SEC. 116. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A N A C T

TO ESTABLISH A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. There shall be established in the City of San José, County of Santa Clara, a school to be called the California State Normal School, for the training and educating of teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools of this State.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State of California, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the said State, and the Principal of the State Normal School, are hereby appointed and created Trustees, with full power and authority to select a site for the permanent location of the State Normal School in the City of San José. Said Trustees shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, examine the sites offered by the City of San José for the location of the State Normal School buildings, and select therefrom a suitable location for said State Normal School buildings, and the site selected by them shall be and remain the permanent site for the State Normal School buildings.

SEC. 3. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of San José are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, immediately after such site shall have been selected by said Trustees, to convey such site, by good and sufficient conveyance, to the Trustees of the State Normal School, who are hereby authorized and empowered to receive and hold the same, and the title thereto, in trust and for the use of said State Normal School; *provided*, that whenever the State Normal School shall be removed from said site selected, the same, and the title thereto, shall, immediately upon such removal, revert to said City of San José and become the property thereof, absolutely.

SEC. 4. The Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five others to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute the Board of Normal School Trustees. The appointed members, at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, shall determine, by lot, their respective terms of office, which shall be for two, four, six, eight and ten years.

SEC. 5. Said Board of Trustees shall have power, and are hereby authorized and required, to remove to said City of San José, County of

Santa Clara, the State Normal School now located in the City of San Francisco, and to continue the same for the gratuitous instruction of such persons residing in this State as may desire to prepare themselves to teach in the public schools of this State. They shall have power to expend all moneys appropriated or donated for building school rooms and boarding houses, and for furnishing the same, as well as all moneys for the current expenses of the school.

SEC. 6. The Board of Trustees shall have power to elect a Principal, and all other teachers that may be deemed necessary; to fix the salaries of the same, and to prescribe their duties.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to prescribe the course of study, and the time and standard of graduation and to issue such certificates and diplomas as may, from time to time, be deemed suitable. These certificates and diplomas shall entitle the holders to teach in any county in this State, for the time and in the grade specified in the certificate or diploma.

SEC. 8. The Board of Trustees shall prescribe the text books, apparatus and furniture, and provide the same, together with all necessary stationery, for the use of the pupils.

SEC. 9. Said Board shall, when deemed expedient, establish and maintain a training or model school, or schools, in which the pupils of the Normal School shall be required to instruct classes under the supervision and direction of experienced teachers.

SEC. 10. Said Board shall make rules for the government of the boarding house or houses; shall superintend the same, and make all necessary arrangements for conducting the same in the most economical manner that will make them self-sustaining.

SEC. 11. At each annual meeting the Board shall determine what number of pupils may be admitted into the school; and this number shall be appointed among the counties of this State, according to the number of representatives from said counties in the Legislature; *provided*, that teachers holding first or second grade certificates may be admitted from the State at large. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Examination shall hold competitive examinations before the first of May in each year, of all persons desiring to become pupils of the Normal School, which examinations shall be conducted in the same manner as examinations for third grade teachers' certificates. A list shall be made of the applicants thus examined, and they shall receive recommendation in the order of standing in the examination; *provided*, that Superintendents may discriminate in favor of those whose age and experience specially fit them to become Normal pupils. After the expiration of the year, a new list must be prepared, and those not recommended must be re-examined or forfeit their right to recommendation.

SEC. 12. To secure admission into the junior class of the Normal School, the applicant, if a male, must be seventeen years of age, or if a female, sixteen years of age; to enter an advanced class the applicant must be proportionably older. Applicants must also present letters of recommendation from their County Superintendent, certifying to their good moral character, and their fitness to enter the Normal School. Before entering, all applicants must sign the following declaration: "We hereby declare that our purpose in entering the California State Normal School is to fit ourselves for the profession of teaching, and that it is our intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this State."

SEC. 13. Pupils from other States and Territories may be admitted

to all privileges of the school, on presenting letters of recommendation from the Executives or State School Superintendents thereof, and the payment of one hundred dollars. The money thus received shall be appropriated to the purchase of library and apparatus. Pupils from other States shall not be required to sign the declaration named in section twelve.

SEC. 14. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the executive agent and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School. He shall visit the school from time to time, inquire into its condition and management, enforce the rules and regulations made by the Board, require such reports as he deems proper from the teachers of the school and officers of the boarding house, and exercise a general supervision of the same. He shall, in connection with the Executive Committee appointed by the Board, expend all moneys appropriated for salaries and incidental expenses, and shall make a semi-annual statement, in writing, to the Board, of all moneys received and expended.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Principal of the school to make a detailed annual report to the Board of Trustees, with a catalogue of the pupils, and such other particulars as the Board may require or he may think useful. It shall also be his duty, authorized by the Board, to attend County Institutes, and lecture before them on subjects relating to public schools and the profession of teaching.

SEC. 16. The Board of Trustees shall hold two regular meetings annually, at such time and place as may be determined; but special meetings may be called by the Secretary, by sending written notice to each member.

SEC. 17. The Board shall have power to make all rules and regulations necessary for discharging the duties named above.

SEC. 18. An annual ad valorem tax of two cents on each one hundred dollars value of taxable property in this State is hereby levied, for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years, and is directed to be collected in the same manner as other State taxes are collected; and the money raised by said tax shall be paid into the State treasury, and said money and the money by this Act appropriated shall be known as the State Normal School Building Fund.

SEC. 19. Said State Normal School Trustees shall, from time to time, as the services herein provided for, or by them ordered and performed, and labor done or materials furnished for said State Normal School buildings, draw orders on the State Controller, specifically describing the services rendered, labor performed or materials furnished, together with the amount, and to whom payable. Upon presentation of such orders, the State Controller shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amounts thereof, payable out of said State Normal School Building Fund; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay such warrants out of said fund. Said State Normal School Trustees and Controller each shall keep a correct register of the warrants or orders issued, the amount of each warrant, to whom ordered paid and for what services or materials given; such registers shall be kept in their respective offices for public inspection.

SEC. 20. The sum of twenty-four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, biennially, out of any moneys in the General Fund not otherwise appropriated, which said appropriation shall be set apart at the commencement of each fiscal year, to support the California State Normal School; and the Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrants, from time to time, on the State Treasurer, payable out of said

appropriation; and the unexhausted remainder, if any, of any appropriation for such claims or accounts as have been audited by the Board of Trustees of the Normal School, or the Executive Committee thereof, and the Board of Examiners; *provided*, that the bills for the salaries of regular teachers may be allowed by the Controller without the indorsement of the Board of Examiners; *provided*, also, that the aggregate of warrants drawn shall not exceed, in any one fiscal year, one-half the appropriation herein made for such years, together with the remainder of unused appropriations, if any, of any previous fiscal year or years; and whenever, at the close of any fiscal year, a balance remains to the credit of the California State Normal School Fund, such balance shall be carried forward and added to the appropriation for the succeeding year.

SEC. 21. All classes may be admitted into the Normal School, who are admitted, without restriction, into the public schools of the State.

SEC. 22. The provisions of this Act shall take effect from and after its passage; *provided*, that the removal of the school shall be made whenever the Board of Trustees decide that suitable accommodations have been prepared for the same.

SEC. 23. All Acts or parts of Acts passed by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, conflicting with the above, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT

TO CREATE AND ORGANIZE THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. A State University is hereby created, pursuant to the requirements of section four, article nine, of the Constitution of the State of California, and in order to devote to the largest purposes of education the benefaction made to the State of California under and by the provisions of an Act of Congress passed July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled an Act donating land to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The said University shall be called the University of California, and shall be located upon the grounds heretofore donated to the State of California by the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California. The said University shall be under the charge and control of a Board of Directors, to be known and styled "the Regents of the University of California." The University shall have for its design, to provide instruction and complete education in all the departments of science, literature, art, industrial and professional pursuits, and general education, and also special courses of instruction for the professions of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science, civil engineering, law, medicine and commerce, and shall consist of various colleges, namely :

First—Colleges of Arts.

Second—A College of Letters.

Third—Such professional and other colleges as may be added thereto or connected therewith.

SEC. 2. Each full course of instruction shall consist of its appropriate studies, and shall continue for at least four years, and the Faculty, instructors and body of students in each course shall constitute a college, to be designated by its appropriate name. For this purpose there shall be organized, as soon as the means appropriated therefor shall permit—

First—The following Colleges of Arts: A State College of Agriculture; a State College of Mechanic Arts; a State College of Mines; a State College of Civil Engineering; and such other Colleges of Arts as the Board of Regents may be able and find it expedient to establish.

Second—A State College of Letters.

Third—Colleges of Medicine, Law and other like professional colleges.

SEC. 3. A proper degree of each college shall be conferred at the end of the course upon such students as, having completed the same, shall, at the annual examination, be found proficient therein; but each college shall also have a partial course for those who may not desire to pursue a full course therein; and any resident of California, of the age of fourteen years or upwards, of approved moral character, shall have the right to enter himself in the University as a student at large, and receive tuition in any branch or branches of instruction at the time when the same are given in their regular course, on such terms as the Board of Regents may prescribe. The said Board of Regents shall endeavor so to arrange the several courses of instruction that the students of the different colleges and the students at large may be largely brought into social contact and intercourse with each other by attending the same lectures and branches of instruction.

SEC. 4. The College of Agriculture shall be first established; but in selecting the professors and instructors for the said College of Agriculture, the Regents shall, so far as in their power, select persons possessing such acquirements in their several vocations as will enable them to discharge the duties of professors in the several Colleges of Mechanic Arts, of Mines and of Civil Engineering, and in such other colleges as may be hereafter established. As soon as practicable, a system of moderate manual labor shall be established in connection with the Agricultural College, and upon its agricultural and ornamental grounds, having for its object practical education in agriculture, landscape gardening, the health of the students, and to afford them an opportunity by their earnings of defraying a portion of the expenses of their education. These advantages shall be open in the first instance to students in the College of Agriculture, who shall be entitled to a preference in that behalf.

SEC. 5. The College of Mechanic Arts shall be next established; and in organizing this, or any other college, the same regard hereinbefore indicated shall be had for the general acquirements of each professor and instructor, so that he may be able to give general and special instruction in as many classes and courses of instruction as possible; and inasmuch as the original donation, out of which the plan of a State University has had its rise, was made to the State by virtue of the aforesaid Act of Congress entitled an Act donating land to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the said Board of Regents shall always bear in mind that the College of Agriculture and the College of Mechanic Arts are an especial object of their care and superintendence, and that they shall be considered and treated as entitled primarily to the use of the funds donated for their establishment and maintenance by the said Act of Congress.

SEC. 6. The College of Mines and the College of Civil Engineering shall be next established, and such other Colleges of Arts as the Board of Regents may be able to establish with the means in their possession or under their control; and in order to fulfil the requirements of the said Act of Congress, all able-bodied male students of the University, whether pursuing full or partial courses in any college, or as students at large, shall receive instruction and discipline in military tactics in such manner and to such extent as the Regents shall prescribe, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the State.

SEC. 7. The Board of Regents, having in regard the said donation

already made to the State by the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California, and their proposition to surrender all their property to the State for the benefit of the State University, and to become disincorporate and go out of existence as soon as the State shall organize the University, by adding a Classical College to the College of Arts, shall, as soon as they deem it practicable, establish a College of Letters. The College of Letters shall be co-existent with the aforesaid College of Arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in language, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the aforesaid Colleges of Arts as the authorities of the University shall prescribe. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon due examination, and afterwards the degree of Master of Arts, in usual course, shall be conferred upon the graduates of this college. But the provisions herein and hereinbefore contained, regarding the order in which the said colleges shall be organized, shall not be construed as directing or permitting the organization of any of the specified colleges to be unnecessarily delayed, but only as indicating the order in which said colleges shall be organized, beginning with the College of Agriculture, and adding in succession to the body of instructors in that and the other colleges such other instructors as may be necessary to organize the other colleges successively in the order above indicated. Only the first year's course of instruction shall be provided for in each college at first, the other successive years courses being added in each year as the students advance to the same, until the full course in each college is established; *provided*, however, that the Board of Regents may organize at once the full course of the College of Letters, if in their judgment it is expedient so to do in order to allow the College of California to immediately convey the residue of its property to the State for the benefit of the University, and to become disincorporate and go out of existence, pursuant to its proposition to that effect.

SEC. 8. The Board of Regents may affiliate with the University, and make an integral part of the same, and incorporate therewith, any incorporated College of Medicine or of Law, or other special course of instruction now existing, or which may hereafter be created, upon such terms as to the respective corporations may be deemed expedient; and such college or colleges so affiliated shall retain the control of their own property, with their own Boards of Trustees, and their own Faculties and Presidents of the same, respectively, and the students of those colleges, recommended by the respective Faculties thereof, shall receive from the University the degrees of those colleges; *provided*, however, that the President of the University shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Faculty of each and every college of the University, and President of such Faculty.

SEC. 9. The examinations for degrees shall be annual, and the Board of Regents shall take measures to make such examinations thorough and complete. Students who shall have passed not less than a full year as resident students in any college, academy or school in this State, and, after examination by the respective Faculty of such college, academy or school, are recommended by such Faculty as proficient candidates for any degree in any regular course of the University, shall be entitled to be examined therefor at the annual examination; and, on passing such examination, shall receive such degree for that course, and the diploma of the University therefor, and shall rank and be considered in all respects as graduates of the University. All students of the University who have been resident students thereof for not less than one year, and

all graduates of the University in any course, may present themselves for examination in any other course or courses, at the annual examinations, and on passing such examination shall receive the degree and diploma of that course. Upon such examinations each professor and instructor of that course shall cast one vote upon each application for recommendation to the Board of Regents for a degree, and the votes shall be by ballot. In case the College of California shall surrender its property to the University, and said donation shall be accepted by the Board of Regents, and said College of California shall thereafter become disincorporate in pursuance of its proposition heretofore made to that effect, the graduates and those who shall have received the degrees of that college shall receive the degrees from the University, and be considered in all respects graduates of the same; and the last above expressed provision shall apply to the previous graduates of any incorporated College of Medicine, Law or other professional college which shall become affiliated with the University, as herein otherwise provided. The Board of Regents shall also confer certificates of proficiency in any branch of study upon such students of the University as, upon examination, shall be found entitled to the same. The style of diplomas and degrees shall be: "University of California, College of Agriculture;" or, with the name of the other respective college; but honorary degrees for the higher degrees, not lower than that of Master of Arts, may be conferred, with the designation of the University alone, upon persons distinguished in literature, science and art.

SEC. 10. Scholarships may be established in the University by the State, associations or individuals, for the purpose of affording tuition in any course of the University, free from the ordinary charges, to any scholar in the public schools of the State who shall distinguish himself in study, according to the recommendation of his teachers, and shall pass the previous examination required for the grade at which he wishes to enter the University, or for the purpose of private benefaction; *provided*, that the said scholarships shall be approved and accepted by the Board of Regents.

SEC. 11. The general government and superintendence of the University shall vest in a Board of Regents, to be denominated "the Regents of the University of California," who shall become incorporated under the general laws of the State of California by that corporate name and style. The said Board shall consist of twenty-two members, all of whom shall be citizens and permanent residents of the State of California, as follows:

First—Of the following ex officio members, namely: His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, or the person acting as such; the Speaker, for the time being, of the Assembly; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the President, for the time being, of the State Agricultural Society; and the President, for the time being, of the Mechanics' Institute of the City and County of San Francisco;

Secondly—Of eight other appointed members, to be nominated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their office for the term of sixteen years; *provided*, that such members first so appointed shall be classified by lot at the first meeting of the Board of Regents, so that one of the numbers so appointed shall go out of office at the end of every successive two years, and after that the full term to be sixteen years; and the record of such classification

shall be transmitted by said Board of Regents to the Secretary of State and filed in his office;

Thirdly—Of eight additional honorary members, to be chosen from the body of the State by the official and appointed members, who shall hold their office for the term of sixteen years; *provided*, that such honorary members first so chosen shall be classified by lot, when so appointed, by the Board of Regents so appointing them, so that one of the members so chosen shall go out of office at the end of each successive two years, and after that the full term to be sixteen years; and the record of such classification shall be transmitted by said Board of Regents to the Secretary of State and filed in his office. Each member of the said Board, whether official, appointed or honorary, shall, if present, be entitled to one vote at the meetings of said Board. The first official year, from which the terms of office shall be computed to run, shall be the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Vacancies in the office of appointed members of the Board, occurring in the recess of the Legislature, shall be filled for the rest of the term by appointment of the Governor. Vacancies in the office of honorary members occurring from any cause other than expiration of the term by limitation shall be filled for the rest of the term by appointment of the Board of Regents. In case the Senate shall adjourn before the Governor shall have nominated the first appointed members of the Board of Regents under this Act, or before it shall have confirmed his nominations in their behalf, the Governor shall appoint the same by his sole act. No member of the Board of Regents, or of the University, shall be deemed a public officer by virtue of such membership, or required to take any oath of office, but his employment as such shall be held and deemed to be exclusively a private trust; and no person who at the time holds any executive office or appointment under the State shall be a member of said Board, except the Executive officers above mentioned. The Governor shall be President of the Board of Regents, and in his absence the Board shall appoint a President pro tempore.

SEC. 12. The said Board of Regents, when so incorporated, shall have the custody of the books, records, buildings, and all other property of the University. The lands and other property heretofore donated to the State by the President and Trustees of the College of California, and which are situated in the Township of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, for the purpose of erecting thereon an Agricultural College, and for other purposes mentioned in the deed of conveyance by which the same were so conveyed, shall be and forever remain vested in the State of California; as shall also be so vested in the said State all property which shall be purchased by the funds of the State, or from the proceeds of donations made to the State for the purpose of the University, or of any of the colleges or professorships thereof; and the said Board of Regents shall have no power to alienate or incumber, by mortgage, hypothecation, lien or otherwise, any portion of said property, except on terms such as the Legislature shall have previously approved; any act of the said Regents, or of any other person, which shall purport to have that effect, shall be wholly null and void. All lands, moneys, bonds, securities or other property which shall be donated, conveyed or transferred to the said Board of Regents by gift, devise, or otherwise, including such property as may hereafter be donated and conveyed by the President and Board of Trustees of the College of California, in trust, or otherwise, for the use of said University, or of any college thereof, or of any professorship, chair or scholarship therein, or for the

library, observatory, or any other purpose appropriate thereto, shall be taken, received, held, managed, invested, reinvested, sold, transferred, and in all respects managed, and the proceeds thereof used, bestowed, invested and reinvested, by the said Board of Regents, in their corporate name and capacity, for the purposes and under the terms, provisions and conditions respectively prescribed by the act of gift, devise, or other act in the respective case. In case any incorporated college of law, medicine, or the like, shall be brought into the said University by affiliation, as herein otherwise provided, such college so affiliated may retain its own property, then possessed by it or thereafter to be acquired, to be vested in, and held and managed by its own corporation; and the said Board of Regents shall have no right of property in, or power or control over the same, nor shall be liable for any acts or contracts of such affiliated corporation.

SEC. 13. The Regents and their successors in office, when so incorporated, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to enact laws for the government of the University, to elect a President of the University and the requisite number of professors, instructors, officers and employés, and to fix their salaries, also the term of office of each, and to determine the moral and educational qualification of applicants for admission to the various courses of instruction. They shall also consider and determine whether the interests of the University and of the students, as well as those of the State, and of the great body of scientific men in the State whose purpose is to devote themselves to public instruction, will not be greatly promoted by committing those courses of instruction which are brief and special to professors employed for short terms, and for only a portion of each year in their special departments, and to be termed non-resident professors; and their decision in that regard may be reconsidered by them as often as they deem it expedient. And it is expressly provided that no sectarian, political or partisan test shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of Regents, or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the University, or in the admission of students thereto, or for any purpose whatsoever; nor at any time shall the majority of the Board of Regents be of any one religious sect, or of no religious sect; and persons of every religious denomination, or of no religious denomination, shall be equally eligible to all offices, appointments and scholarships.

SEC. 14. For the time being, an admission fee and rates of tuition, such as the Board of Regents shall deem expedient, may be required of each pupil, except as herein otherwise provided; and as soon as the income of the University shall permit, admission and tuition shall be free to all residents of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Regents, according to population, to so apportion the representation of students, when necessary, that all portions of the State shall enjoy equal privilege therein.

SEC. 15. The President of the University shall be President of the several Faculties and the executive head of the institution in all its departments, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall have authority, subject to the Board of Regents, to give general direction to the practical affairs of the several colleges, and, in the recess of the Board of Regents, to remove any employé or subordinate officer not a member of any Faculty, and to supply for the time being any vacancies thus created; and, so long as the interests of the institution require it, he shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships. A competent person, who is a practical agriculturist by profession, competent

to superintend the working of the agricultural farm, and of sufficient scientific acquirements to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Board of Regents, as prescribed in this Act, shall be chosen by said Board as their Secretary, and, in addition to his special duties as such, as prescribed in this Act, he shall perform such other duties as they shall impose. He shall receive for his services such reasonable salary as the Board of Regents shall prescribe. The Board of Regents may also appoint a Treasurer of the University, and prescribe the form and sureties of his bond as such, which shall be executed, approved by them and filed with the Secretary, before any such Treasurer shall go into office. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be subject to summary removal by the Board of Regents.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Board of Regents shall reside and keep his office at the seat of the University. It shall be his duty to keep a record of the transactions of the Board of Regents, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of any citizen of this State. He shall also have the custody of all books, papers, documents, and other property which may be deposited in his office; also keep and file all reports and communications which may be made to the University from time to time by County, State and District Agricultural Societies, Horticultural, Vinicultural, Mechanical and Mining Societies; and of all correspondence from other persons and societies appertaining to the business of education, science, art, husbandry, mechanics and mining; address circulars to societies, and to the best practical farmers, mechanics and miners in this State and elsewhere, with the view of eliciting information upon the latest and best modes of culture of the products, vegetables, trees, etc., adapted to the soil and climate of the State, and also on all subjects connected with field culture, horticulture, stock raising and the dairy; he shall also correspond with established Schools of Mining and Metallurgy in Europe, and obtain such information respecting the improvements of mining machinery adapted to California, and publish from time to time such information as will be of practical benefit to the mining interests and the working of all ores and metals; receive and distribute such rare and valuable seeds, plants, shrubbery and trees as may be in his power to procure from the General Government and other sources, as may be adapted to our climate and soils, or to purposes of experiment therein. To effect these objects he shall correspond with the Patent Office at Washington, and with the representatives of our National Government abroad, and, if possible, procure valuable contributions to agriculture from these sources. He shall aid, as far as possible, in obtaining contributions to the museums and the library of the said college, and thus aid in the promotion of agriculture, science and literature. He shall keep a correct account of all the executive acts of the President of the University and an accurate account of all moneys received into the treasury as well as those paid out.

SEC. 17. The seeds, plants, trees and shrubbery received by the Secretary and not needed by the University shall be, so far as possible, distributed without charge equally throughout the State, and placed in the hands of those farmers and others who will agree to cultivate them properly and return to the Secretary's office a reasonable proportion of the products thereof, with a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and such other information as may be necessary to ascertain their value for general cultivation in the State. Information in regard to agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining and metallurgy may be published by

him from time to time in the newspapers of the State, as matter of public information, provided it does not involve any expense to the State.

SEC. 18. The immediate government and discipline of the several colleges shall be intrusted to their respective Faculties, to consist of the President and the resident professors of the same, each of which shall have its own organization, regulate the affairs of its own college, recommending the course of study and the text books to be used, for the approval of the Board of Regents, and in connection with the President as its executive officer, have the government of its students. All the Faculties and instructors of the University shall be combined into a body which shall be known as the Academic Senate, which shall have stated meetings at regular intervals and be presided over by the President, or a President pro tempore, and which is created for the purpose of conducting the general administration of the University and memorializing the Board of Regents; regulating, in the first instance, the general and special courses of instruction, and to receive and determine all appeals, couched in respectful terms, from acts of discipline enforced by the Faculty of any college. Its proceedings shall be conducted according to rules of order; and every person engaged in instruction in the University, whether resident professors, non-resident professors, lecturers or instructors, shall have permission to participate in its discussions; but the right of voting shall be confined to the President and the resident and non-resident professors. But the Regents shall have power to supervise the general courses of instruction, and on the recommendation of the several Faculties, prescribe the authorities and text books to be used in the several courses and colleges, and also to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usual in Universities, or as they shall deem appropriate; *provided*, no honorary degree of any college or course shall be granted by the Regents, nor shall any degree, certificate or diploma, for any course or branch of instruction, be granted by the Regents, unless upon examination therefor as prescribed in this Act, except the substituted degrees and diplomas provisionally provided for those having received degrees from the College of California, in case the said college becomes extinct and disincorporates, and for the graduates of affiliated professional colleges, as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 19. At the close of each fiscal year the Regents, through their President, shall make a report in detail to the Governor, exhibiting the progress, condition and wants of each of the colleges embraced in the University, the course of study in each, the number of professors and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, cost and results of all important investigations and experiments, and such other information as they may deem important; one printed copy of which shall be transmitted, free, by their Secretary, to all colleges endowed under the provisions of the Congressional Act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, herein before referred to; also one printed copy to the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in said Act.

SEC. 20. For the endowment and support of the University and its buildings and improvements, there are hereby appropriated—

First—The capital, income, proceeds, securities, avails and interest that have accrued or may hereafter accrue from the sale of the seventy-two sections of land granted to the State for a seminary of learning by an Act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and

fifty-three, and from the sale of the ten sections of land granted to the State for public buildings, by said Act of Congress, which shall be forthwith, so far as the same have been received, and hereafter as fast as the same shall be received by any of the officers of the State, shall be paid over to the said Board of Regents upon their order therefor.

Secondly—The income, revenue and avails which shall be derived or received from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the lands, or of the scrip therefor, or of any part thereof, granted to this State by an Act of Congress entitled an Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories of the United States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which are hereby appropriated to, and, from time to time, as the same shall be received, shall be paid into the State treasury, carried to the credit of the said Board of Regents, and paid over to the Treasurer of the University, for the use and behoof of the said University, and expended by said Board as elsewhere prescribed in this Act; and said lands shall be located and sold under the direction of the Board of Regents, and for such price and on such terms only as they shall prescribe.

Thirdly—All such contributions to the endowment, or other funds, as may be derived from appropriations by the State, from the United States, or from public or private bounty. The entire income of said funds shall be placed at the disposition of the Board of Regents for the support of the University, and of the several colleges and schools thereof, as herein otherwise provided, with the exception of such affiliated incorporated colleges as shall preserve their own property and the income thereof, as herein otherwise provided; and *provided*, moreover, that all means derivable from either public or private bounty shall be exclusively devoted to the specific objects for which they shall have been designed by the grantor. The Board of Regents may appoint competent persons to solicit and collect private contributions for the endowment of the University, and pay them for their services in that behalf, out of the funds so obtained by them, such reasonable compensation as the said Board may prescribe.

Fourthly—All such appropriations as may be made for that purpose by the Legislature.

SEC. 21. For the current expenditures of the University, specific sums of money shall be set aside out of the funds at their disposal, by the Board of Regents, which shall be liable to disbursement for that purpose, and shall be subject to the warrants of the President of the Board, drawn upon the Treasurer of the University, in pursuance of the orders of the Board of Regents. All moneys received from labor and incidental sources shall be paid into the treasury and expended in the same manner as other moneys. All moneys which may at any time be in the State treasury, and subject to the use of the said Board of Regents, may be drawn therefrom by the President of the Board, upon the order of said Board, in favor of the Treasurer of the University.

SEC. 22. Meetings of the Board of Regents may be called in such manner as the Regents shall determine, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time. No member of the Board shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, nor be entitled to reimbursement for his travelling or other expenses while employed on the business of the Board.

SEC. 23. The Regents shall, when they shall be in possession of funds for that purpose, organize and put into operation the first year's course

of instruction in as many of the said colleges as possible. If the buildings of the University are not sufficiently completed at that time to be occupied for that purpose, the Regents are authorized to make temporary arrangements for sufficient buildings, the use of apparatus and for other needful purposes, in the City of Oakland, if the same shall be practicable.

SEC. 24. The collections by the State Geological Survey shall belong to the University, and the Regents shall, in their plans, have in view the early and secure arrangement of the same for the use of the students of the University, and of giving access to the same to the public at large and to visitors from abroad; and shall in every respect, by acts of courtesy and accommodation, encourage the visits of persons of scientific tastes and acquirements from other portions of the United States and of other countries, to California. The said collections shall be arranged by the resident professors of the University in a separate building, which shall be denominated the "Museum of the University." To this museum shall also be added, as fast as the means of the University shall permit, collections of agricultural implements, and objects illustrative of the mechanic arts, science, architecture and the fine arts. The collection of a library shall be commenced at once, and increased and expanded as fast as the Board of Regents are placed in possession of funds for that purpose. But the Board of Regents may allow duplicates to be taken from said collections of the State Geological Survey and made a part of some other museum under the care of an incorporated Academy of Science, which shall become responsible for the custody and return of the same.

SEC. 25. The Regents shall devise, and with the funds appropriated for that purpose cause to be constructed, such buildings as shall be needed for the immediate use of the University. The dormitory system shall not be adopted. Such a plan shall be adopted as shall set aside separate buildings for separate uses and yet group all such buildings upon a general plan, so that a larger and central building hereafter erected may bring the whole into harmony as parts of one design. The construction and equipment of said buildings shall be let out, in every instance, to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall previously give adequate security, upon sealed proposals, upon specifications, after advertisement for not less than ten days in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of San Francisco; but they may reject any bid, and advertise anew. They shall also take immediate measures for the permanent improvement and planting of the grounds of the University, and may make such contracts therefor, or for any part of that work, as they may deem advisable.

SEC. 26. An Act entitled an Act to establish an Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Arts College, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act. But the Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mining and Mechanic Arts College of this State are authorized and directed to transfer and convey all its property, real and personal, and all its effects, rights and interests of property, to the Regents of the University of California; and said Regents may accept and take possession of said property, and may, if they approve the same, ratify and confirm any contracts, executed or unexecuted, made by said Directors; and for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this section, said Directors are continued in office until the powers herein conferred shall be fully executed.

SEC. 27. This Act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

AN ACT

FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Treasurer of State shall place to the credit of the University Fund so much of any moneys that may be received by him from the net proceeds of sale of any salt marsh and tide lands, lying in and around the Bay of San Francisco, belonging to the State of California, as, being invested in the bonds of said State, or of the United States, shall yield an annual income of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Said moneys shall be a fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, the interest of which shall be inviolably applied to the support of the University of California; *provided*, that if, at any time, the income accruing to the University from the fund created by this Act, and the net income derived from all other sources, shall together exceed an average for the preceding years, reckoning from the date of the passage of this Act, of fifty thousand dollars per annum, then the excess above said average of fifty thousand dollars per annum shall be paid into the Common School Fund of the State.

SEC. 3. Whenever the sum paid into the University Fund from the proceeds of the sale of salt marsh and tide lands, as directed in section one, shall amount to fifty thousand dollars net proceeds, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two daily newspapers, published in English, in each of the Cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, for sealed proposals for the surrender of any of the civil bonds of the State of California, or of any gold bearing bonds of the United States. He shall state in such advertisement the amount of money on hand, applicable to the purchase of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals as will yield the greatest amount of annual interest in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 4. All bonds thus purchased shall be indorsed "University Fund," and shall be held by the Treasurer of State, who shall collect the interest thereon, which interest, when collected, shall be paid into the University Fund to the extent provided for in section two of this Act, and paid out therefrom, semi-annually, to the Regents of the University, upon their order, to be by them expended for University purposes; *provided*, no portion of said interest, so received, shall be used for the erection or purchase of buildings, nor for the purchase of lands.

SEC. 5. Whenever the principal of any of the bonds indorsed "University Fund," in the hands of the Treasurer, shall be paid, the amount so paid shall be re-invested in like manner as is provided for in section three.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
AND TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNOR TO CALL INTO SERVICE THE
RETIRED OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY CADETS, IN CASES
OF WAR OR INSURRECTION.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. The students of the State University of California shall, as soon as practicable, be organized into a body, to be known as the University Cadets, for the purpose of physical training, and military drill and instruction.

SEC. 2. The officers of said Cadets, above and including the rank of Second Lieutenant, and below and including the rank of Colonel, shall be appointed by the Faculty, on a competitive examination, involving both scholarship and capacity for command, and they shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 3. The Adjutant-General of the State shall issue such arms, munitions and equipments, to carry out the objects of this bill, as the Board of Regents may require.

SEC. 4. Upon graduating, or retiring from the University, such officers may resign their commissions, or hold the same as retired officers of University Cadets, liable to be called into service by the Governor in case of war, invasion, insurrection or rebellion. The Military Instructor shall make quarterly reports to the Adjutant-General of the State, showing the number, discipline and equipments of the Cadets.

SEC. 5. The Board of Regents shall make such further regulations in carrying out the objects of this law, as they shall deem proper and consistent with the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 6. It is not the intent of this law to lessen, encroach upon, or retard the academic and scientific courses provided for in said University, but to secure a system of physical training, with habits of order and discipline, in aid of mental and moral advancement.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1867, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Sacramento, November 1st, 1869. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

SIR: In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office, commencing December second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and ending November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

H. L. NICHOLS.
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Sacramento. } ss.

H. L. NICHOLS, Secretary of State, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says, that the annexed report is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

A. COMTE, JR.
Notary Public.





R E P O R T .

During the two years ending November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, there have been received in this office, from fees belonging to the Library Fund, the following sums, viz :

Received from B. B. Redding, for fees collected by him as Secretary of State, from October 1st, 1867, to December 2d, 1867.....	\$1,221 90	
Fees received from December 2d to December 31st, 1867	460 90	
Total for quarter ending December 31st, 1867		\$1,682 80
For quarter ending March 31st, 1868.....		2,441 35
For quarter ending June 30th, 1868.....		2,466 70
For quarter ending September 30th, 1868.....		886 05
For quarter ending December 31st, 1868.....		1,036 05
For quarter ending March 31st, 1869.....		2,095 15
For quarter ending June 30th, 1869.....		2,670 15
For quarter ending September 30th, 1869		1,173 10
For the month of October, 1869.....		211 70
Total		\$14,663 05
Paid into the State treasury	\$14,451 35	
Cash on hand November 1st, 1869.....	211 70	
		\$14,663 05

The preceding amount may be divided as follows :

For commissions issued.....	\$2,985 00
For filing and recording certificates of incorporation, trade marks, bonds, etc.....	4,536 40
For recording land patents	1,872 00
For certificates and copies.....	5,269 65
Total.....	\$14,663 05

Amount of stamps, in value, received from B. B. Redding December 2d, 1867.....	\$340,340 00
Value of new stamps procured at various times, from Decem- ber 2d, 1867, to November 1st, 1869	559,600 00
Total.....	\$899,940 00
Delivered to State Controller, from December 2d, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.....	342,720 00
Amount on hand November 1st, 1869.....	\$557,220 00

The value of stationery, lights, fuel, etc., delivered to the different departments during the two years past is as follows :

Senate of 1867-8	\$4,444 31
Assembly of 1867-8.....	3,467 44
Governor's office.....	992 15
State Treasurer's office	1,326 54
State Controller's office.....	561 65
Attorney-General's office	376 39
Adjutant-General's office.....	760 61
Surveyor-General's office.....	854 46
State Library.....	1,052 02
Supreme Court (including Clerk and Reporter).....	3,181 20
Examining Committee.....	40 76
State Translator.....	108 89
State Printer	18 75
Total	\$17,185 17

Of fund for contingent expenses, received from B. B. Redding, December 2d, 1867.....	\$60 00
Appropriation for twentieth fiscal year.....	150 00
Appropriation for twenty-first fiscal year	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$360 00
Expended to date.....	297 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand Novembr 1st, 1869.....	\$63 00

The official acts of the Executive have been attested and recorded as required by law, and a proper record kept of all business of the office.

The enrolled laws of the seventeenth session, for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, have been properly bound and are on file in the office. Printed copies of the same, both in English and Spanish, have been received, and distributed as required by law; also, Journals of the Senate and Assembly, with three volumes of Appendices of the seventeenth session, and volumes XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV of the Supreme Court Reports.

The Registry Act, as amended, I had prepared and printed in pamphlet form and distributed, as provided for in an Act of the Legislature at the seventeenth session, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

On the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, two volumes of originals and translations, and two volumes of maps, were received from R. C. Hopkins, translator of Spanish archives, and placed on file in this office.

The last Legislature provided for the revision and compilation of the laws, and the Secretary of State was required to forward one copy in bill form to each member of the Senate holder over, and to each member elect of the Legislature, to each Supreme, District and County Judge, and each District Attorney, prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The Commissioners have not so far completed the work as to allow of the State Printer furnishing me with the printed copies; therefore, I have been unable to comply with said requirements.

The State Capitol Commissioners have made great efforts to have the new Capitol building so far completed as to admit of its being occupied by the Legislature the coming session. I am, therefore, arranging to have the same furnished and ready for the reception of the Legislature and State officers before the first week in December next.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

R E P O R T

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR THE

YEARS 1868 AND 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER

REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 1st, 1869. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency the report and suggestions required by the several Acts creating and regulating the duties of this office.

The accompanying abstract from my official docket gives a statement of the business of the State, both civil and criminal, more intelligible and complete than I can present it in any other form. It will be seen, by comparison with the reports of former years, that the business of this office has steadily and largely increased; the labors and responsibilities have in like ratio grown with the increase of business. The sale and disposition of the State's interest in portions of her tide lands, the protection of her interests in swamp and overflowed lands, the adjustment of questions touching lands of the State for University and educational purposes, the large influx of new population, taken together with the growth of business of all kinds throughout the State, have all tended to increase the labors and cares of this office. I have, when able to do so, attended the trial of cases in which the State had an interest, either civil or criminal, in the *nisi prius* Courts. In the Supreme Court I have argued, orally and by briefs, the cases as shown in the accompanying abstract of my official docket. I have, as required by law, given many written opinions to State, county, municipal and township officials, copies of which are on file, subject to the call of the Legislature. The miscellaneous correspondence of this department has been very extensive. I have, as far as possible, answered all letters calling for advice or information, whether in the line of official duty or not. This character of correspondence has taken a wide range, and has added materially to my labors.

STATE PRISON LITIGATION.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, suit has been commenced against the Directors of the State Prison by the owners of the Rancho

Punta de San Quentin, to recover so much of the lands occupied by the State for State Prison purposes as have not been heretofore purchased by the State. The title to these lands has for many years been in dispute. In eighteen hundred and sixty-three the State took steps toward the condemnation of so much of these lands as were thought to be needed for the use of the State Prison. After much time, trouble and expense, a decree of condemnation was entered and the money paid into Court by the State; and after the money had been paid into Court by the State, for the lands so condemned, it was discovered that the description of the lands in the proceedings for condemnation was so defective that no title did or could pass to the State under them.

Congress then, by an Act approved June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four (see United States Statutes at Large, 1863-4, page 194), granted to the State four hundred and fifty acres of the land at Point San Quentin, covering the State Prison grounds and lands adjoining; but this grant was without prejudice to the rights or claims of any other persons. Subsequently a patent from the General Government issued to the patentee, vendor of the present plaintiff, upon a grant issued by the Mexican Government to the Rancho Punta de San Quentin, which patent included within its exterior limits the lands before granted by Congress to the State. The patent recited the Act of Congress before mentioned, and conveyed to the patentee the Rancho Punta de San Quentin, subject to any rights which the State might have acquired by the Act of Congress. An evident conflict and inconsistency exists between the title conveyed by the Act of Congress and that conveyed by the patent. Evidently, if it passed by the former into the State, nothing remained to pass by the latter to the patentee, and the inquiry arose, upon the institution of the suit by the representative of the patent title, to which claimant did the lands belong. My own opinion, upon examining the question, was that the State took no title by the Act of Congress, which conflicted with the superior title of other persons; that the title of the patentee operated by relation back to the original grant from the Mexican Government, which grants have been expressly provided for by treaty; and that so much of the patent as gives the patentee the land, subject to any claim the State might have by reason of the Act of Congress, meant nothing and was to be disregarded, as the State took her title in subordination to the superior and older rights of the grantee from the Mexican Government. Feeling it my duty, however, to protect the interests of the State as far as possible, and inasmuch as the question is one not only open to discussion, but of grave importance, I procured an informal submission of the question to the Hon. Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Bench of the United States, who, upon a hearing and examination of the question, rendered an opinion favorable to the patentee and unfavorable to the State, upon the general grounds hereinbefore stated. Upon this state of facts, the holders of the title under the patent, having, as they claim, the superior title, manifested a willingness to sell and convey to the State so much of the lands as the Directors of the State Prison should think desirable for the use of the prison. I advised the State Prison Directors to negotiate with them, believing that it would be advisable to secure to the State at this time all outstanding titles to these lands. The claimants under the patent proposed to accept compensation for the lands taken by the State, at the rate of the appraised value made under the proceedings in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with interest added. As the State has, since the date of the appraisement, had the use of the lands free of

charge or rent, the Directors, after due consideration, accepted of the terms proposed, and paid the money, amounting to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and took deeds of conveyance, with covenants of warranty from the representatives of the adverse title, together with quit-claim deeds from all others about whose claim or title there could be any question, and stipulated that the Directors of the State Prison take judgment in their favor in the pending suit, so as to have a judgment of record in their favor, in addition to the deeds of the adverse claimants.

In view of the rapid increase of the property, and of avoiding the delay, costs and expenses of another proceeding to condemn, and the risk of a largely increased valuation, if another appraisement upon condemnation proceedings should be necessary, I advised the Directors to pursue this course. I believe I am warranted in saying that the propriety of this advice, when explained to the Legislature, will be acquiesced in by them. The lands acquired by the State by this arrangement largely exceed in value the sums paid for them, and by this action we settle and determine this long disputed and vexed question of the title to the lands used by the State for prison purposes.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

The interest of the State in the swamp and overflowed lands within her limits, and in her other landed interests of various kinds, in my opinion, are of sufficient importance to justify the State, for its protection, in securing the services and the undivided time and attention of a competent person, so that this interest of the State may not suffer. I have, so far as I have been able, attended to this interest of the State, but, from a press of other business, I have been unable to give it the attention which it should receive. Years ago the State disposed of large quantities of lands as swamp and overflowed lands, the character of which is now questioned. Partial reclamations have in some instances been made, and the character of the lands, from this and other causes, has undergone material change. At one time County Surveyors were made the State's agents in selecting, surveying and returning the swamp and overflowed lands within their respective counties. It is claimed by those opposed in interest that the State's agents returned as swamp and overflowed much land that was not of this character. I think that it would be greatly to the interest of the State, and particularly to those who have purchased this character of lands from the State, that some adjustment of the question should, if possible, be made, and the State be placed in condition to make good her contracts with purchasers who hold certificates of purchase of swamp and overflowed lands. The General Government having made large grants of lands to railroad corporations, who are tenacious of their rights, they in many instances dispute the character of the lands covered by the State's certificates, and cause much trouble, expense and vexatious litigation to those who in good faith have purchased the lands from the State.

This conflict should as far as possible be avoided, and the State should endeavor, in justice to herself, as well as to the holders of her certificates, to place herself in position to make good her obligations to them.

COMPILATION OF STATUTES.

The legal profession, and all persons having an interest in a proper

compilation of the statutes, have been looking with anxiety to the close of the labors of the commission appointed by the last Legislature to revise the statutes of the State. The ability and high professional standing of the gentlemen intrusted with this important work are guarantees that when completed this work will be well done. The last Legislature appropriated only money sufficient to pay the commission for a short period of the time required by them to complete the work. I hope that the action of the ensuing session will be such as to insure adequate compensation for the early completion of this work, and in the meantime, until their labors be finished and reported by them, I advise that as few changes be made in the general statutes, and particularly those concerning practice, as will be found consistent with the good of the State.

TIDE LANDS.

I congratulate your Excellency and the people of the State upon the success of the plan devised at the last session of the Legislature (Act approved March 30th, 1868, Statutes 1867-8, pages 716 to 722, inclusive) for the sale and disposition of the State's interests in certain salt marsh and tide lands bordering upon the Bay and within the City and County of San Francisco. Up to the present time, notwithstanding the unprecedented stringency of the money market, the sales of these lands, under the provisions of the Act, amount to the sum of eight hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and eight dollars and seventy-four cents (\$813,108 74), leaving a large part of the most valuable of those lands still to be sold. I am well assured that the sums which have been and will be hereafter realized from this source (even after paying the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the University Fund), together with the sums accruing from the ordinary sources of revenue, will, with proper economy, within a short time extinguish the State debt, thereby placing the credit of our State where it of right belongs—amongst the first in the Union, and by reason of light taxation and a State unincumbered with debt, enable us to hold out increased inducements to immigration. The Act approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, creating this commission and providing for the disposal of these lands, made it my duty to act as the counsel and advisor of the commission. I have met frequently with them, and have watched with pleasure their zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their important trust. When they shall have completed the labors imposed upon them by the Act, they will have earned the gratitude of the people whose interests they have so faithfully and industriously guarded. Litigation has arisen about portions of those lands, which is now pending in the Courts. I think there is no serious grounds for believing that the interests of the State are in danger. Persons claiming large bodies of these lands have sought to enjoin the action of the Commissioners. The Court below, upon the complaint of the plaintiffs, without any answer refused their application for injunction, from which judgment of refusal plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The appeal is now pending and undetermined. I feel confident that the final result will not be against the State.

SUFFRAGE.

The uncertainty at present as to the action of the States of the Union upon the adoption or rejection of the fifteenth amendment to the con-

stitution of the United States, and the effect which its adoption by the requisite number of the States may have upon the people of California, in my opinion, calls at this time upon our Legislature to take some action upon the question of suffrage in this State. A free people cannot be too jealous of their rights nor too careful in their protection. Due caution in time will do no harm in any event, and we will be acting like wise men, who carefully guard that which they consider most valuable, by proper watchfulness. We have yet to prove, by the test of experience, whether universal suffrage will be advantageous to us as a people, or whether it may not prove destructive to our free institutions. To our State more than any other in the Union, from the mixed character of our population, the test would, in my opinion, be hazardous: Whether the adoption of this amendment would or would not, as the naturalization laws now stand, or as they may be from time to time so amended, admit to the right of suffrage the Chinese who are now here and who from year to year will crowd to this coast, I believe we have it in our power, by proper legislation, to place ourselves independent of the danger which may be apprehended from this class of people. I therefore suggest to your Excellency, that you present this question to the Legislature, suggesting at the same time that we may by proper legislation, within the provisions of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and outside of any question of *race, color or previous condition of servitude*, so regulate the question of suffrage as will render this State independent of any apprehended danger from this population. In some of the States a property qualification has been imposed, in others, other tests. I submit that it is within the power of the Legislature of this State to impose such tests of qualification and such restrictions upon the right of suffrage, within her borders, as is not inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the constitution of the State and of the United States, and that it would be within the power of this State, and in harmony with this amendment, if it be finally adopted, so to do. This in my opinion would be a wise provision; whether the future will or will not make it necessary to invoke the test, we will have manifested that vigilance which is the price of liberty. We will have discharged our duty in our time, as the founders of the Republic did in theirs. They, in all their acts, manifested that jealous watchfulness over the question of suffrage and citizenship which showed that to them it was a sacred trust, not idly to be treated, not hastily to be given away, nor forced upon its recipients, but rather to be earned by our adopted citizens by years of probation and good conduct and only then bestowed upon them after proof of the fitness of each individual who aspired to its exercise.

STAMP TAXES.

Since the last report of my honorable predecessor, the Supreme Court has decided the action of *The People vs. J. W. Raymond*, then pending in the lower Court, against the people (See *People vs. Raymond*, 34 Cal. Reports, pages 492 to 502 inclusive), holding that the imposition by the State of the stamp tax upon passengers tickets was in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution prohibiting any State from passing or enforcing any law tending to interfere with commerce. The result of this decision is that the State loses a considerable revenue heretofore derived from the sales of this character of State stamps.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

By an Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five (United States Statutes at Large, 1863-4, page 325), Congress granted to this State the Yosemite Valley and the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The State, by Act approved April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six (Statutes 1865-6, page 710), accepted the grant and appointed Commissioners to take charge of and protect the property. My predecessor, before his term expired, had commenced suits to eject from the property certain persons who were holding portions of the property adversely to the State. At the last session of the Legislature, and while these suits were still pending, an Act was passed over the veto of your Excellency, surrendering on the part of the State, and conceding the State's interest in the lands so adversely possessed, to the parties in possession. By some misadventure, the bill, while before the enrolling or some other committee, became misplaced and lost, and was not published amongst the Acts of the session. In consideration of the expressed will of the Legislature in passing the bill, I was willing to permit the suits pending to rest for the present without action, as the State's title had been asserted, and her interests were in no danger of suffering, as the suits were pending and undetermined. Recently, however, I learned from the Commissioners that the parties holding adversely, were moving into the valley machinery preparatory to the erection of a saw mill, for sawing the timber upon the lands. I felt it my duty to enjoin the further waste upon the lands, and had suit instituted for that purpose. This suit is still pending, as are also the other suits commenced by the Hon. J. G. McCullough during his term. I respectfully suggest that as Congress has given to this State, as a donation, this splendid property, one of the great natural curiosities of the world, presenting a series of scenery of its kind the finest known to the traveller, that this princely gift ought not to be neglected by the State, but that we at least manifest to the donors our appreciation of their gift by accepting it, and making provisions for its protection.

REVENUE AND EQUALIZATION.

A revision of the revenue laws of the State so as to, as far as possible, either by a State Board of Equalization or some other means, insure equality and uniformity of taxation, would be desirable. There are several railroads running through different counties in this State; in some the rate of taxation is double what it is in others. It cannot be denied that property of all kinds is not equally taxed, and that in some of the counties the valuations of property greatly differ from those in others. Equality of taxation and uniformity in bearing the burdens as well as enjoying the blessings and benefits of a good government, is one of the first duties which a State owes to its people.

REGISTRATION.

As far as possible the registry law should be simplified and adapted to the migratory and changing character of our population. Complaint is made that the working of our present registry law is still too cumbersome to answer the purposes desired. I doubt not that experience from year to year will suggest modifications and changes which will simplify and adapt this law so as to render it less objectionable.

PREMIUMS ON MULBERRY PLANTATIONS.

Under the Act, approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, creating and regulating the action of the Board of Judges, at the last meeting of the Board of Judges certain claimants under the said Acts providing for premiums on plantations of mulberry trees presented their claims for large sums of money, which claims were allowed by the Board of Judges. I considered the action of the Board not warranted by the law, and thought it my duty to petition the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari to have their proceedings reviewed, and did so. The Supreme Court, upon a review of the proceedings of the Board of Judges, decided the action of the Board to be erroneous, and reversed the same, by which decision the State was saved the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, improperly ordered paid by the Board of Judges. While wholesome encouragement ought to be given to this interest, which merits encouragement, and will, I doubt not, in time become an important interest to the State, prodigal and improvident legislation similar to the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six ought to be avoided and discouraged.

EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

In defraying the expenses of this department, I have kept within the appropriations, which have been smaller than in former years. I have been compelled to pay out of this appropriation short-hand reporters for taking testimony in swamp land contests, and many other expenses not contemplated by the appropriation, for which no provision was made. For the ensuing two years, the appropriation ought to be increased. The small sums allowed in the last appropriation, even with the strictest economy, will not be sufficient. I have expended, of the sums appropriated to this office, besides the salary of Attorney-General, since my incumbency, as follows: For clerk hire, thirty-four hundred and fifty dollars; for office rent and pay of porter, nine hundred and twenty dollars; for postage and contingent expenses, three hundred dollars; for costs of suits to which the State is a party, including contests concerning swamp lands, fees for reporters for taking testimony, one thousand and fifty-five dollars. Other expenses and costs incurred but which have not been paid, will exhaust the entire appropriation. I have with difficulty avoided going beyond the amount of the appropriation in defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the proper discharge of the duties of this department.

I have no further suggestions to make to your Excellency, or to the Legislature, as to the legislation of the coming session. Experience has shown that we are more liable to suffer from too much than from too little legislation. Every change is not necessarily an improvement, and unless a change be manifestly necessary, I advise that Acts of the Legislature, particularly general laws, which have stood the test of years, should not be idly or hastily changed or repealed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JO HAMILTON,

Attorney-General.



TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

For the Years

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People of the State of California, Respondents, v. Antonio Dias, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Calaveras.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Peter Burke, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Mendocino.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Rape.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Wm. H. Thompson, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Mendocino.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. A. J. Millsaps, Appellant.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Colusa.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. John Parrott et al., Respondents.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Colusa.	Civil action.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, \$822 80.

GENERAL'S DOCKET.

1868 and 1869.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
June 4, 1867 — Indictment found. Sept. 20, 1867—Conviction. Sept. 24, 1867—Sentence, six years in the State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 17, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 18, 1868—Respondents' brief filed. March 7, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	March 21, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
June 6, 1867 — Indictment found. July 12, 1867—Conviction. July 13, 1867—Sentence, twenty-five years in the State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed. Feb. 20, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Feb. 7, 1868—Respondents' brief filed. March 4, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	April 21, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Mendocino County.	
Sept. 9, 1867 — Indictment found. Sept. 13, 1867—Conviction. Sept. 20, 1867—Sentence, two years in the State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 20, 1868—Respondents' brief filed. March 5, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	April 21, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Mendocino County.	
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Sept. 11, 1867—Conviction of manslaughter. Sept. 12, 1867—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	Oct. 15, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 20, 1868—Appellants' brief filed. April 6, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	April 23, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Colusa County.	
July 11, 1867—Complaint filed. Sept 3, 1867—Answer filed. Sept. 5, 1867—Judgment for defendants.	Oct. 23, 1867—Transcript filed. July 8, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	July 29, 1868—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Appellants, v. John Williams, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Sierra.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

The People <i>ex rel.</i> John A. Eagan, v. R. M. Briggs.	In the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, County of Amador.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right of title to the office of District Attorney of Amador County.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> James Carroll, v. Charles H. Ingolls.	In the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, County of Amador.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right of title to the office of Supervisor of Amador County.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ah Sam, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Alameda.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ah Hoy, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Alameda.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Oct. 22, 1867 — Indictment found. Oct. 26, 1867—Conviction. Nov. 2, 1867—Motion in arrest of judgment sustained.	Nov. 13, 1867 — Transcript filed. Jan. 16, 1868—Appellants' brief filed. Jan. 13, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Sept. 2, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	Sept. 3, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 3, 1867—Leave issued to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Dec. 5, 1867—Complaint filed. Dec. 14, 1867 — Demurrer filed. March 21, 1868 — Answer filed. April 23, 1869—Judgment rendered for plaintiff.			This suit raises the question and constitutionality of the soldiers' vote.
Dec. 9, 1867—Leave issued to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Dec. 12, 1867—Complaint filed. June 18, 1868 — Judgment rendered for plaintiff.			
Sept. 20, 1867 — Indictment found. Oct. 15, 1867—Convicted of an assault with intent to commit murder. Nov. 8, 1867—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Nov. 23, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 23, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 24, 1868—Respondents' brief filed. March 4, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	April 25, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Alameda County.	
Sept. 20, 1867 — Indictment found. Oct. 12, 1867—Convicted of the crime of assault with intent to commit murder. Nov. 8, 1867—Sentenced to the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Nov. 23, 1867 — Transcript filed. Jan. 7, 1868—Judgment reversed.	April 6, 1868—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Appellants, v. George Washington, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Nevada.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. Philip Dick, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. George Vernon, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Reverdy Gibson, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit rape.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. Merchants' Dry Dock Company.	In the District Court, Twelfth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By complaint.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Nov. 8, 1867 — Indictment found. Nov. 12, 1867—Indictment set aside by the Court.	Nov. 26, 1867 — Transcript filed. Jan. 31, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 12, 1869 — Judgment affirmed.		This case raises the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.
July 6, 1866 — Indictment found. April 22, 1867—Remittitur filed. Oct. 12, 1867—Convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. Oct. 17, 1867.—Sentenced to be hanged on the 6th day of December, 1867.	Nov. 30, 1867 — Transcript filed. Feb. 18, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 23, 1868 — Respondent's brief filed. March 4, 1868—Judgment reversed.	April 20, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of San Joaquin Co.	This is the second appeal in this case.
March 9, 1867 — Indictment found. April 24, 1867—Convicted of the crime of manslaughter. May 4, 1867—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Dec. 10, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 10, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 22, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. April 3, 1868—Judgment affirmed.		
October 30, 1867—Indictment found. Nov. 8, 1867—Convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape. Nov. 25, 1867—Sentenced to one year in the State Prison.	Dec. 28, 1867—Transcript filed. Feb. 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. March 7, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. April 8, 1868 — Judgment affirmed.	May 11, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of San Francisco Co.	
Jan. 4, 1868—Complaint filed. Jan. 28, 1868—Answer filed. April 8, 1868—Suit settled by agreement.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Charles F. Lotz, Relator. v. W. S. Safford, Respondent.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Butte	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right of the defendant to the office of County Judge of Butte County.
— Burnett, v. J. B. Southard.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	Petition for writ of certiorari.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Charles Lindley, Relator, v. William J. Beebe, Respondent.	In the District Court, First Judicial District, County of San Luis Obispo.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right to the office of County Judge of San Luis Obispo County.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Edward Rondell, Relator, v. The North San Francisco Homestead and Railroad Association, Respondents.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to cause the cancellation of State patent issued to respondent.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> J. S. Downs and J. T. Thompson, Relators, v. J. B. Holloway, Judge of Lake County, <i>et als.</i> Respondents.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition in Supreme Court. An action to settle the question of the county seat of Lake County.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan. 8, 1868—Leave to institute proceeding in the name of the State granted.			
	Jan. 7, 1868—Petition filed. April 21, 1868—Defendant's brief filed.		
Jan. 10, 1868—Petition filed for leave to institute proceedings in name of State in the office of Attorney-General. Jan. 10, 1868—Permission granted. Feb. 11, 1868—Complaint filed. Feb. 19, 1868—Answer filed.			
Feb. 10, 1868—Petition filed for leave to use the name of the State, in Attorney-General's office. 1868—Permission granted. June 22, 1868—Ordered by the Attorney-General that the suit be dismissed.			
	May 25, 1868—Petition filed. July 7, 1868—Answer filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> L. M. Cornin, Relator, v. Respondent.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Napa.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right to the office of Recorder of Napa County.

The People <i>ex rel.</i> D. Longway, Relator, v. Josiah Wall <i>et al.</i> , Trustees of the Town of Sonora, Respondents.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of Tuolumne.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to test the right of respondents to enforce the collection of taxes.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> A. Margo, Relator, v. John Boyle, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of Tuolumne.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right to the office of Assessor of Tuolumne County.
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The People, etc., Appellants, v. James Niles <i>et al.</i> Respondents.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Mendocino.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. An action to enforce the collection of taxes—amount, \$177.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<p>March 4, 1868—Petition for leave to use the name of the State, filed in the Attorney-General's office. March 4, 1868—Permission granted. March 16, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. March 27, 1868—Answer filed. Dec. 1, 1868—Case dismissed by consent.</p>			
<p>March 4, 1868—Petition filed for leave to use the name of State. March 4, 1868—Permission granted.</p>			<p>This case was not prosecuted to judgment, but dismissed by relator.</p>
<p>March 13, 1868—Petition filed for leave to use the name of State. March 13, 1868—Permission granted. March 21, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. March 30, 1868—Demurrer filed in District Court. April 30, 1868—Amended complaint filed. July 22, 1868—Answer filed. April 12, 1869—Judgment for plaintiff, that defendant had been unlawfully holding the office of Assessor of Tulumne County.</p>	<p>July 19, 1869 — Transcript filed.</p>		
<p>Nov. 4, 1867—Complaint filed. Nov. 4, 1867—Answer filed. Nov. 4, 1867—Judgment rendered for defendants.</p>	<p>Jan. 11, 1868—Transcript filed. March 13, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. April 29, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 3, 1868 — Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>July 20, 1868—Remittitur issued.</p>	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Chas. E. Foye <i>et als.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Mendocino.	Civil action.	By complaint. To enforce the collection of taxes—amount \$162 25.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Henry Gerke <i>et als.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for the recovery of taxes—amount \$259 20.
James Barron, Petitioner, v. J. W. Bost, Surveyor-General, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By filing petition for writ of mandamus to compel the issuance of patent to relator.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> W. P. Doherty <i>et als.</i> , Relators, v. Santa Cruz Gap Turnpike Joint Stock Company, Respondent.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Clara.	Civil action.	By filing complaint.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. R. M. Apgar, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Solano.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Nov. 4, 1867—Complaint filed. Nov. 4, 1867—Answer filed. Nov. 4, 1867—Judgment rendered for defendants.	Feb. 10, 1868—Transcript filed. April 17, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. May 1, 1868—Appellant's 2d brief filed. July 10, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 23, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 1, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
May 25, 1867—Complaint filed. July 17, 1867—Answer filed. July 19, 1867—Judgment rendered for defendants.	Feb. 14, 1868—Transcript filed. April 22, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. May 2, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 7, 1868—Judgment reversed.	July 30, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney, Tehama County.	
	March 11, 1868—Petition filed. March 30, 1868—Respondent's answer filed. May 14, 1868—Respondent's amended answer filed. Aug. 22, 1868—Petitioner's brief filed. April 15, 1869—Mandate denied.		
March 26, 1868—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State. April 7, 1868—Complaint filed. May 6, 1868—Demurrer filed. May 20, 1868—Answer filed. Sept. 26, 1868—Suit dismissed on motion of plaintiff.			
Aug. 7, 1867—Indictment found. Oct. 5, 1867—Convicted of an assault. Oct. 14, 1867—Sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, or in default thereof to be imprisoned in the county jail one hundred days.	March 19, 1868—Transcript filed. March 27, 1868—Motion to dismiss appeal filed. June 26, 1868—Appeal dismissed.	July 14, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Solano Co.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Francis Burgess, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Napa.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Allen McDonald, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Tuolumne.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Freeman Mills, Relator, v. H. S. Sargent, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right to the office of Tax Collector of San Joaquin County.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Joel C. Potter, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Santa Clara.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Daniel O'Farrell, Appellant,	In the County Court, County of Yuba.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Arson in the second degree.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
March 3, 1868—Indictment found. March 10, 1868—Convicted of the crime of burglary. March 13, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	March 27, 1868—Transcript filed. April 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. April 13, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 3, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	July 20, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Napa County.	
Sept. 9, 1867 — Indictment found. Jan. 24, 1868—Convicted of grand larceny. Jan. 31, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	Feb. 7, 1868—Transcript filed. April 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. April 13, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. June 30, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	July 13, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
April 20, 1868—Petition filed in Attorney-General's office for leave to use the name of the State. April 20, 1868—Leave granted. April 27, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. May 18, 1868—Answer and demurrer filed. June 11, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendant.	June 24, 1868—Transcript filed. Aug. 18, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Sept. 15, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 12, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	Oct. 16, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
May 11, 1867 — Indictment found. July 1, 1867—Demurrer to indictment sustained.	April 8, 1868—Transcript filed. April 17, 1868—Appellants' brief filed. May 5, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 2, 1868—Judgment reversed.	July 18, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Santa Clara County.	
April 10, 1868 — Indictment found. April 20, 1868—Convicted of arson in the second degree. April 22, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two and one-half years.	May 8, 1868—Transcript filed. July 8, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	July 10, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Yuba County.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Luke O'Brien, Appellant,	In the County Court, County of Yuba.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. Frank Taylor, Appellant.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Sierra.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Fenton Tomlinson, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Humboldt.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Perjury and counterfeiting.
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The People, etc., Appellants, v. Nicolas Supulveda, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Santa Clara.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> W. H. Joliff, Relator, v. The Board of Pilot Examiners, Respondents.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ of certiorari.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
April 7, 1868 — Indictment found. April 24, 1868—Convicted of grand larceny. April 28, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	May 9, 1868—Transcript filed. July 8, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	July 10, 1868—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Yuba County.	
Oct. 27, 1867 — Indictment found. April 19, 1868—Convicted of manslaughter. Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of five years.	May 26, 1868—Transcript filed. July 17, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 14, 1868—Judgment reversed.	Oct. 19, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 5, 1867 — Indictment found. March 21, 1868—Convicted of perjury and counterfeiting. March 25, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years.	April 15, 1868 — Transcript filed. July 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. July 22, 1868 — Respondents' brief filed. Sept. 24, 1868—Judgment reversed.	Oct. 2, 1868 — Remittitur issued.	
May 8, 1867 — Indictment found. May 11, 1867—Demurrer filed. May 27, 1867—Demurrer sustained.	April 8, 1868—Transcript filed. July 8, 1868—Judgment reversed.	July 8, 1868 — Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Santa Clara County.	
May 11, 1868—Petition filed in the Attorney-General's office for leave to institute proceedings. May 11, 1868 —Petition granted. May 11, 1868—Petition filed in County Court. May 16, 1868—Answer filed. Oct. 10, 1868—Application dismissed			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> the Board of Supervisors of Plumas County, Plaintiffs, v. The Oroville and Virginia City Railroad Company, Defendants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Plumas.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Robert Tyler, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Nevada.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Rape.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Garnett, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sacramento.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Selling land twice.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Doe G., 1,034, <i>et al.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Sacramento.	Civil action.	By complaint. Motion for writ of assistance.
Daniel Ream, Appellant, v. Siskiyou County, Respondent.	In the District Court, Ninth Judicial District, County of Siskiyou.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. An action to recover certain fees as Tax Collector of Siskiyou County.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mcm. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
May 26, 1868—Petition for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State filed in the Attorney-General's office. May 26, 1868—Permission granted. June 20, 1868—Complaint filed in the District Court. Oct. 8, 1868—Answer filed. Oct. 30, 1868—Judgment rendered for the defendants.			
May 7, 1868 — Indictment found. May 27, 1868—Convicted of the crime of rape. Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	June 27, 1868 — Transcript filed. July 10, 1868—Judgment reversed.	July 10, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
May 9, 1868 — Indictment found. May 27, 1868—Convicted of selling land twice. May 29, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	July 7, 1868—Transcript filed. July 31, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. August 19, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Sept. 2, 1868 — Judgment reversed.	Sept. 3, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
March 16, 1868—Complaint filed. March 29, 1868 — Judgment rendered in favor of the defendants.	June 30, 1868 — Transcript filed. Aug. 8, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Aug. 21, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Sept. 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 7, 1868—Judgment affirmed.	Oct. 11, 1868 — Remittitur issued.	
May 27, 1868—Judgment rendered in favor of the defendant.	June 15, 1868 — Transcript filed. Sept. 29, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 29, 1868 — Respondent's brief filed. March, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	March 13, 1869—Remittitur sent to respondent's attorney	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
A. N. Davidson, Petitioner, v. The Board of Examiners of the State of California, Respondents.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.

A. N. Davidson, Petitioner, v. Robert Watt, State Controller, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> Wm. Dunphy <i>et als.</i> , Petitioners, v. Robert Watt, Controller, and A. F. Colonel, Treasurer.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> John Ferguson, Petitioner, v. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. The Black Diamond Coal Mining Company, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for the recovery of taxes.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	June 30, 1868—Petition filed. July 3, 1868—Demurrer filed. Sept. 3, 1868—Mandate denied.		
	July 16, 1868—Petition filed. Aug. 20, 1868—Demurrer filed. Aug. 20, 1868—Petitioner's brief filed. Sept. 21, 1868—Mandate denied.		
	July 13, 1868—Petition filed. July 13, 1868—Answer filed. July 13, 1868—Mandate directed to issue.		
	June 5, 1868—Petition filed. July 13, 1868—Petitioner's brief filed. Sept. 18, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 2, 1868—Petitioner's brief in reply filed. Feb. 20, 1869—Mandate directed to issue.	March 9, 1869—Mandate issued.	
Jan. 6, 1868—Complaint filed. Jan. 29, 1868—Demurrer filed. Jan. 29, 1868—Answer filed. Jan. 29, 1868—Judgment for the plaintiff.	June 13, 1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 14, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Dec. 3, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Jan. 8, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 14, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Contra Costa County.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> J. S. Downs, Relator, v. J. B. Holloway, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
<i>Ex parte</i> W. H. Petty.	In the Supreme Court.	Criminal case.	By petition for writ of habeas corpus.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> William Laines, Relator, v. E. S. Holden, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of defendant to hold the office of Directorship of the Insane Asylum.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Michael Kane, Relator, v. A. J. Speneer, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of defendant to hold the office of Directorship of the Insane Asylum.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> P. L. Shoaf, Relator, v. R. B. Parker, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of defendant to hold the office of Directorship of the Insane Asylum.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	March 30, 1868—Petition filed. April 14, 1868—Answer and demurrer filed. May 25, 1868—Amended petition filed.		
	July 11, 1868—Petition filed. July 16, 1868—Petition denied.		
July 22, 1868—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of State. July 22, 1868—Leave granted. July 27, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. Aug. 8, 1868—Demurrer filed. Sept. 7, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendant.			
July 22, 1868—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of State. July 22, 1868—Leave granted. July 27, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. Aug. 29, 1868—Demurrer filed. Oct. 19, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendant.			
July 22, 1868—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of State. July 22, 1868—Leave granted. July 27, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. Aug. 8, 1868—Demurrer filed. Sept. 7, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendant.	Sept. 30, 1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 21, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Dec. 4, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 20, 1869—Judgment affirmed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> William Gluskin, Relator, v. T. Paige, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of defendant to hold the office of Directorship of the Insane Asylum.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Timothy Lynch, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. James Delaney, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Plumas.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Mayhem.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Bogart, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Robert Tyler, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Nevada.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Rape.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
July 22, 1868—Petition filed in the Attorney-General's office, for leave to use the name of State. July 22, 1868—Leave granted. July 27, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. Aug. 8, 1868—Demurrer filed. Sept. 7, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendant.			
Feb. 19, 1868—Indictment found. May 28, 1868—Convicted of grand larceny. May 28, 1868—Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.	June 10, 1868—Transcript filed. July 7, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. July 11, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. July 14, 1868—Appellant's brief in reply filed. Judgment affirmed.	Oct. 6, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of San Francisco County.	
Sept. —, 1868—Indictment found. Sept. 11, 1868—Demurrer filed. Sept. 11, 1868—Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 30, 1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 6, 1868—Judgment reversed.	Oct. 7, 1868—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Plumas County	
July 3, 1868—Indictment found. July 17, 1868—Convicted of grand larceny. July 22, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 17, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 20, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Dec. 2, 1868—Judgment reversed.	Dec. 3, 1868—Remittitur issued.	
May 7, 1868—Indictment found. Aug. 27, 1868—Convicted of rape. Sept. 8, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of five years.	Sept. 26, 1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 6, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 6, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. March 17, 1869—Judgment reversed.	March 17, 1869—Remittitur issued.	This is the second appeal in this case.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Belden, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Santa Clara.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Thomas Lewis, Appellant.	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, County of Fresno.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. David G. Gordon, Appellant.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Solano.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Juan Etchmendez et al., Respondents.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for forfeiture on a recognizance bond.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Henry Gerke et al., Respondents.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. R. H. Warren et al., Respondents.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for the recovery of forfeiture on a recognizance bond.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
May 22, 1868—Indictment found. June 16, 1868—Convicted of grand larceny. June 19, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	Aug. 10, 1868—Transcript filed. Nov. 4, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Dec. 14, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 12, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 14, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Santa Clara County.	
Feb. 5, 1868—Indictment found. June 18, 1868—Convicted of murder in the second degree. June 18, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Sept. 23, 1868—Transcript filed. Nov. —, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Dec. 14, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. March 12, 1869—Judgment reversed.	March 15, 1869—Remittitur sent to appellant's attorney.	
Aug. 7, 1867—Indictment found. May 21, 1868—Convicted of manslaughter. May 27, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of seven years.	July 8, 1868—Transcript filed. Dec. 5, 1868—Respondent's brief filed. Dec. 14, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 12, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 14, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Solano County.	
July 15, 1868—Complaint filed. Aug. 5, 1868—Demurrer filed. Aug. 13, 1868—Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 24, 1868—Transcript filed. Oct. 7, 1868—Judgment reversed.	Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Los Angeles County.	
Jan. 25, 1868—Complaint filed. Feb. 12, 1868—Answer filed. March 6, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendants.	Sept. 30, 1868—Transcript filed.—Oct. 20, 1868—Appellants' brief filed. March 30, 1869—Respondent's brief filed. April 12, 1869—Judgment reversed.	April 15, 1869—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Tehama County.	
Oct. 23, 1867—Complaint filed. Feb. 13, 1868—Answer filed. March 7, 1868—Judgment rendered for defendants.	Sept. 25, 1868—Transcript filed: Oct. 21, 1868—Appellant's brief filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Thomas Butterfield <i>et al.</i> , Relators, v. Andrew Perry <i>et al.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Cruz.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondents to hold certain city offices in the County of Santa Cruz.

The People <i>ex rel.</i> R. H. Blossom <i>et al.</i> , Relators, v. Andrew Jelly and Wm. Riley, Respondents.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. V. J. Fourgard <i>et al.</i> Appellants.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Sacramento.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> John H. Baird, Relator, v. S. S. Tilton, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Wm. T. Trim, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Arson in the second degree.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
July 30, 1868 — Petition for leave to use the name of the State filed in the office of Attorney-General. July 30, 1868 — Petition granted. Cause tried at the April term, 1869, and judgment rendered for plaintiffs.			
Nov 11, 1868 — Petition for leave to use the name of the State filed in the office of the Attorney-General. Nov. 11, 1868 — Petition granted. Nov. 14, 1868 — Complaint filed in the District Court. Dec. 12, 1868 — Demurrer filed.			
June 18, 1867 — Complaint filed. Dec. 31, 1867—Judgment taken by default.	March 11, 1869 — Transcript filed. March 11, 1869—Appellants' brief filed. April 5, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. April 15, 1869 — Judgment reversed.	May 3, 1869 — Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 24, 1868—Petition filed in the Attorney-General's office for leave to use the name of the State. Dec. 24, 1868 — Petition granted. Dec. 29, 1868 — Complaint filed in District Court. Feb. 13, 1869 — Answer filed. March 10, 1869—Judgment for defendant.	March 29, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 14, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. April 29, 1869—Respondent's brief filed. July 21, 1869—Judgment affirmed.		
Oct 30, 1868 — Indictment found. Nov. 13, 1868—Convicted of arson in the second degree. Dec. 14, 1868 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years and nine months.	Jan. 4, 1869—Transcript filed. Jan. 16, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 27, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. April 10, 1869 —Judgment reversed.	April 14, 1869 — Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John W. Hardin, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Placer.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Mayhem.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. Philip Dick, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. H. P. Penniman <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. An action for the recovery of forfeiture on a recognizance bond. Amount, \$1,000.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Arguello <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Clara.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. Tax suit. Amount, \$1,441 63.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Pearis & McDonald <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, County of El Dorado.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. Tax suit. Amount, \$889 35.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan 5, 1868 — Indictment found. Sept. 18, 1868—Convicted of mayhem. Sept. 22, 1868—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of eleven years.	Oct. 9, 1868—Transcript filed. Jan. 26, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 28, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. April 15, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	April 19, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Placer County.	
May 12, 1866 — Indictment found. Aug. 12, 1868—Convicted of murder in the first degree. ———, 1868—Sentenced to be hanged.	Dec. 28, 1868—Transcript filed. Jan. 27, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. March 17, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. June 14, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	July 3, 1869—Remittitur issued.	This is the third appeal in this case.
Feb. 21, 1866—Complaint filed. Answer filed. April 15, 1867—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 13, 1868—Transcript filed. Dec. 14, 1868—Appellant's brief filed. Feb. 8, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. April 15, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	April 19, 1869—Remittitur sent to Dist. Attorney of Contra Costa County.	
Dec. 17, 1866—Complaint filed. Feb. 16, 1867—Answer filed. Jan. 25, 1868 — Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$936 65 and costs.	Dec. 31, 1868—Transcript filed. Jan. 7, 1869 — Appellants' brief filed. Feb. 20, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. July 16, 1869 — Judgment affirmed.	July 31, 1869—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Santa Clara County.	
Feb. 29, 1868—Complaint filed. Feb. 29, 1868 — Demurrer filed. May 14, 1868 — Demurrer overruled. May 29, 1868—Answer filed. Aug. 18, 1868 — Judgment for \$452 50 and costs. .	Dec. 26, 1868—Transcript filed. Jan. 28, 1869 — Appellants' brief filed. April 9, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. April 15, 1869—Judgment reversed.	April 19, 1869—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
Charles L. Pond, Respondent, v. Hendley S. Maddox, Appellant.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Butte	Civil action.	By filing complaint. An action to compel appellant, County Auditor of Butte County, to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of \$1,150, for services as Treasurer of Butte County.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> E. Curtis, Relator, v. John B. Felton <i>et al.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Yolo.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to contest the right of respondents to the offices of Presidential Electors for the year 1868.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> John Delevan, Relator, v. Pilot Examiners, Respondents.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to contest the right of respondents to revoke the pilot license of relator.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> C. E. Cleveland, Relator, v. J. M. Boskins <i>et al.</i> , Respondent.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Cruz.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondents to hold certain municipal offices in the Town of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Francisco X. Bonilla, Appellant.	In the District Court, First Judicial District, County of Santa Barbara.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
March 10, 1868—Petition filed. April 11, 1868 — Demurrer filed. April 11, 1868 — Demurrer confessed, and leave to amend petition given. April 11, 1868—Answer filed. Aug. 25, 1868 — Judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition.	Jan. 8, 1869—Transcript filed. Feb. 20, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. April, 1869 — Respondent's brief filed.		
Dec. 2, 1868—Petition filed for leave to use the name of State, in Attorney-General's office. Dec. 2, 1868—Leave granted. Dec. 2, 1868 — Complaint filed in District Court. March 16, 1869—Dismissed on motion of plaintiffs.			
May 28, 1868—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of State. May 28, 1868—Leave granted. Oct. 10, 1868 — Petition filed in District Court. Jan. 23, 1869—Submitted on briefs. March 6, 1869—Judgment for defendants; plaintiffs' petition dismissed.			
March 27, 1869—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of State. March 27, 1869—Leave granted.			No suit was instituted in this case.
Sept. 8, 1868 — Indictment found. Sept. 21, 1868—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Sept. 30, 1868—Sentenced to be hanged on the 28th day of November, 1868.	Jan. 18, 1869—Transcript filed. May, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. June 3, 1869—Respondent's brief filed. Nov. 2, 1869—Judgment affirmed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Appellants, v. George W. Webb, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Perjury.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Henry Stone, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Forgery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Melville, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Santa Cruz.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William St. Clair, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Fran- cisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Noah Scoggins, Appellant.	In the District Court, Second Judicial Dis- trict, County of Butte.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Calvin Stewart, Respondent.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Mendocino.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Manslaughter.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
June 5, 1867 — Indictment found in Mendocino County. Dec. 3, 1867 — Venue changed to Sonoma County. July 3, 1868 — Verdict of not guilty.	Feb. 4, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 30, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. April 30, 1869 — Respondent's brief filed.		
Jan. 4, 1869 — Indictment found. Jan. 14, 1869 — Convicted for forgery. Jan. 19, 1869 — New trial granted.	March 8, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 6, 1869 — Judgment reversed.	April 8, 1869 — Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of Sonoma County.	
Jan. 7, 1869 — Indictment found. Jan. 12, 1869 — Convicted of grand larceny. Jan. 18, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of four years.	March 29, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 6, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. April 28, 1869 — Respondent's brief filed. July 29, 1869 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 4, 1869 — Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 26, 1868 — Indictment found. Jan. 9, 1869 — Convicted as charged. Jan. 20, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.	March 17, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 6, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. April 15, 1869 — Respondent's brief filed. July 15, 1869 — Judgment affirmed.	July 30, 1869 — Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of San Francisco County.	
Dec. 11, 1868 — Indictment found. Jan. 23, 1869 — Convicted of murder in the second degree. Feb. 5, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of twelve years and six months.	Feb. 22, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 20, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. April 28, 1869 — Respondent's brief filed. Aug. 25, 1869 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 28, 1869 — Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 10, 1868 — Indictment found. Nov. 8, 1868 — Convicted of manslaughter. Nov. 9, 1868 — New trial granted.	March 31, 1869 — Transcript filed. April 6, 1869 — Judgment reversed.	April 28, 1869 — Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Jesus Torres, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Kelley, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Perjury.
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The People, etc., Appellants, v. Thomas Corkery, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of Stanislaus.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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— Rose, Petitioner, v. — Estudillo, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	Petition for writ of mandamus. An action to compel the defendant, County Treasurer of San Diego County, to pay certain warrants.
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The People <i>ex rel.</i> O'Connell <i>et al.</i> , Relators, v. Gill, <i>et al.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan. 4, 1869—Indictment found.	April 2, 1869—Transcript filed. April 16, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. June 5, 1869—Respondent's brief filed. July 14, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	July 30, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Attorney of San Joaquin County.	
Sept. 16, 1868—Indictment found. Jan. 13, 1869—Convicted of perjury. Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years and six months.	April 5, 1869—Transcript filed. April 23, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. June 18, 1869—Respondent's brief filed. July 23, 1869—Judgment reversed.	Aug. 9, 1869—Remittitur issued.	
Jan. 5, 1869—Indictment found. Jan. 11, 1869—Demurrer filed. Jan. 13, 1869—Demurrer sustained.	March 3, 1869—Transcript filed. April 7, 1869—Judgment reversed.	April 8, 1869—Remittitur sent to the District Att'y of Stanislaus County.	
	April 6, 1869—Petition filed. April 6, 1869—Answer filed. April 6, 1869—Petitioner's brief filed. June 9, 1869—Respondent's brief filed.		
Jan. 8, 1869—Petition for leave to use the name of State filed in the Attorney-General's office. Jan. 8, 1869—Leave granted. Jan. 12, 1869—Complaint filed in District Court. Feb. 8, 1869—Demurrer and answer filed.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. Builders' Insurance Company, Respondent.	In the District Court, Twelfth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to compel respondent to show cause why its business should not be inquired into.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. W. B. Ross <i>et al.</i> , Respondents.	In the District Court, Sixteenth Judicial District, County of Kern.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover the sum of \$745 42, due from defendant, Ross, as ex officio Tax Collector of Kern County.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. Sacramento French and International Mutual Life Insurance Association, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Irish American Mutual Association of California, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. La Solidante French Mutual Life Insurance Association, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Sept. 16, 1868—Petition for leave to use the name of State filed in the office of the Attorney-General. Sept. 19, 1868—Leave granted. Sept. 22, 1868—Complaint filed in District Court. Oct. 3, 1868—Demurrer filed. Dec. 3, 1868—Answer filed. Jan. 6, 1869—Judgment rendered, dissolving said corporation.			
Sept. 11, 1868—Complaint filed. Oct. 16, 1868—Demurrer filed. Dec. 4, 1868—Demurrer sustained.	Jan. 25, 1869—Transcript filed. April 20, 1869—Appellants' brief filed. April 24, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. July 16, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	July 31, 1869—Remittitur issued.	
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. Hibernia Provident Association of California, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Mutual Aid Association of California, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Pacific Co-operative Relief Association, Respondent.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondent exercises and transacts the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Pacific Protective Association of California, Respondents.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondents exercise and transact the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Mutual Provident Association of San Francisco, Respondents.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondents exercise and transact the business of an insurance company.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869—Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869 — Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869 — Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869—Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association of San Francisco, Respondents.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondents exercise and transact the business of an insurance company.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> G. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, Relator, v. Sonoma and Marin Mutual Beneficial Association of Petaluma.		Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to inquire by what authority respondents exercise and transact the business of an insurance company.
In the matter of the estate of Thomas Spriggs, deceased.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Sonoma.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to secure the State's right of escheat.
L. Sgher, Petitioner, v. Board of Supervisors of Calaveras County, Respondents.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus. An action to compel the Board of Supervisors of Calaveras County to pay certain indebtedness of said county, contracted under the Act of 1861.
John C. Bower <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, v. H. P. Coon <i>et al.</i> , Tide Land Commissioners, Defendants.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Sacramento.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action in ejectment, and an application for writ of injunction.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
May 12, 1869 — Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869 — Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
May 12, 1869 — Information filed in Attorney-General's office. May 28, 1869 — Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of the State.			
April 23, 1869 — Information filed in the Attorney-General's office. April 23, 1869 — Permission granted to institute proceedings in the name of State.			
	April 27, 1869 — Petition filed. May 25, 1869 — Petitioner's brief filed. June 9, 1869 — Respondents' brief filed.		
April 8, 1869 — Complaint filed. April 30, 1869 — Writ of injunction denied.	July 14, 1869 — Transcript filed. Aug. 28, 1869 — Appellants' brief filed. Oct. 22, 1869 — Respondents' brief filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
Charles Minturn, Plaintiff, v. H. H. Haight, William Holden, H. L. Nichols <i>et al.</i> , Defendants.	In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to contest the title of the State of California to the land covered by the State Prison buildings.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. John J. Murphy, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Moses J. Mellon, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Yuba.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Samuel Jones, Appellant.	In the District Court, Eighth Judicial District, County of Humboldt.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Oliver Witgenstein, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Forgery.
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GENERAL'S, DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
—, 1869—Complaint filed.			
Nov. 21, 1868 — Indictment found. Feb. 25, 1869—Convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree. Feb. 27, 1869—Sentenced to be hanged on the 16th day of April, 1869.	July 6, 1869—Transcript filed. Sept. 30, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 21, 1869—Respondents' brief filed.		
April 7, 1869 — Indictment found. April 24, 1869—Convicted of the crime of grand larceny. May 10, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of six years.	June 9, 1869—Transcript filed. August 3, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 7, 1869—Respondents' brief filed.		
March 2, 1869 — Indictment found. March 19, 1869—Convicted of murder in the first degree. March 22, 1869—Sentenced to be hanged.	April 11, 1869 — Transcript filed. Sept. 2, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 9, 1869—Respondents' brief filed.		
April 13, 1869—Indictment found. May 14, 1869 — Convicted of the crime of forgery. May 17, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years.	June 29, 1869 — Transcript filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Robert Francis, Appellant.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Plumas.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

The People, etc., Respondents, v. William T. Prim, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Arson in the second degree.
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The Attorney-General, Petitioner, v. The State Board of Judges, Respondents.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By filing petition for a writ of certiorari. An action to compel the State Board of Judges to review their action wherein they allowed large sums of money to certain persons for plantations of mulberry trees over the age of two years.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Rafael Castro, Appellant.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Cruz.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for delinquent taxes, levied in a school district for school purposes. Amount, \$263 85.
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The People, etc., Respondents, v. Central Pacific Railroad Company, Appellants.	In the District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District, County of Placer.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, \$23,247.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
April 6, 1869 — Indictment found. June 3, 1869—Convicted of murder in the second degree. June 5, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	June 30, 1869—Transcript filed. July 7, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. July 7, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. Sept. 7, 1869 — Judgment affirmed.	Sept. 27, 1869—Remittitur sent to District Attorney of Plumas County.	
Oct. 31, 1868 — Indictment found. May 18, 1869—Convicted of the crime of arson in the second degree. May 20, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years.	July 5, 1869—Transcript filed.		This is the second appeal in this case.
	July 17, 1869—Petition filed. July 24, 1869—Petitioner's brief filed. July 31, 1869—Respondents' brief filed. Sept. 25, 1869—Writ directed to issue.		
July 15, 1868 — Complaint filed in Justices' Court. July 29, 1868—Answer filed. July 29, 1868—Action certified to the Third Judicial District Court. Aug. 15, 1868 — Judgment for plaintiffs.	April 6, 1869—Transcript filed. July 14, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 22, 1869—Respondents' brief filed.		
Dec. 29, 1868—Complaint filed. Jan. 25, 1869—Answer filed. Feb. 24, 1869 — Judgment for plaintiffs.	July 17, 1869—Transcript filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Mariposa Company <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, County of Mariposa.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for delin- quent taxes for the year 1865.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Mariposa Company, Appellants.	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, County of Mariposa.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for delin- quent taxes for the year 1866. Amount, \$16,100.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Mariposa Company, Appellants.	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, County of Mariposa.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for delin- quent taxes for the year 1867. Amount, \$14,384.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Philip Dick, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial Dis- trict, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. J. N. Long, Appellant.	In the District Court, Second Judicial Dis- trict, County of Te- hama.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Francis Callahan, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Klamath.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	July 10, 1869—Transcript filed. Oct. 19, 1869—Appellants' brief filed.		
Feb. 28, 1867—Complaint filed. Dec. 1, 1868 — Judgment taken by default.	July 10, 1869—Transcript filed. Oct. 19, 1869—Appellants' brief filed.		
Jan. 6, 1868—Complaint filed. Dec. 1, 1868 — Judgment taken by default.	July 10, 1869—Transcript filed. Oct. 19, 1869—Appellants' brief filed.		
July 7, 1869—Remittitur from the Supreme Court filed. Oct. 12, 1869—Motion to discharge defendant made. Oct. 13, 1869—Sentenced to be hanged on the 24th day of September, 1869.	Sept. 3, 1869 — Transcript filed.		This is the fourth appeal in this case.
	Aug. 12, 1869—Transcript filed		
January 25, 1869—Indictment found. Feb. 4, 1869—Convicted of an assault with intent to commit murder. Feb. 5, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of seven years.	Sept. 13, 1869 — Transcript filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Appellants, v. E. W. Doss, No. 2170. Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. E. W. Doss, No. 2173, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. E. W. Doss, No. 2174, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Wm. Townsley, No. 2171, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Wm. Townsley, No. 2172, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Jesus Miranda, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Kern.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Sept. 11, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 14, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		
Sept. 11, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 14, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		
Sept. 11, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 14, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		
Sept. 8, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 13, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		
Sept. 8, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 13, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		
Sept. 11, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 13, 1869—Demurrer filed. Sept. 14, 1869 —Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 25, 1869 — Transcript filed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Sarah E. Fox, Appellant.	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Clara.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount, \$51 22.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. The Quicksilver Mining Company <i>et al.</i> , Respondents,	In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Santa Clara.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount, \$14,950.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. The President and Trustees of the College of California, Appellants.	In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action of ejectment for the premises occupied by the College of California.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Timothy F. Jenkins, Relator, v. George Duncan and Wm. Blackmore, Respondents.	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, County of Mariposa.	Civil action.	By petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondents to keep and collect toll on a certain turnpike road in Mariposa County.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Haus Reinhart, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny as bailee.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Western Pacific Railroad Company, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action for the recovery of taxes. Amount, \$2,149 55.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Dec. 27, 1867—Complaint filed. May 11, 1868—Judgment taken by default.	July 2, 1869—Transcript filed. July 29, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. —, 1869—Respondents' brief filed.		
Dec. 30, 1867—Complaint filed. March 26, 1868—Demurrer filed. May 8, 1868—Answer filed. Oct. 3, 1868—Judgment for defendants.	July 21, 1869—Transcript filed.		
July 27, 1869—Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiffs.	July 31, 1869—Transcript filed. Aug. 11, 1869—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 13, 1869—Remittitur issued.	
Oct. 23, 1869—Petition for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State filed in the Attorney-General's office. Oct. 23, 1869—Leave granted.			
Feb. 8, 1869—Indictment found. March 30, 1869—Convicted of grand larceny as bailee. April 19, 1869—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years and two months.	Oct. 21, 1869—Transcript filed.		
Jan. 30, 1868—Complaint filed. Oct. 7, 1868—Answer filed. Feb. 15, 1869—Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiffs. June 4, 1869—New trial granted.	Sept. 29, 1869—Transcript filed.		

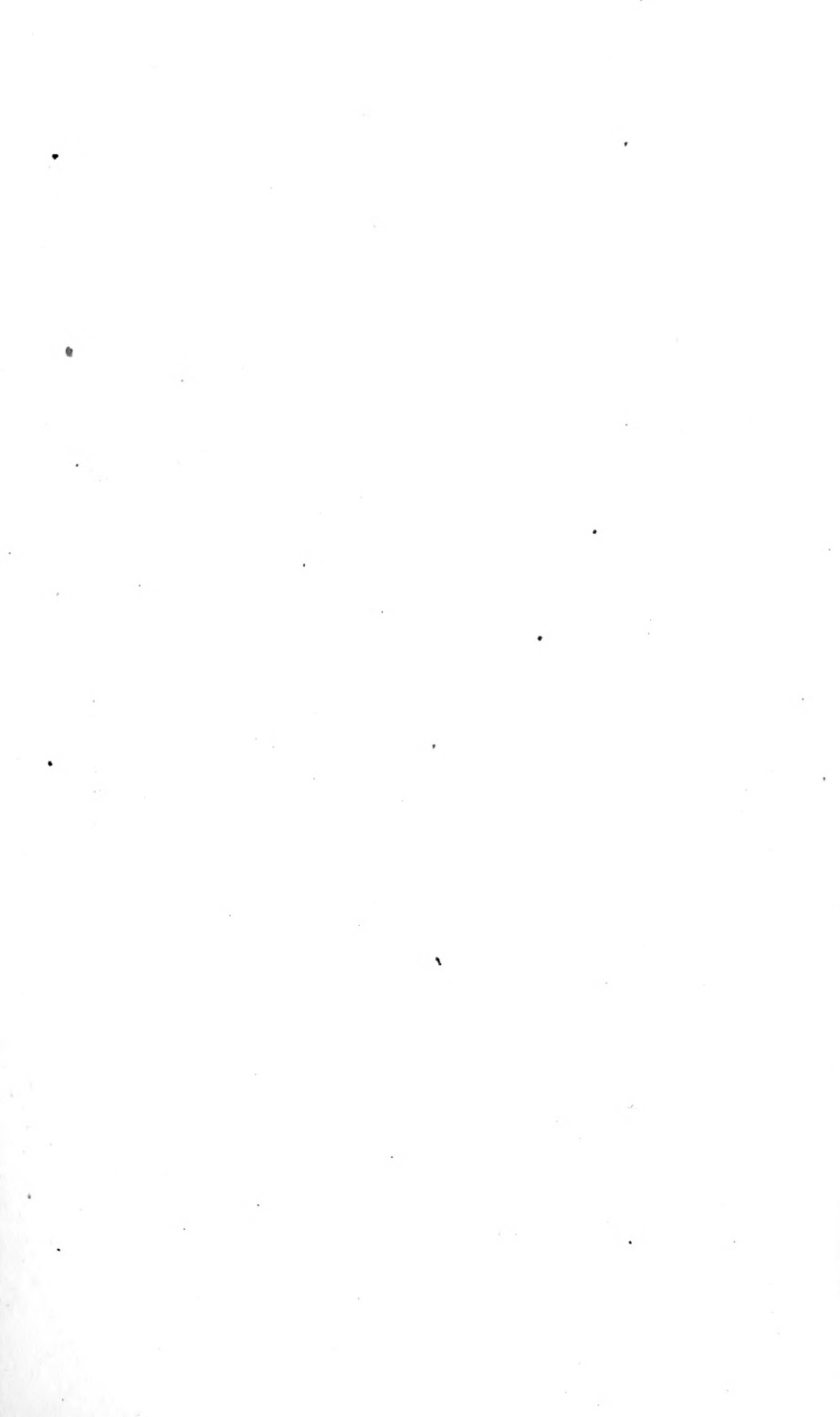
TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

<i>Title of Cause.</i>	<i>In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.</i>	<i>Character of Cause, Civil or Criminal.</i>	<i>Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.</i>
In the matter of admitting to citizenship one Martin Conner.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of certiorari. An action to test the right of County Courts to naturalize foreign citizens.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Horace Hawes, Appellant.	In the District Court, Twelfth Judicial District, County of San Mateo.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for the recovery of taxes. Amount, \$768 87.
Charles Luz, Applicant, v. Henry H. Haight, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of mandamus. An action to compel Governor H. H. Haight to issue a patent for a certain tract of swamp and overflowed land.
James F. Stewart, Applicant, v. Henry H. Haight, Respondent.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of mandamus. An action to compel Governor H. H. Haight to issue a duplicate warrant for a certain tract of school land.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> George Champlin, Relator, v. Loomis Ward, Respondent.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold the office of Supervisor of Tehama County.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

<i>Stage of Proceedings in Court below.</i>	<i>Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Mem. of Process Issued.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	Aug. 26, 1869 — Application filed.		
Feb. 9, 1869—Complaint filed. — Answer filed. Sept. 29, 1869 — Judgment rendered for plaintiffs.	Oct. 22, 1869—Transcript filed		
	Oct. 29, 1869 — Application filed.		
Nov. 3, 1869 — Petition for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State filed in Attorney-General's office. Nov. 3, 1869 —Leave granted.			







BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS AND MEDICAL VISITORS
AND THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA,
1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, November 1st, 1869. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR: The undersigned, Directors of the Insane Asylum, herewith respectfully submit their report, in compliance with the State law; also, the reports of the Resident Physician and Treasurer, which exhibit the financial condition of the institution, and the progress and general management of the same.

For information in regard to the progress and general management of this Asylum, the Board respectfully refer your Excellency to the careful and full report of Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, the Resident Physician.

The Board of Directors are happy to state to your Excellency that the institution has been conducted by the receipts from the appropriation by the State and money received from pay patients, and products of the farm attached to the Asylum, excepting the thirty thousand dollars borrowed from the Bank of California, in May last, which amount was absolutely necessary to meet deficiencies caused by a reduction of the estimate made by the Directors in their last report. The cause of this reduction your Excellency is familiar with, and needs no comment here, more than to express the opinion that the Executive action, which left a larger number of patients here than were provided for by the appropriation, has saved many thousand dollars to the State.

The annual increase of patients (see Resident Physician's report) causes increased expense; therefore, the necessity of increasing the appropriation accordingly.

In obedience to an Act of the Legislature, providing for a fund to erect additional buildings, yards, and other improvements, the Board is happy to state that the south wing and the centre, or main building, are completed and furnished, and are accommodating, comfortably, the female patients. But more room will soon be needed to meet the probable increase; hence the necessity of another appropriation to construct the two wings yet to be erected to complete the design.

The Board of Directors, and the State also, are under great obligations

to the Bank of California for coming to the aid of the Asylum with the loan of thirty thousand dollars, this bank being the only resource for this much needed aid.

Your Excellency is familiar with all the circumstances connected with procuring this aid, and the necessity of early action by the coming Legislature to pass a deficiency bill to meet this loan.

The ability, energy and constant watchfulness in the various and arduous duties which hourly devolve upon the Resident Physician, and also the Assistant Physician, are too well known and acknowledged to need to be mentioned here.

E. S. HOLDEN,
A. J. SPENCER,
NEWTON BOOTH,
N. D. POPERT,
R. B. PARKER,
TIMOTHY PARGE,
WM. M. BAGGS,
Directors.

TREASURER'S REPORT.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE INSANE ASYLUM, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1869. }

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the by-laws of the institution, I have the honor to present the following report of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, from all sources, for the term of two years, commencing October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

GENERAL FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Oct. 1, 1867.	Balance in treasury, as per report.....	\$2,162 56
	Amount received from warrants drawn from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869	263,999 99
	Amount received from patients for board, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869...	20,795 47
	Amount received from Steward's sales, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869	1,186 57
	Amount of temporary loan to Improvement Fund, as per last report, returned.....	4,987 90
	Amount returned from Improvement Fund...	57 86
	Amount transferred from Special Fund.....	38 34
	Amount of loan from the Bank of Cali- fornia	30,000 00
	Total receipts.....	\$323,228 69
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869	\$309,337 50
	Amount loaned the Improve- ment Fund	11,073 91
		320,411 41
	Leaving balance in General Fund of.....	\$2,817 28

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Oct. 1, 1867.	Amount received from warrants drawn from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869.....	\$51,350 11
	Amount of loan from General Fund.....	11,073 91
	Total receipts.....	\$62,424 02
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1869.....	\$57,378 26
	Amount of temporary loan from General Fund, as per last report, returned.....	4,987 90
	Amount returned to General Fund....	57 86
	Total disbursements.....	\$62,424 02

SPECIAL FUND FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ACCOUNTS.

Oct. 1, 1867.	Balance in treasury, as per report.....	\$38 34
	Amount transferred to General Fund.....	38 34

The amount of unpaid bills remaining in my hands at this date is as follows:

General Fund.....	\$644 99
Pay rolls for month of July and August	7,551 41
Special Fund.....	38 34

The total balance in the treasury at this date is two thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-eight cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

L. E. LYON, Treasurer.

VISITING PHYSICIANS' REPORT,

November 1st, 1869.



R E P O R T .

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:.

SIR: The undersigned, as required by law, have made regular visitations and examinations of the State Insane Asylum on the first Tuesdays of April and October, during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with a single exception, viz: Doctor Hubbard desiring to visit the Atlantic States during a part of the months of September and October last, asked and obtained leave to make the visitation for October on the tenth day of September.

The undersigned deem it scarcely necessary to add much to what they have said in former reports. They have uniformly called especial attention to the number of patients treated in the institution, showing beyond dispute, from the history of similar institutions in other States and countries, that the maximum number treated in any one institution should not exceed three hundred and fifty or four hundred patients, and we are now satisfied that if the maximum was fixed at a lower number, it would be still better; and again, we have not failed to urge the importance of establishing some county organization that would relieve the Asylum from the care of the hundreds of idiots, epileptics and imbeciles; and, moreover, we have heretofore and now again insist upon the absolute necessity of amending the present law in regard to commitments. We do not propose to argue this question; the practical operation of the law is sufficient evidence against it. Under its operations the institution is made to partake too much of the character of a State Infirmary. The numbers preclude the possibility of any proper classification of patients or regular effective system of treatment. We also in former reports suggested, and now again declare that two physicians cannot, either in justice to themselves or patients, perform the whole executive, pecuniary and medical business of an institution of this character.

We will here observe that since the meeting of the last Legislature the Directors have erected a large and commodious wooden building on the old Asylum grounds, and near the old buildings, capable of relieving the institution from the actual press of numbers for at least two years to come. Hence, while doubtless ere long a new Asylum will be located in some eligible place in the State, no action will be required during the

present depressed condition of finances. The patients are well cared for, and we are happy to bear testimony to the efficiency and assiduity of the Superintendent and other officers under him. Owing to the failure of the Act becoming a law, providing for the care of a certain class of patients at the State Reform School building at Marysville, the deficiency in the appropriation for the Stockton Asylum will be necessarily great. The Stockton Asylum having cared for the class assigned for Marysville, is entitled to be credited with the amount which would have been paid for their support in the latter place, which amount, if so placed, would balance the deficit.

We will also state that the terms of office of the Resident and Assistant Physicians of the Asylum having expired, a convention of the Directors and Medical Visitors was called on the first Tuesday of April last, as required by law, and that the said convention re-elected the then incumbents to fill their respective offices for the term of four years from the date of election.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

LORENZO HUBBARD,
R. M. LAMPSON,

Medical Visitors of the State Insane Asylum.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA,
1869.



REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN : In pursuance of my duty, as prescribed by law, I hereby submit my annual report for the year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine—the seventeenth annual report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of California.

As you are required to report but once in two years, and as our reports are printed only by authority of the Legislature, at its regular biennial sessions, the sixteenth annual report of the Superintendent is also hereto appended for publication

With painful solicitude, year by year, I have witnessed the rapidly growing magnitude of this institution. Recent years have added in an increased ratio to the accumulated inmates of the past, until, even with a less appreciation of the duties and responsibilities imposed by my office, still, a sense of ever-pressing care, and the most unremitting toil, would scarcely enable me to discharge these duties satisfactorily to myself.

The last year commenced with crowded wards; with insufficient single rooms for the safe keeping of the violent cases; with no legislative provision for extension; with an appropriation for support based upon a contemplated removal of two hundred patients who were not removed, and with a contagious epidemic pestilence at our very doors. But the usual success of the Asylum has not been essentially interrupted by all these disadvantageous circumstances; or, we may more properly say, these evils have all, in a measure, been overcome by human efforts and favoring fortune. Aided by the co-operation of the Chief Executive of the State, you were enabled to procure a loan on liberal terms, which has relieved financial embarrassment so as to allow us to increase our room, and to continue to make our purchases at cash prices.

Our exemption from the small-pox is remarkable. Seldom, if ever, had its character been so malignant and fatal, or its march so irresistible, as in the recent epidemic. It was in this city, and in the vicinity, north and south. For fifteen months it prevailed in San Francisco. It stalked the streets at noonday, and lurked in secret places at all times.

Patients were received daily from its chief haunts, and even its scarred survivors, escaping death with distracted minds, were occasionally sent here. And yet, with a population (including employés) of more than a

thousand, not a single case of small-pox occurred in this institution. It was a marvellous escape. It is not given to science to demonstrate how far, if at all, the events of human life are directly controlled by Divine will, yet I am not so vain or charlatanic as to attribute a protection, so vainly sought by others, solely to our own prophylactics; a fortuitous circumstance it may be. Be that as it may, the dreaded calamity was averted, and for it my heart warms with devout gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who alone has the power to say, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further."

The following tabular statement exhibits summarily the number of patients at the commencement of the year, and the number admitted, discharged, died and eloped during the year; and the number remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

From September 30, 1868, to October 1, 1869.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1868....	609	244	853
Number admitted.....	380	102	482
Number under treatment.....	989	346	1,335
Number discharged recovered.....	168	57	225
Number discharged improved.....	9	7	16
Number died.....	121	38	159
Number eloped....	15	.....	15
Total discharged, died and eloped.....	313	102	415
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1869.....	676	244	920

By the above table it is shown that the year commenced with eight hundred and fifty-three patients, and that the extraordinary and unprecedented number of four hundred and eighty-two were admitted during the year, making the whole number under care and treatment during the past twelve months, thirteen hundred and thirty-five. Two hundred and twenty-five have been discharged recovered, and sixteen discharged improved, making the total discharges two hundred and forty-one. One hundred and fifty-nine deaths have occurred, and fifteen patients have escaped, making the whole number discharged, or leaving the Asylum by discharge, death and elopement, four hundred and fifteen, so that there is a net gain, or annual increase, of only sixty-seven from the four hundred and eighty-two received during the year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The ratio of recoveries to the admissions is forty-six and sixty-eight one-hundredths per cent., and the ratio of deaths, to the whole number treated, is eleven and ninety-one one-hundredths. The ratio of recoveries during the past year has been large—larger than the average in similar institutions. This is owing, in part, to the care with which admission into the Asylum is procured, thereby securing to the patient the advantages of early treatment, and in some cases leading to the commitment of persons whose insanity is of a temporary character. *

The comparatively large ratio of deaths is attributable to two causes, as the greatest mortality occurs in two classes of cases—those who have been longest here, and some who are the most recent.

The chronic and incurable, as a rule, are never removed from this institution. They are here for life. Some are now here, while I am writing the seventeenth annual report, who have been here more than seventeen years. Their autumn of life has come, and, like frost-seared leaves, they are rapidly dropping to earth.

In many other similar State institutions for the insane it is customary to remove the harmless chronic cases, after a certain period.

But the class which serves most unjustly to swell our mortality tables is composed of patients who would not be received into any other State hospital for the insane. They are the helpless, exhausted remnants of mortality, who have been passing the latter part of the appointed "half their days" in county hospitals. Generally paralyzed or crippled from disease, they have continued their hopeless existence in these local institutions, until the mind has sickened ere it could free itself from its dissolving tenement. They are then declared insane, dangerous to be at large, and committed to the Insane Asylum, where they die in a few weeks or months. Of such has a very considerable portion of our mortality list been made up for the last two or three years.

The following exhibits the leading causes of death of one hundred and fifty-nine patients, from September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine :

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Consumption.....	22	12	34
Marasmus.....	14	6	20
Paralysis.....	13	2	15
General paralysis.....	14	.....	14
Exhaustion from mania.....	6	7	13
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8
Tuberculosis.....	6	.....	6
All other causes.....	39	10	49
Totals.....	121	38	159

The causes of death are given in full for each month, in the Appendix, marked "J."

The number of escapes, compared with the increase of inmates, though greater this year than last, is much smaller than in former years. These occurrences still cause much anxiety to the Superintendent, expense to the State and apprehension in the community, and further efforts should be made for improvement in this respect. As no movement has yet been made on the suggestions in my report of two years ago, I repeat them with the recommendation therein. "To guard against this serious and annoying evil, and the consequent exposure of the community to the improper or violent acts of the insane, I have imposed on them all the

restraint and surveillance which I have deemed consistent with humanity and a just regard for the welfare of both the afflicted patients and their more favored fellow beings. Not indeed irresistibly secured within the gloomy fortresses of iron doors and ponderous bars, some in the sleepless hours of night and the fury of despair have forcibly broken through our frailer and less prison suggestive barriers to liberty. Others again, under the tyranny of delusion, with infirm will and erring judgment, but of harmless character, have occasionally abused the privileges which have been sympathisingly bestowed upon them, and furtively escaped while temporarily trusted out. And unless a heartless austerity of discipline, befitting only the government of imprisoned convicts, be inhumanely adopted, these disagreeable occurrences, though opposed with faithful vigilance, will occasionally happen. Were the entire grounds, however, surrounded by a wall or close board fence of about twelve feet in height, escapes would become so infrequent as to cease to be regarded as an evil; and those who are in a condition to be trusted out alone would be prevented from strolling too far away. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that such improvement be made."

TABLE A.

Showing the counties and places from which four hundred and eighty-two patients were admitted—October 1st, 1869.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alameda.....	4	14	18
Alpine.....	1	.....	1
Amador.....	8	.....	8
Butte.....	2	1	3
Calaveras.....	7	.....	7
Colusa.....	4	.....	4
Contra Costa.....	7	1	8
Del Norte.....	1	.....	1
El Dorado.....	10	2	12
Fresno.....	1	.....	1
Lake.....	.....	1	1
Los Angeles.....	5	.....	5
Marin.....	1	.....	1
Mariposa.....	3	.....	3
Mendocino.....	1	.....	1
Monterey.....	3	2	5
Napa.....	3	1	4
Nevada.....	12	.....	12
Placer.....	7	1	8
Plumas.....	1	.....	1
Sacramento.....	41	6	47
San Bernardino.....	2	1	3
San Francisco.....	125	53	178
San Joaquin.....	20	4	24
San Mateo.....	7	.....	7
Santa Barbara.....	2	.....	2
Santa Clara.....	17	7	24
Santa Cruz.....	7	.....	7
Shasta.....	2	.....	2
Sierra.....	4	.....	4
Siskiyou.....	3	.....	3
Solano.....	7	1	8
Sonoma.....	9	1	10
Stanislaus.....	3	1	4
Sutter.....	3	1	4
Trinity.....	2	1	3
Tulare.....	1	.....	1
Tuolumne.....	10	1	11
Yolo.....	2	.....	2
Yuba.....	8	.....	8
State of Nevada.....	17	2	19
State Prison.....	6	.....	6
Territory of Montana.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	380	102	482

The foregoing table shows correctly from what places the patients were committed to the Asylum ; but it does not afford reliable statistical information to enable one to determine whether the residents of the coast, valley or mountain regions, or of the commercial, agricultural or mining districts, or of city or country, are more liable to mental disorder. Very many of the patients committed from San Francisco were transient persons there. Falling into the human current, they drift there from all parts of the world—from ocean and land, from mountain, valley and coast. Our own population also is too moveable and transitory to enable us at present to use these statistics as evidence of the comparative amount of insanity originating in any given section of the State, though the time will doubtless come when such an investigation can be made with instructive results, as no part of the globe, within the same space and under the same government, presents more striking differences of climate, topographical features, or even of the business and social habits of its citizens, than are found within the boundary lines of California.

The following table exhibits the nativities of the patients admitted during the year. It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the inmates received during the past twelve months were foreign born, there being two hundred and eighty-three of such, to one hundred and seventy-nine who were born in the United States, and twenty not known.

Ireland leads off with ninety-nine ; next comes Germany, thirty-seven ; England, twenty-nine ; France, eighteen ; China, seventeen ; Mexico, thirteen ; Prussia, eleven, and so forth.

It will also be observed that the proportion of persons admitted who were natives of the Southern States is remarkably small ; small, it would seem, in comparison to our population from that section :

TABLE B.

Showing the nativity of four hundred and eighty-two patients.

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Texas		1	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	2
New York.....	24	6	30
Kentucky	7		7
Delaware.....	1		1
Ohio.....	15	2	17
Maine.....	17	3	20
Illinois.....	8	2	10
New Hampshire.....	5		5
Indiana.....	3	2	5
Vermont.....	5	2	7
Pennsylvania	12	3	15
Connecticut	3	1	4
South Carolina.....	1		1
Maryland.....	5		5
Massachusetts	8	2	10
Tennessee.....	2		2
California.....	4	1	5
Louisiana.....	2	1	3
Virginia.....	7		7
Rhode Island.....	2		2
North Carolina	1	1	2
Iowa.....	3		3
Missouri.....	4	3	7
United States.....	4	1	5
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1		1
Totals	146	33	179

TABLE B—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Italy	5	.....	5
France.....	17	1	18
Germany.....	26	11	37
Denmark	4	.....	4
China.....	15	2	17
England	23	6	29
Mexico.....	11	2	13
Ireland	61	38	99
Scotland	6	.....	6
Sweden.....	5	.....	5
Prussia.....	10	1	11
Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	3
Austria	3	.....	3
Canada	7	.....	7
Switzerland.....	3	.....	3
India	1	.....	1
Bavaria	2	.....	2
Iceland	1	.....	1
Russia.....	4	1	5
New Brunswick.....	1	2	3
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Western Islands.....	1	.....	1
Portugal.....	1	.....	1
Chile.....	4	.....	4
Holland.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	.....	1	1
Wales.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	217	66	283
Unknown	17	3	20

TABLE B—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States.....	146	33	179
Foreign countries.....	217	66	283
Unknown.....	17	3	20
Totals.....	380	102	482

The following table exhibits the whole number of admissions, recoveries, the number resident at the close of each year, annual increase, and ratio of recoveries and deaths from the opening of the institution; being, in fact, a complete general statistical history of insanity in California:

YEARS.	Admissions.	Recoveries.....	Discharged uncured	Deaths	Escaped.....	No. resident at the close of each year	Increase.....	Decrease.....	Whole number treated.....	Per cent. of recoveries to admissions.....	Per cent. of deaths on the number treated.....
1851.....	13	6	.....	1	.....	6	6	.....	13	46.15	7.69
1852.....	124	50	.....	10	.....	62	56	.....	130	40.32	7.69
1853.....	160	108	.....	12	.....	103	41	.....	222	67.50	5.40
1854.....	202	150	.....	21	.....	134	31	.....	305	74.00	6.89
1855.....	214	168	.....	18	.....	162	28	.....	348	78.50	5.20
1856.....	210	126	.....	23	.....	172	10	.....	382	60.00	6.02
1857.....	206	81	.....	28	.....	188	16	.....	378	39.32	7.33
1858.....	241	112	.....	32	.....	273	85	.....	432	45.90	7.41
1859.....	276	112	.....	49	.....	370	97	.....	549	40.58	8.91
1860.....	248	123	.....	54	10	417	47	.....	618	49.59	8.73
1861.....	198	154	34	33	14	416	.....	1	615	77.77	5.36
1862.....	301	127	14	65	12	499	83	.....	717	42.19	9.06
1863.....	252	105	17	47	12	583	84	.....	751	41.67	6.26
1864.....	219	101	25	82	12	581	.....	2	802	46.12	10.22
1865.....	268	93	15	82	27	632	51	.....	849	34.70	9.66
1866.....	279	131	13	62	12	693	61	.....	911	46.95	6.81
1867.....	313	125	14	89	9	769	76	.....	1,006	40.00	8.80
1868.....	387	146	13	134	10	853	84	.....	1,156	37.73	11.59
1869.....	482	225	16	159	15	920	67	.....	1,335	46.68	11.91
Totals.....	4,596	2,243	161	1,001	.....	.....	923	3	.....	.....	.....

It will be observed that there have been admitted into the Asylum four thousand five hundred and ninety-six patients; one thousand and one have died; one hundred and sixty-one only have been discharged unenured (or removed by friends); that the present number, as before stated, is nine hundred and twenty, and, what is of most practical importance, that for twelve years past the insane have been increasing at the average rate of between sixty and seventy a year. It is hence obvious (speaking of the male department) that, in buildings where there has been no extra or really spare room for the last twelve years, such an increase at times must produce an intolerably crowded condition.

Such has been the case during the last year, and we have been compelled, not only on the score of humanity, but by an inflexible physical law, which does not permit two bodies to occupy the same space at the same time, to provide more room. This has been done on a most economical plan, by the erection of a cheap though comely wooden cottage block, detached from the main building, and capable of accommodating, comfortably, one hundred and thirty-five patients. Sufficient room has thus been made for present relief, but the system, as adopted by myself, with your approval, comprehends prospective provision for room, when required, by future extension on the same design, which need incur but a comparatively small outlay at any one time or in any one year.

It is not intended as an experimental trial of the "family plan," nor is it in imitation of the colony system at Gheel, in Belgium. It is an expedient resorted to at a period of urgent necessity, but it is apprehended that its continuance will be required by recurrences of similar necessities. My experience, however, has demonstrated to me that these light, detached tenements are more agreeable to most patients than the wards of our ordinary high, massive Asylum buildings. They feel less secluded from the world; they like to be near the earth; they do not feel so far removed from liberty, as one would feel less oppressed confined in an ordinary domestic apartment than he would in a tower. Still, security is to be considered, as well as the tastes of those whom it is necessary to confine. The plan answers every purpose for the accommodation of the milder and non-destructive cases, and room has been, and can at any time be, thus furnished, exclusive of kitchen or cooking and laundry appliances, at the rate of less than one hundred dollars to the patient, whereas the rule is one thousand dollars to the patient for the edificial expense of constructing complete separate establishments for the insane.

To provide for the present and future increase of the females, the proposed north wing of the new building, intended for and to be occupied by them exclusively, should be erected as soon as possible. I am sure that enlightened and humane legislators, who acquaint themselves with the wants of these helpless and afflicted people, will not longer hesitate to authorize a work so obviously necessary to their future welfare. Whom the State deprives of liberty and makes the involuntary residents of an appointed domicile, it is morally bound to make physically comfortable. It will not purposely compel a citizen to remain in a place where it has not provided sufficient room for his safe and healthful existence. In this I am not complaining of the past, but speaking for the future, for, if the completion of this building be delayed two years more, I fear inconvenience and suffering to its inmates will be the result.

Another question concerning the care of the insane of our State deserves consideration. Scarcely a session of the Legislature passes at which some proposition is not brought forward, having in view the segregation and separate maintenance of the chronic and supposed incurables. It is a subject which has been exhaustively discussed, both in our own country and in Europe, by persons of the greatest experience and most scientific acquirements; and yet, as we have no Board of Public Charities to watch the interests and direct the destinies of our charitable institutions, they are in constant danger of ill-advised legislation. It is not against the duplicating or multiplying of well-appointed hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, irrespective of class, that I would speak. Those whose sympathies have been awakened by familiarity with the miseries of these afflicted fellow-beings cannot oppose such provisions for the amelioration of their condition, whenever they can be made without imposing unreasonable burdens on the tax-paying community. But to the establishment of separate receptacles for a certain class, I can see nothing favorable on the score of economy, while on the grounds humanity unanswerable objections present themselves.

If the chronic and harmless can be kept in less costly edifices, under an independent management, so they can in connection with the hospital, especially in the mild and genial climate of middle and southern California, where the mercury seldom falls to thirty-two degrees, Farenheit. So in regard to care and professional attention; patients are classified in wards, not according to the duration of their derangement, or their curability or incurability, but according to their mental condition, as manifested by conduct, whence they are changed from one ward to another as they themselves may change from time to time in their mental condition; the convalescent ward—the haven of hope—occasionally receiving its happy accessions from all the others. Thus the quiet and harmless require less room and fewer attendants than the violent and destructive, and the chronic less medical attention than the more recent—an economy as easily practiced in a complete institution as in one for a particular class.

In the expense of food and clothing there can properly be no saving by separation.

But the chief objection to separate establishments for the care of the chronic and supposed incurables is based upon considerations of humanity. Had I never read a word of all that has been so ably written and said upon this subject, I am sure the conviction would have been established in my mind by observation, that the natural tendency of such institutions would be to neglect and decline. There are now in the Insane Asylum of California more than two hundred patients who, mostly on account of their long seclusion and the forgetfulness of friends, are not visited by relative or friend, and concerning whose welfare no inquiry is made. They are of the class who would be placed in separate establishments by the advocates of that policy; and such abandonment by acquaintances would become the rule in this country, I am confident, in an Asylum for the chronic insane. Such separation would complete their isolation from the world. Authoritatively adjudged incurable, no improvement in their mental condition would be expected. They would evoke no visits, no vigilance, no scrutiny from without, and awaken no fear of complaint, no desire of approval, no love of applause, no professional encouragement and ambition within. Nothing but a divinely inspired management could keep an institution thus composed from degeneracy. As situated now, these patients are in daily contact, to

some extent, with the outside world. They are associating with the new comers; they see visitors daily; in fact, they are mingled with and permitted more or less to participate of the advantages and indulge the expectations of the more recently arrived. Thus, the ceaseless arrival of new patients, the visits to and interest taken in them, and the departures of the cured, bring the condition of the institution to the constant notice of the public, keep its inmates in the "living present," and reanimate the chronic masses, as the ever confined waters of the lake, which would otherwise become a stagnant pool, are kept alive and fresh by the ever flowing and commingling streams which feed and drain it. It is easy to perceive how an experimental asylum for incurables may be sustained in an admirable condition, during its period of trial, by the anxious vigilance and patronizing influence of its advocates and patrons. But the prosperity is not inherent. It is under the spur of trial and opposition, and is thus receiving temporarily the external attention and the incentives to effort which institutions for the care and treatment of all classes must necessarily continue to have bestowed on them.

Again, should the policy become general, of maintaining receptacles for the incurably insane, it would, in time, have the effect to disparage the character of institutions for the insane generally, in the estimation of the less informed public. It would aid in reforming the old erroneous idea, that insane persons never recover; that they are not subjects for medical treatment, but for confinement only, and that he who has once been crazy is always to be regarded with suspicion and fear. The uninformed, untravelled masses, who might reside in the neighborhood of these receptacles, would simply re-learn the lessons of their forefathers in their view of insanity and insane asylums. It should be borne in mind that insanity is but the evidence or symptom of a disordered condition of the brain and nervous system, as a cough or difficult breathing is of the lungs or respiratory system. One is as rationally the subject of medical treatment as the other, and either may or may not be curable, according to the nature and the extent of the disease of the respective organs affected.

For more than half a century, able and devoted alienists, aided by intelligent philanthropists and wise statesmen, have been zealously laboring to procure the establishment of hospitals, with all necessary appliances for the proper treatment and care of the insane, with a view both to ameliorate their condition and effect the greatest possible number of cures. They have labored assiduously to correct ignorant prejudices and abolish cruel practices. They have held out a hope which to thousands have come to fruition. It has slowly come to pass that when one places his friend in a hospital for the insane, he looks for his care and return home; and I trust this young, advancing State will not, by an inconsiderate step, as I know it will not be by a parsimonious one, turn back half a century from the light and progress of the age, by the establishment of receptacles for the life-long and hopeless confinement of a doomed class of its insane.

Much has been said, with good reason, in my judgment, against separation, on account of the depressing influence on the minds of the appreciative, who would by separation be declared incurable, and doubtless really made so by the uncharitable sentence.

Human happiness is impaired, and human misery augmented, in proportion as the inspiring sentiment of hope is extinguished in the human breast.

"Pains are lessened by the hope of cure."

How often is the inquiry anxiously made, in our best institutions: "Doctor, will I never get well? Will I never get out of this place? When will my turn come to go?" What answer could be given to such questions—what encouragement could be offered to such inquirers—in an asylum devoted to the confinement of incurables alone?

Let it not be supposed that the insane do not appreciate their situation, nor indulge in hopes and doubts. Many are as sensitive on the subject of their recovery as a consumptive; and what would be the influence on the mind of the latter, if by law consigned to an asylum for persons afflicted with incurable pulmonary disease? What inconceivable despair and mental anguish would be added to the pangs of physical suffering! To the feelings of many insane persons the contemplation of their incurability would be no less poignant.

A melancholy patient of Sir Alexander Morison has most touchingly described the emotions of despair and hope which sometimes move the mind diseased:

"There is a winter in my soul—
The winter of despair;
Oh, when shall spring its rage control?
When shall the snow-drop blossom there?
Cold gleams of comfort sometimes dart
A dawn of glory on my heart,
But quickly pass away.
Thus northern lights the gloom adorn,
And give the promise of a morn
That never turns to day."

It is sometimes supposed, by the inexperienced, that the class of patients specially considered in the foregoing remarks can, if in a separate establishment, be profitably employed, and do much towards self-support. Experience does not sustain such a view. Their labor is very useful in aiding the sane in the performance of the various kinds of work about an insane asylum, and can be made more available there than anywhere else, especially if a garden and farm be connected with the institution. But they require too much supervision; are too liable to be wasteful, and to do bad work, or spoil their work, to make their employment profitable, when the cost of material enters much into the value of the products of labor. Furthermore, generally they cannot be relied on to work. A few are industrious, and peculiarly devoted to some chosen occupation; but these are exceptional cases. A large majority are not inclined to work, or are not in a fit mental condition to apply themselves to it; and it is both impracticable and improper to force them to it by any system of punishment. In fact, the primary object of the labor of the insane should be their own improvement, mental and physical; and hence they should be induced and encouraged to work by the judicious bestowal of special privileges and favors as a reward therefor.

In behalf of the State and the inmates of the Asylum, I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of valuable favors, such as books, pictures, etc., from Miss D. L. Dix. I also mention, thankfully, the liberality of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for bringing the same from New York to San Francisco, free of charge; and also of Marsh, Pillsbury & Co., of San Francisco, and the California Steam Navigation Company, by whose aid said contribution came to the Asylum entirely free of expense.

John S. Pierson, Esq., of New York, will also, through me, accept the thanks of thousands for the donation to the Asylum of a stereoscope, a quantity of colored engravings, and more than one hundred volumes of

books, which also came free, through the kindness of Captain Bray, of the ship "Comet."

Commencing with these donations, I propose to establish two permanent libraries—one for the female and one for the male department. to be made adequate to their respective wants; the one in the female department to be called the Dix Library, and the one in the male department the Pierson Library, and to solicit from the charitably disposed additions thereto; contributions from ladies to go to the Dix Library exclusively.

We also acknowledge with thanks, the presentation of Bibles and Testaments by Mr. J. V. Lintell, Agent of the California Bible Society.

We are under renewed obligations to the editors and proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, for the contribution of much of their indispensable literature.

My financial transactions have been reported to you monthly, and are a part of your records.

There is now due the Asylum, besides a few small balances from the paying patients of our own State, the sum of seven thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and fifteen cents, from the State of Nevada, for keeping its insane, which I trust will soon be paid, and for the ultimate payment of which, provision was made by the last Legislature of that State.

Extensive details in statistical or tabular form, of the operations of the institution, will be found in the Appendix, embracing two years—eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

In conclusion, I repeat my thanks to you and to all other officers and friends of the institution, for the uniform courtesy and continued assistance I have received in its executive management.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1869. }



APPENDIX, 1868.



REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

By the following summary, it will be seen that the year commenced with seven hundred and sixty-nine patients ; that the whole number admitted during the year was three hundred and eighty-seven, making the whole number under care and treatment, during the above named period, one thousand one hundred and fifty-six ; that one hundred and forty-six were discharged cured, and thirteen were discharged improved ; the number of deaths being one hundred and thirty-four and the number of escapes ten, leaves eight hundred and fifty-three patients in the Asylum at the present time.

From September 30, 1867, to October 1, 1868.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1867.....	552	217	769
Number of patients admitted.....	287	100	387
Number of patients under care and treatment.....	839	317	1,156
Number discharged recovered	114	32	146
Number discharged improved ..	6	7	13
Number died.....	100	34	134
Number eloped.....	10	.....	10
Discharged, died and eloped.....	230	73	303
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1868.....	609	244	853

As you are not required to report to the Governor till next year, and as I report to you monthly, it is unnecessary now to add more than the usual annual statistical report, which is hereto annexed :

TABLE A.

Showing the counties from which three hundred and eighty-seven patients were admitted from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alameda	10	4	14
Amador.....	2	.....	2
Butte.....	3	.....	3
Calaveras.....	3	1	4
Colusa.....	4	.....	4
Contra Costa.....	5	1	6
El Dorado.....	10	1	11
Humboldt.....	1	.....	1
Kern.....	1	.....	1
Los Angeles.....	4	1	5
Marin.....	1	.....	1
Mariposa.....	.....	1	1
Mendocino.....	1	.....	1
Monterey.....	.....	1	1
Napa.....	1	1	2
Nevada.....	9	4	13
Placer.....	15	1	16
Sacramento.....	22	2	24
San Francisco.....	107	57	164
San Joaquin.....	13	7	20
San Luis Obispo.....	1	.....	1
San Mateo.....	4	1	5
Santa Clara.....	15	6	21
Santa Cruz.....	2	1	3
Shasta.....	3	.....	3
Sierra.....	2	1	3
Siskiyou.....	4	1	5
Solano.....	5	1	6
Sonoma.....	6	3	9
Stanislaus.....	2	.....	2
Sutter.....	1	.....	1
Tehama.....	2	.....	2
Trinity.....	2	1	3
Tulare.....	1	.....	1
Tuolumne.....	4	.....	4
Yolo.....	4	.....	4
Yuba.....	5	.....	5
State of Nevada.....	9	3	12
State Prison.....	3	.....	3
Totals.....	287	100	387

TABLE B.

Showing the nativity of three hundred and eighty-seven patients, admitted from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New York.....	12	6	18
Massachusetts.....	6	2	8
Pennsylvania.....	8	1	9
Maine.....	7	2	9
Missouri.....	4	4	8
Connecticut.....	2	3	5
Indiana.....	6	.....	6
Maryland.....	2	.....	2
Kentucky.....	4	.....	4
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	2	.....	2
Ohio.....	14	1	15
New Jersey.....	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	1	.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	4	.....	4
Virginia.....	1	1	2
California.....	3	2	5
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	2	.....	2
Illinois.....	6	.....	6
New Hampshire.....	2	.....	2
Tennessee.....	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	2
Alabama.....	1	.....	1
Georgia.....	1	.....	1
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	95	26	121

TABLE B—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Ireland.....	68	39	107
Germany	21	12	33
England	15	5	20
China.....	9	1	10
Poland.....	1	1	2
France.....	14	3	17
Prussia.....	5	5	10
Italy	7	.....	7
Scotland	3	1	4
Western Islands.....	1	.....	1
Manilla.....	1	.....	1
Mexico.....	10	2	12
Canada.....	4	.....	4
Switzerland	3	.....	3
Bahama Islands	1	.....	1
Bavaria.....	.....	2	2
Denmark	2	.....	2
Holland	1	.....	1
Sweden	4	.....	4
Chile.....	1	1	2
Norway	1	.....	1
Austria.....	4	.....	4
Wales	1	.....	1
Hungary.....	1	.....	1
Spain.....	1	.....	1
Australia.....	.....	1	1
Totals	179	73	252

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States.....	95	26	121
Foreign countries.....	179	73	252
Unknown	13	1	14
Totals.....	287	100	387

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in three hundred and eighty-seven patients admitted in the Asylum from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than ten years.....	2	.....	2
Between 10 and 15 years.....	2	1	3
Between 15 and 20 years.....	8	4	12
Between 20 and 25 years.....	30	20	50
Between 25 and 30 years.....	29	11	40
Between 30 and 35 years.....	31	18	49
Between 35 and 40 years.....	51	10	61
Between 40 and 45 years.....	26	11	37
Between 45 and 50 years.....	14	3	17
Between 50 and 60 years.....	18	7	25
Between 60 and 70 years.....	5	.....	5
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	69	15	84
Totals.....	287	100	387

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of three hundred and eighty-seven patients at the time of their admission in the Asylum, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	1	.....	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	7	4	11
Between 20 and 25 years.....	28	13	41
Between 25 and 30 years.....	39	18	57
Between 30 and 35 years.....	37	13	50
Between 35 and 40 years.....	54	24	78
Between 40 and 45 years.....	43	11	54
Between 45 and 50 years.....	29	4	33
Between 50 and 60 years.....	22	8	30
Between 60 and 70 years.....	10	2	12
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	15	1	16
Totals.....	287	100	389

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in three hundred and eighty-seven patients, as stated in commitments, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Masturbation.....	29	2	31
Pecuniary losses.....	12	3	15
Intemperance.....	13	2	15
Hereditary.....	4	4	8
Religion.....	12	4	16
Disease of brain.....	3	.....	3
Love.....	2	.....	2
Disappointment.....	2	.....	2
Old age.....	1	.....	1
Dissipation.....	2	1	3
Spiritualism.....	6	3	9
Grief.....	1	3	4
Excessive joy.....	.....	1	1
Loss of mother.....	1	.....	1
Sickness.....	6	3	9
Childbirth.....	.....	9	9
Sunstroke.....	3	.....	3
Disappointment in love.....	.....	2	2
Pregnancy.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorder.....	.....	4	4
Softening of brain.....	5	.....	5
Exposure to sun.....	1	.....	1
Domestic affliction.....	1	1	2
Domestic trouble.....	4	4	8
Suspended menstruation.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	10	.....	10
Injury of head.....	5	.....	5
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis.....	5	.....	5
Neuralgia.....	.....	1	1
Ill treatment.....	.....	2	2
Loss of child.....	.....	3	3
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2	.....	2
Having been violated.....	.....	1	1
Change in life.....	.....	1	1
Exposure.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	1	.....	1
Home sickness.....	1	.....	1
Infidelity to husband.....	.....	1	1
Misfortune.....	1	.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	.....	1	1
Stricture.....	1	.....	1
Carried forward.....	137	58	195

TABLE E—Continued.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward.....	137	58	195
Jealousy .....	.....	2	2
Fright.....	.....	1	1
Prostitution.....	.....	1	1
Abscess of liver.....	1	.....	1
Hard study.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	148	38	186
Totals	287	100	387

TABLE F.

Showing the mental condition of three hundred and eighty-seven patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Form of disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania.....	149	65	214
Monomania	47	16	63
Melancholia	6	5	11
Dementia.....	59	10	69
Idiocy.....	1	.....	1
No class assigned.....	25	4	29
Totals	287	100	387

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of three hundred and eighty-seven patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	56	62	118
Single	190	27	217
Widows .....	.....	10	10
Widowers....	14	.....	14
Unknown.....	27	1	28
Totals	287	100	387

TABLE H.

*Occupation of three hundred and eighty-seven patients admitted in the Asylum,
from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners.....	24	.....	24
Laborers.....	87	.....	87
Farmers.....	33	.....	33
Housewives.....	.....	30	30
Servants.....	4	14	18
Washermen.....	1	4	5
Hostlers.....	3	.....	3
Machinists.....	3	.....	3
Carpenters.....	8	.....	8
Gardeners.....	5	.....	5
Teachers.....	4	2	6
Cooks.....	6	1	7
Clerks.....	6	.....	6
Soldiers.....	10	.....	10
Jewellers.....	1	.....	1
Sailors.....	9	.....	9
Shoemakers.....	4	.....	4
Teamsters.....	6	.....	6
Blacksmiths.....	7	.....	7
Merchants.....	2	.....	2
Coopers.....	1	.....	1
Plasterers and bricklayers.....	2	.....	2
Glaziers.....	1	.....	1
Sheep herders.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	1	.....	1
Bakers.....	3	.....	3
Millers.....	1	.....	1
Tailors.....	2	.....	2
Butchers.....	1	.....	1
Undertakers.....	1	.....	1
Upholsters.....	1	.....	1
Cigar makers.....	1	.....	1
Sailmakers.....	1	.....	1
Carriage makers.....	1	.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	1	.....	1
Dressmakers.....	.....	1	1
Tinners.....	2	.....	2
Drovers.....	2	.....	2
Pedlers.....	1	.....	1
Stone cutters.....	1	.....	1
Beggars.....	1	.....	1
Millwrights.....	1	.....	1
Physicians.....	1	.....	1
No occupation.....	11	41	52
Unknown.....	25	7	32
Totals.....	287	100	387

TABLE I.

Showing the cause of death of one hundred and thirty-four patients during the year 1868, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1867.					
October....	Consumption	Chile.....	37	1	.....
	Secondary syphilis.....	China.....	21	.....	1
	Disease of heart.....	France.....	25	1	.....
	Consumption	Mexico.....	45	.....	1
	Consumption .....	.....	41	1	.....
	Old age.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption	Maine.....	34	1	.....
	Probable suicide.....	Canada.....	30	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	France.....	55	1	.....
November.	General paralysis	America.....	52	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	42	1	.....
	Consumption	Manilla.....	18	.....	1
	Consumption	Mexico.....	33	.....	1
	Tuberculosis.....	Germany.....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	30	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ohio.....	45	1	.....
December..	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	30	1	.....
	Organic disease of kidneys	Ireland.....	46	.....	1
	Tuberculosis.....	New York.....	28	1	.....
	Consumption	France.....	48	1	.....
	Erysipelas.....	Manilla.....	45	1	.....
	Exposure and freezing before admission.....	Ireland.....	40	1	.....
1868.					
January....	Abscess involving brain...	Missouri.....	19	.....	1
	Paralysis.....	Virginia.....	56	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion.....	Kentucky.....	54	.....	1
	Diarrhœa.....	Isle of Madeira	25	1	.....
	Hydro-thorax.....	Mexico.....	28	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	America.....	.....	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Pennsylvania...	38	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Massachusetts..	63	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	France.....	50	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Lower Cal'a....	24	1	.....
	Apoplexy.....	China.....	52	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Chile.....	44	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Malta.....	50	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion.....	Virginia.....	40	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	New York.....	31	1	.....
	Diarrhœa.....	Massachusetts..	35	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Prussia.....	44	1	.....
	Tuberculosis.....	Ireland.....	52	.....	1
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	30	10

T A B L E I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1868.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	30	10
January....	General paralysis.....	New York	40	1	.....
February..	Paralysis.....	New York	43	1	.....
	Consumption	Germany.....	31	1	.....
	Marasmus	Ireland.....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	34	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland.....	35	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland.....	40	1	.....
	Apoplexy.....	New York	35	.....	1
	Apoplexy.....	France	58	1	.....
	Consumption.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Louisiana	32	.....	1
	Dysentery.....	Greece.....	31	1	.....
March	Paralysis.....	Mexico.....	.....	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Pennsylvania...	40	1	.....
	Anasasca	Massachusetts.	42	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Lower Cal'a....	26	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Illinois	22	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Ohio	38	1	.....
	Dropsy.....	Ireland.....	26	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	France	26	1	.....
April	Tuberculosis.....	Illinois	14	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	Massachusetts.	40	1	.....
	Consumption.....	New York	43	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Italy.....	31	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	Arkansas.....	37	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	38	1	.....
	Apoplexy.....	North Carolina	62	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Pennsylvania...	41	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	China.....	40	1	.....
	Scrofula.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Consumption.....	Prussia.....	25	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion.....	France	40	1	.....
	Secondary syphilis.....	Ireland.....	48	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	California	43	.....	1
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	33	1	.....
May	Epilepsy.....	Ireland.....	53	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	33	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Illinois.....	27	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Mexico.....	51	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Germany.....	44	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	27	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Massachusetts..	55	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Austria.....	32	.....	1
	Acute mania.....	Mexico.....	40	1	.....
	Consumption.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Chile.....	31	.....	1
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	66	20

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1868.	Brought forward.....			66	20
May	Marasmus.....	Canada.....			1
	Tuberculosis.....	Switzerland	31	1	
	General paralysis.....	Portugal	43	1	
June.....	Apoplexy.....	Denmark.....	47		1
	Consumption.....	England	37		1
	Paralysis.....	Ireland.....	38	1	
	Consumption.....	Germany.....	24		1
	General paralysis	Lower Cal'a....	57	1	
	General paralysis.....	Canada.....	48	1	
	Epilepsy.....	Ohio.....	32		1
	Apoplexy.....	California.....	28		1
	General paralysis.....	Kentucky.....	33	1	
	Consumption.....	Massachusetts..	27	1	
	Tuberculosis.....	Ireland.....		1	
	Anasmia.....	Ireland.....	36		1
	Injury of head.....	New York		1	
	Consumption.....	Germany.....	37	1	
	Encephalitis.....	Hungary.....	45	1	
	General paralysis.....	Virginia.....	49	1	
July.....	Abcess of lung.....	Rhode Island...	45	1	
	General paralysis	Prussia.....	40	1	
	Consumption.....	New York	38	1	
	Hernia.....	Ireland.....	43		1
	Epilepsy.....	Prussia.....	46	1	
	Consumption.....	Germany.....	24	1	
	General paralysis.....	Maine.....	41	1	
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	China	30		1
	Consumption.....	Ohio.....	31		1
	Marasmus.....	Missouri.....	59	1	
	Accidental injury.....	England	44	1	
	Diarrhœa.....	Ireland.....	33	1	
August.....	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	31	1	
	Marasmus.....	New York	41	1	
	Received dead.....	Ireland.....	22	1	
	Erysipelas.....	France.....	36	1	
	Consumption.....	Maine.....	24	1	
	Scrofula				1
	Consumption.....	Mexico.....	40	1	
	Marasmus.....	Connecticut.....	35	1	
	Marasmus.....	Ireland.....	38		1
September	Suicide by hanging with clothing.....	Prussia.....	36	1	
	General paralysis.....	Switzerland.....	50	1	
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	43		1
	Marasmus.....	Switzerland.....	28	1	
	Consumption.....	France.....		1	
	Carried forward.....			98	33

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1868.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	98	33
September	Consumption.....	New York.....	52	.....	1
	Paralysis.....	Ireland.....	48	1	.....
	Erysipelas.....	Delaware.....	34	1	.....
	Totals.....	.....	.....	100	34

TABLE J.

Recapitulation of the cause of death of one hundred and thirty-four patients, during the year 1868, from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868.

Cause of death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Consumption.....	27	11	38
General paralysis.....	22	.....	22
Epilepsy.....	6	5	11
Marasmus.....	9	2	11
Paralysis.....	7	.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	4	2	6
Erysipelas.....	3	.....	3
Apoplexy.....	3	3	6
Diarrhœa.....	2	1	3
Cerebral effusion.....	1	2	3
Scrofula.....	.....	2	2
Secondary syphilis.....	1	1	2
Miscellaneous causes.....	15	5	20
Totals.....	100	34	134

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's account of articles consumed in the Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1868.

Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$10,222 34
Meat.....	11,971 49
Sugar.....	3,849 61
Tea.....	2,353 62
Syrup.....	1,174 28
Potatoes.....	2,762 51
Butter.....	4,466 75
Coffee.....	1,961 70
Lard.....	594 15
Pork.....	26 61
Fish.....	899 69
Eggs.....	433 66
Beans.....	473 14
Rice.....	536 40
Corn meal.....	822 81
Fruit.....	668 53
Vegetables.....	41 17
Salt.....	213 21
Vinegar.....	135 46
Small groceries.....	861 66
Soap.....	1,008 16
Drugs.....	784 11
Liquors.....	503 50
Tobacco.....	1,239 36
Dry goods.....	3,920 63
Clothing.....	5,367 04
Shoes.....	1,687 71
Blankets.....	1,341 00
Furniture and crockery.....	1,009 10
Hardware.....	1,667 18
Hay.....	1,099 80
Grain and feed.....	1,462 46
Garden tools and seed.....	258 27
Lumber.....	1,293 20
Building material.....	215 00
Brooms.....	410 59
Books and stationery.....	354 91
Gas and oil.....	2,068 37
Paints, oil and glass.....	509 98
Fuel.....	9,450 73
Discharged patients.....	579 50
Returned escapes.....	1,256 75
House rent.....	172 50
Pay roll and wages.....	45,156 39
Miscellaneous.....	5,471 99
Total.....	\$132,757 07

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30th, 1868.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining room.....	\$27,819 97
Male department.	28,361 97
Female kitchen and dining room.....	11,391 64
Female department.....	19,301 27
Bakery.....	11,085 10
Laundry and engine.....	6,340 87
Farm, garden and dairy.	7,230 51
Repairs	4,341 15
Resident Physician.....	2,903 73
Assistant Physician.....	2,425 00
Miscellaneous.....	11,555 86
Totals.....	\$132,757 07

TABLE THIRD.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily.....	Average daily expenses	Average cost per capita per day.....	Average cost per capita per month.....	Average cost per patient per month for boots and shoes..	Average cost per patient per month for clothing.....
October, 1867.....	774	\$351 33	\$ 45	\$14 07	\$ 19	\$ 57
November, 1867.....	780	393 58	50	15 14	14	99
December, 1867.....	787	393 21	50	15 49	22	1 57
January, 1868.....	785	402 50	52	15 90	15	1 59
February, 1868.....	784	382 32	49	14 14	13	74
March, 1868.....	791	351 27	44	13 76	21	58
April, 1868.....	809	361 46	45	13 40	20	55
May, 1868.....	826	347 25	42	13 03	10	59
June, 1868.....	835	339 24	41	12 19	23	85
July, 1868.....	835	326 99	39	12 14	16	34
August, 1868.....	845	320 72	38	11 76	19	43
September, 1868.....	852	384 95	46	13 55	17	52
Yearly averages....	808	\$362 90	\$ 45	\$13 71	\$ 17	\$ 78

TABLE FOURTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden and Dairy—1868.

Cabbage, pounds.....	50,285
Beets, pounds.....	119,736
Tomatoes, pounds.....	18,291
Turnips, pounds.....	20,437
Pumpkins and squash, pounds.....	36,303
Beans and peas, pounds.....	5,392
Greens, pounds.....	3,337
Other vegetables, pounds.....	4,670
Other vegetables, bunches.....	28,477
Cucumbers, dozens.....	2,619
Melons, number.....	3,706
Grapes, pounds.....	9,952
Peaches, pounds.....	5,416
Pears, pounds.....	1,115
Apples, pounds.....	1,117
Walnuts, pounds.....	300
Other fruits, pounds.....	641
Milk, gallons.....	7,384
Pork, pounds.....	10,581
Eggs, dozens.....	350
Chickens, dozens.....	3½
Cows, sold.....	2
Calves, sold.....	6
Pigs, sold.....	10
Hay, tons.....	90½
Fodder and green feed, tons.....	27

Value of products for the year.....	\$11,136 24
Cost of farm, garden and dairy.....	7,230 51
Profits.....	\$3,905 73

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Superintendent.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM, }
Stockton, October 20th, 1868. }

R E P O R T

OF THE

D I R E C T O R S

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON,

December 1st, 1869.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

REPORT

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

In pursuance of the requirements of law, we herewith present the following biennial report of the financial, moral and sanitary condition of the prison :

It will be seen from the exhibits of the Commissary and tabular statements of the Clerk, accompanying the report of the Resident Director, that the net debt of the State Prison proper, on the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, was seventeen thousand and ten dollars and seventy-four cents; and that the debt of the Building Fund to the fund for the support of the State Prison, already accrued, is fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents. It is estimated that to complete the works already under way will cost ten thousand dollars, making a total of sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

This amount should be appropriated at once, and is entirely independent of the fund for the support of the State Prison.

The indebtedness of the State Prison proper, on the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is seventeen thousand and ten dollars and seventy-four cents.

The entire appropriation for this year having been expended, it will be necessary to include in the deficiency appropriation for the support of the prison the cost of keeping the same to the first of July next, the end of this fiscal year (eight months).

The average cost for the last two years, with an average of seven hundred and twenty-five prisoners, has been nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents per month, which makes the cost for eight months, seventy-six thousand four hundred and one dollars and sixty cents, which amount should be appropriated to cover the deficiency in the last appropriation for the support of the State Prison for the last two years.

The ordinary annual appropriation made by the State, when the average number of prisoners was four hundred, was fifty thousand dollars; the average number for the last two years has been seven hundred and

twenty-five, nearly double the number, and still the appropriation has not been increased. It is not necessary to state that the cost of keeping seven hundred and twenty-five men will nearly double that of keeping four hundred.

The average cost of keeping the insane at Stockton, per day, is forty-five cents, as shown by the last report.

The average cost of keeping convicts per day at San Quentin is forty and six-tenths cents per day, and yet the Legislature appropriates cheerfully nearly enough to pay the expenditures at the Insane Asylum, while the appropriations for the State Prison are not more than half enough to defray the annual expenses, and these are begrudgingly given. Convicts at San Quentin must be fed and clothed, as well as the insane at Stockton.

The deficiency appropriation made by the last Legislature to defray the expenses up to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, was sixty thousand dollars, when the real deficiency was eighty-three thousand dollars. Unless we meet with better success in hiring out the convicts in the future than heretofore, the sum of seventy-six thousand dollars should be appropriated to carry on the State Prison up to the first of July next, the close of this fiscal year.

The Legislature at the last session levied a tax of three cents on the one hundred dollars, for building purposes at the State Prison. The money derived from this tax has yielded a trifle over fifty-eight thousand dollars, much less than it was supposed it would by the Board. A building has been erected within the prison walls two hundred and fifty-four by sixty feet, four stories high, to be used for work shops, which has already cost one hundred and eight thousand dollars, in round numbers, according to the report of the Resident Director, including labor and material furnished by the prison, and it will probably cost ten thousand to finish it. We have repaired the old brick shop in the southwest corner of the yard, which will furnish workshop room for two hundred convicts. In it, and the new building erected this summer, we have shop room for one thousand convicts. We will not require, in our opinion, more shop room within the next four years, unless the increase in prisoners in the future is larger than it has been in the past.

With the number of prisoners we now have, if we can find contractors, we can keep employed six hundred men, leaving the one hundred and thirty-two to include the invalids and those that will work for the State in and about the prison. Six hundred, at forty cents per day, will give as earnings two hundred and forty dollars per day; per month, six thousand two hundred and forty dollars. If we succeed in procuring contractors for this number of men after the first of July next, the ordinary appropriation of fifty thousand dollars per year, we believe, will be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the prison, should the average number be the same as for the last two years; but should the average number of prisoners for the next two years be eight hundred and twenty-five, as we have every reason to believe it will be, a larger appropriation should be made.

The prisoners have to be clothed and fed out of the appropriations made for that purpose by the Legislature. When that appropriation is not sufficient to clothe, feed and guard them, certificates of indebtedness have been issued to the guards and officers for their salary; and this scrip, when put upon the market, brings only from eighty to eighty-five cents on the dollar. This is entirely inexcusable.

The State should pay in cash the wages of those who give it their services. One should not be made to suffer for the benefit of the whole.

We hope the deficiency appropriation will be sufficient to redeem all the outstanding indebtedness and defray the expenses up to the first of July next. Many of the causes of complaint urged by the last legislative committee in their report have been remedied. Gambling has been abated. Supplies for the State Prison, as well as materials furnished for the new building, have been furnished by contract; the lowest bidder, after having published notice inviting sealed proposals, being awarded the contract. The prisoners have been fed on good and wholesome food and warmly clad. Punishment by flogging is now of but seldom occurrence, and then unnecessary severity is under no circumstances allowed. There has been a marked improvement in the discipline and good order among the prisoners, and those hired to contractors work willingly and diligently.

Besides the new building within the walls of the prison, erected during this administration, many permanent and valuable improvements have been made. The brick work shop occupied by Stone & Hayden has been repaired and made a good and permanent work shop. A brick and cement cistern, of one hundred thousand gallons capacity, has been built on the hill north of the commissary store; a brick house has been erected over the engine, in Happy Valley, to protect the engine used for pumping water into the cistern, adding much to the cleanliness of the prison and security to the buildings against fire.

A great evil, to which your attention has often been called by the reports of former Boards of Directors, as well as legislative committees, still exist, and cannot possibly be remedied without the erection of additional prison buildings. We refer to the evil of permitting convicts, young in years and crime, to be confined in the same rooms and mingle constantly with old and hardened convicts, graduates in crime from every prison in the civilized world, whose only boast is the number and enormity of crimes they have perpetrated. By these men any signs of contrition, any effort at reformation by those young offenders, is scoffed and ridiculed; they do not care to admit that others may be better than themselves, and yet this school for perfecting young men in villany cannot be prevented; with our present facilities.

It is a startling and serious fact to the fathers and mothers of this State, that there are fifty-seven boys, under the age of twenty-one years, confined at San Quentin, brought under the contaminating influences of the worst men in the land. Shall an effort be made to reform these boys, and restore them to society? Or shall they be left to become hardened villains, prepared for the perpetration of crimes of every grade, from the robbing of a hen-roost to the sacking of a city, rather than expend a few thousand dollars to afford facilities to keep them from the contaminating influences by which they are now surrounded. We take it for granted that these boys were not naturally so much worse than others, but from a lack of moral and mental training, from the unwholesome influences by which they have been surrounded, and the advice given and temptations held out by bad men, they have erred. We believe that many of them can and should be reclaimed. It is a matter of humanity—a matter of economy to the State.

On the ground floor of the old stone prison there are seven large rooms, into which we are compelled to huddle from thirty-three to forty convicts.

We earnestly recommend that a hall be run through the centre of this prison, and that these large rooms be divided into cells for four convicts.

We recommend that a prison be built from the north end of the new workshop, of the same width and height, extending to the north end of the hospital, about one hundred and fifty feet, divided into cells for one convict only. The lower cells of this prison, which should be securely built of stone, might be used for the first stages of imprisonment, should what is known as the Irish system be adopted in a modified sense, which we recommend, and hope your Excellency will present for the consideration of the Legislature.

This, with the present cells, will give prison room for one thousand prisoners. Judging from the gradual increase of convicts for the last two years, we believe that the average number for the next two years will not vary far from eight hundred and twenty-five, a greater number than can be accommodated with present facilities.

The walls surrounding the prison having been built with salt water brick, are in a rapidly decaying condition, and unless repaired during the coming summer, will have to be built anew. We believe, with a comparatively small expenditure, they may be repaired so that they will last for several years.

We recommend that the north wall of the prison be extended westerly, with stone and brick, to the bay, and thence, by piles and heavy plank, across the bay to the point of land extending into the bay. This would put in process of reclamation about twenty acres of land, to be used in the future for garden purposes, which would more than repay the cost of piling and planking across the bay. We would also recommend that the south wall of the prison be extended about twenty rods west, thence south one hundred and fifty rods, so as to include post number four, thence west to a point putting out into the bay. This will enable, should the brick yard be carried on in the future, the entire work, except digging and hauling dirt, to be carried on within the walls of the prison, thereby saving a large expenditure of services of men as guards. It is a fact, which may readily be seen, by reference to the annexed tables, that over one-third of the entire expenses of this prison is paid for the salaries of guards and officers.

During the last summer, while about one hundred and twenty-five convicts were worked in the brick yard, and, as a general thing, over fifty for the State, in making improvements outside of the walls, with the long timbers and other facilities for escape consequent upon the erection of the work shop, as a necessary precaution to prevent general breaks and escapes, the guard has been considerably strengthened. Not one convict has escaped during the year.

The laying of a tax of three cents on the one hundred dollars for building purposes at San Quentin, by the last Legislature, we take it, is a sufficient indication that San Quentin will be a permanent site for a State Prison.

We have to report that in pursuance of an Act of the last Legislature, requiring this Board to decide between Rocklin and Folsom, as to the preference between these rival localities for a branch prison, after visiting the two places in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Board decided in favor of Folsom; whereupon the Natoma Water Company executed to the State a deed for a site for a branch prison, for about three hundred acres of land about two miles above Folsom. No appropriation, however, having been made for that purpose, no steps have been taken to erect said branch prison.

We recommend that a tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars be levied for the next two years by the Legislature, for making the improvements above suggested.

The people will not give grudgingly of their earnings when their money is economically expended upon permanent, substantial and necessary improvements, as a guarantee for which we point to those last two years.

Various suggestions as to changes in the present system for the management of the prison have been freely discussed by the Directors. We trust you will present their views for the consideration of the Legislature.

There is an evil in our criminal code, or in its interpretation by the Courts, of a fearful character, to which the attention of the Legislature has heretofore been called.

Prisoners are convicted in one part of the State of a crime, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years; from another part of the State, for the same crime, of a less aggravated nature, for twenty-five years. We claim that the Courts deal out even-handed justice. It would be difficult to make the prisoner sentenced for a term of twenty-five years, for the same crime another was sentenced for three years, believe he was fairly dealt by.

If any plan can be devised by which a greater uniformity of terms could be given by the Courts for the same crime, the ends of justice would be better attained, and a just cause of complaint among the prisoners be removed.

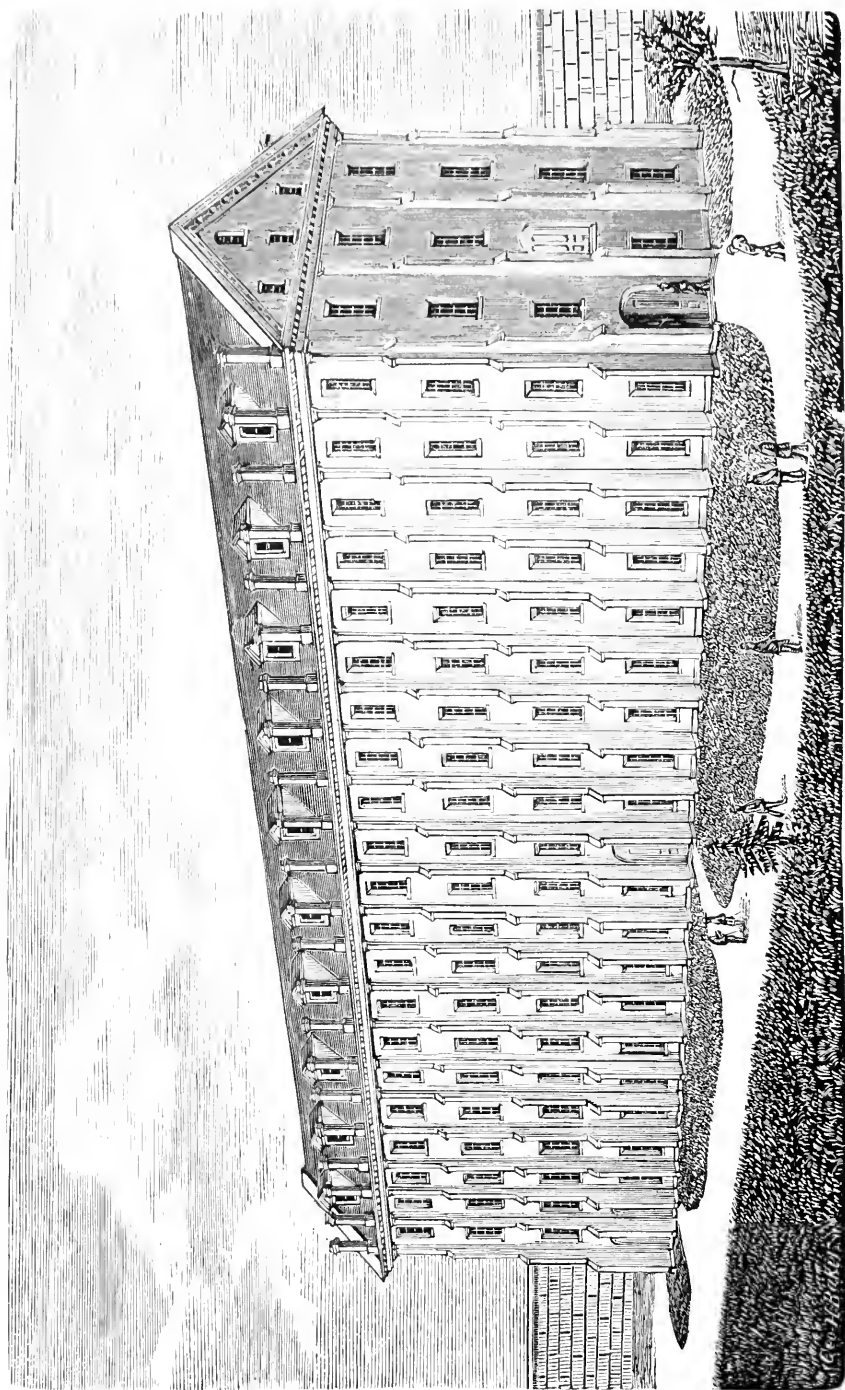
To make convicts better men, they must be made to believe that they are fairly dealt by, by others.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, suit was commenced against the Directors to recover a portion of the lands occupied by the State for prison purposes. The matter was submitted to Judge Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who rendered an opinion unfavorable to the State. By advice of the Attorney-General, the Directors, after considering the matter, concluded to accept the terms of the claimants, which were, to pay the price at which the lands had previously been appraised by the Courts in a suit for condemnation of the same, with legal interest added, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, and took deeds for the lands, after having the title examined and passed upon by the Attorney-General. The deeds have been recorded in the Recorder's office, in Marin County, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HOLDEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.
H. S. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.
Directors.



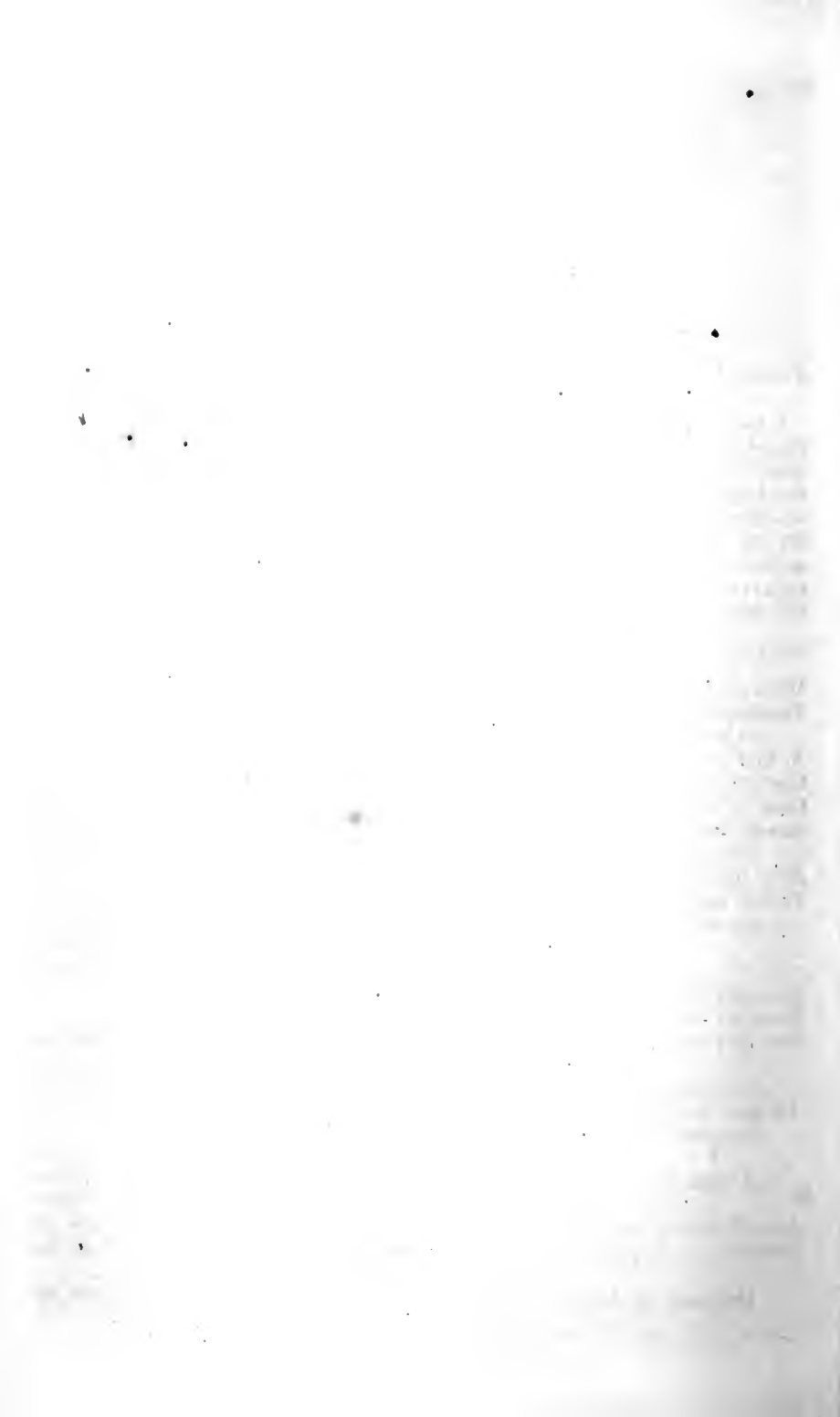


NEW BUILDING FOR WORKSHOPS, ERECTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A. A. BENNETT, ARCHITECT, DURING THE YEARS 1868-9.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT DIRECTOR

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.



R E P O R T.

To the Honorable the Board of Directors of the California State Prison:

GENTLEMEN: At the close of the two years of my official duties as Resident Director of the California State Prison, I submit to your honorable body a report of the financial affairs, the general condition and the improvements which have been made under instructions of the Board at its various meetings. Accompanying this report will be found the several tables showing the income and expenditures from the first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a general synopsis of which shows the following result:

Debt of old administration, December 1st, 1867.....		\$3,893 50
Inventory of prison property, as valued and not available as assets.....		23,085 50
Actual indebtedness December 1st, 1867.....		26,979 00
Cost of prison proper.....		225,882 75
Cost of brick yard.....		51,280 29
Sundry prison improvements, not chargeable to Building Fund.....		10,982 66
New building.....		108,071 68
Prison improvements, chargeable to the Building Fund, as per order.....		10,000 00
		<hr/> \$433,196 28
Receipts from State Treasurer.....	\$214,419 70	
Receipts from brick yard.....	42,845 17	
Receipts from earnings.....	98,968 72	365,233 59
		<hr/>
Indebtedness, October 31st, 1869.....		\$76,962 69
Amount due prison on account of new building and prison improvements, from Building Fund.....		59,951 95
		<hr/>
Actual debt of prison proper.....		\$17,010 74
		<hr/>
Actual debt of old administration.....		\$26,979 00
Actual debt of present administration.....		17,010 74
		<hr/>
Decrease of debt.....		\$9,968 26

The disbursements for the support of the State Prison proper, during the time above named, have been two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, it being the cost of subsistence, forage, shoes, clothing, bed and bedding, wash house, medicines, stationery, fuel, general use, freight, salaries, discharged prisoners, expenses, live stock, profit, loss and interest, together with extra rations, all of which are more specifically set forth in table number one.

Those extra rations were issued by order of the Board, consisting of sugar, coffee, tea and tobacco, as an incentive to good conduct and reward to those who labored diligently for the contractors or the State, amounting in value to the sum of six thousand and twenty-two dollars and two cents, which, deducted from the total cost of prison proper, leaves two hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents.

The average number of prisoners for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as shown by the Captain of the Yard's report, is...	725
Add average number of attaches.....	50
Total prisoners and attaches.....	775
Average cost per month.....	\$9,550 50
Average cost per man, per month.....	12 35
Average cost per year, per capita.....	148 20

For the purpose of enabling those whose duty it is to see that the public moneys are not squandered, I submit the following table, showing the cost per capita of keeping prisoners in several of the Eastern States, including one Pacific State, as gathered from the various reports from different States, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight :

Name of State.	Cost per Capita.
Connecticut.....	\$118 00
Indiana.....	179 50
Iowa.....	276 00
Kansas.....	335 00
Louisiana.....	320 00
Maine.....	187 00
Maryland.....	152 00
Massachusetts.....	156 00
Michigan.....	144 00
Minnesota.....	342 00
Missouri.....	232 00
New Hampshire.....	199 00
New Jersey.....	230 00
New York—Auburn.....	182 00
New York—Sing Sing.....	182 00
New York—Clinton.....	231 00
Ohio.....	119 00
Oregon.....	348 00
Pennsylvania—Eastern.....	128 00
Pennsylvania—Western.....	139 00
Rhode Island.....	134 00
Vermont.....	177 00
Wisconsin.....	280 00

Table number seven shows the total amount of receipts during this administration to be (including balance on hand December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, of four thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-two cents), three hundred thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-eight cents; total disbursements, as shown by table number eight, have been two hundred and ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-eight cents; leaving a balance on hand, October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, of six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents.

Table number two shows total earnings of prison to be ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents.

Table number three shows cost of brick yard to be fifty-one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-nine cents; table number four shows total receipts of brick yard to be forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and seventeen cents; difference of expenditure over receipts, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and twelve cents.

The brick yard has not been entirely closed up, the consignee of brick not having collected and paid over the full amount due, that account amounting to, as near as I can arrive at, three thousand five hundred dollars; the clamps or easings to brick kilns, which were purchased and charged to brick yard, two thousand dollars; total, five thousand five hundred dollars; which, deducted from eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and twelve cents, leaves two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and twelve cents loss on brick yard. About two

million bricks belonging to the State were charged to the Building Fund, at eight dollars and fifty cents per thousand, when, had we purchased brick for the building, they would have cost at least ten dollars per thousand.

Table number five shows the total cost of the new building work shop up to October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to be one hundred and eight thousand and seventy-one dollars and sixty-eight cents. This building is not completed, and the outstanding indebtedness against it will probably increase the cost ten thousand dollars. Table number six shows the total cost of improvement, including the cost of repairing Stone & Hayden's shop, building engine house, guard house, brick cistern, etc. The cost of the last four items, ten thousand dollars, is charged to the Building Fund. Table number seven shows the total cash receipts. Table number eight shows the total cash disbursements, and table number nine, the recapitulation.

Accompanying this will be found the report of the Captain of the Yard, showing the receipts and discharges, pardons, escapes, terms of imprisonment, for what crimes, ages, nationalities of prisoners, educational acquirements, and other valuable and interesting statistics; and the report of the Visiting Physician, showing the general result of his treatment, as well as the sanitary precautions taken. There is great reason to be thankful and cause for congratulation that we were enabled to pass through a season unparalleled in the annals of California for epidemic and contagious diseases with a less mortality than can be found in a like number in any part of the State. It is a remarkable fact that while hundreds were dying daily from small-pox, not one case occurred in this prison. I am confident that the sanitary precautions taken by order of the physician has saved us from this dire calamity.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The effort of improvement was directed to the road leading from the prison to the steamboat landing, which has been macadamized, and a brick sidewalk laid down nearly the full extent of the distance, as well numerous shade and ornamental trees planted; a large vegetable garden, partly reclaimed from the waste and sea-washed ground, has been inclosed, walled and tastefully fenced. Also a two-story brick guard house has been erected adjoining the garden and opposite the main entrance, adding much to the general appearance of the institution. This guard house commands a view from the steamboat landing, to the barns, stables and outhouses, and is used as a sleeping apartment by some of the guards. The slaughter house and hog pens formerly adjoining the stables were found to be an intolerable and dangerous nuisance, so much so that it was deemed advisable to remove them to the valley at the outskirts of the prison limits. The change will not only be conducive to the health of the prison, but is more accessible to a greater supply of water and the easier corralling of the animals.

The brick yard was found to be in a very poor condition; during the first year it was worked by the State, but not with such satisfactory results as could be wished. The proposition of Mr. Hunter to take the yard, agreeing to employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, seemed the wiser course. To prepare for his entering on the contract required, the yard should be put in thorough repair. This necessitated much improvement and occasioned the extending and filling up of some

thirty by two hundred feet of water and beach land, as also making more suitable wharfage for shipping and receiving freight.

In the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight a large number of men were engaged in the pulling down of old buildings and preparing for the site of the new work shop about being erected. Several of the convicts were assigned to the contractors and worked by them in the various mechanical departments, as well as the more laborious duties consequent in the erection of such a large and commodious structure. The men under whose supervision the convicts worked report in the most favorable manner of their assiduity and faithfulness.

Upon examination, the work shops occupied by Stone & Hayden in the manufacture of saddlery and harness, as well as their tannery, were found to be in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition—the supporters for the second story were decayed and the brick walls were not a sufficient support for so large a truss roof. It was found necessary to put in new foundation for pillars, composed of brick bedded in cement and capped with cut stone, and have placed large posts under each end of the principal rafters, reaching from foundation to rafter, thereby making the building self-sustaining in case an earthquake should shake the walls down; have put in new girders throughout the entire building; instead of taking up the old floor have laid a new one on top, making it double, thereby increasing its strength. The roof also underwent necessary repairs, having an almost entire coat of asphaltum placed upon it. Wire screens were added to all the lower windows, to prevent the passing out of material used by the contractors. Six new chimneys have been added to the building, also a large forge, and seven iron doors for the greater security of the prisoners during working hours. The tan vats and a portion of the tannery was also roofed to protect the men from the inclemency of the weather. These improvements were much needed and have placed the building in permanent repair.

The pulling down of the old buildings, and sinking the foundation of the new one, cast out a great quantity of earth and stone. The earth and rubbish excavated is now being used embanking a large reservoir to receive the water from several small streams and springs, which in the winter season arise in the neighborhood. This water will be a source of great benefit to the institution in the coming summer and dry weather, as it can be applied to many uses for which the regular prison supply is now called on. The stone has been broken by the indigent or convicts for whom regular or contract work could not be found. It has been used in the concrete floor of the basement story of the new work shop, and also liberally distributed over the roads and avenues surrounding the prison. A great quantity of the stone still remain on hand, to be used as required, and to give work to convicts unfitted for other employment. A great defect and cause of much complaint by the contractors, as well as inconvenience in cooking, and the proper cleansing of the prison, was occasioned by the great scarcity of water. In the spring of the present year, it was found necessary to sink two wells considerably apart from the old one; a beautiful supply of water was the result. The old tanks were found not only to be small, but also inadequate to the necessities of the increased number of prisoners. New and large ones were erected, and a brick reservoir built, with cement sides and bottom, capable of holding one hundred thousand gallons of water.

The new work shops requiring large water facilities, a twelve-horse power engine was purchased and is now steadily pumping and forcing the water to the reservoir. One of the Martin's oscillating pumps is used in

connection with the engine, and is capable of supplying all the water likely to be required for some time. Two thousand five hundred feet of two-inch iron pipe now leads from the pump, and at no distant day I hope to see water admitted in such a manner as will place it, for cleansing purposes, at the disposal of each prisoner, and in such quantities as can be relied on in case of fire.

The engine and pump are situated in a new brick building erected for the purpose, and containing all the improvements necessary for the working of the same.

New asphaltum roofs have been placed on each of the prisons and State work shops; plank floors have been laid in the large rooms of the old prison, which adds much to the cleanliness and comfort of the prisoners; the cells and rooms have been whitewashed regularly, and the prison throughout thoroughly painted.

The offices inside the prison and the female convicts' apartments have been roofed and painted, and are much improved in appearance; a large board fence incloses the rear of the offices, and permits of the females taking exercise more frequently than formerly, and with less expense.

A new picket fence has been erected, which separates the several prisons, and confines the prisoners to the building to which they belong, and is also the means of keeping the convicts continually under the notice of their officers.

A large iron gate has been made and placed on the inside of the main entrance opening into the yard, imbedded in cut stone, and calculated to resist any attack that might be made against it.

The commissary store and outside offices have had a new roof, and a general renovating, also the Wardens' apartments, guards' and officers' dining and sleeping apartments have been painted throughout and much improved.

In closing my report of the improvements, I am only taking a cursory glance at what will attract the attention of your honorable Board in your usual inspecting tour. Many alterations and improvements are continually taking place which cannot be embraced in a report like this, but which tends to the better discipline and welfare of the prisoners, as well as entail expense, the beneficial results of which we must look to the future for.

The prisoners have received good and wholesome food and enough of it, without permitting it to be wasted, substantial clothing, good bedding and shoes. The cost of bedding and shoeing the prisoners has been enhanced to some extent from the fact that during last winter many were engaged in excavating and removing the rubbish preparatory to the new building; but few complaints have been made in regard to either, and which, when found on inquiry to be well founded, have been immediately remedied. Supplies of beef and all other articles of a heavy nature have been furnished by contract, after publication for sealed proposals, being let to the lowest bidders.

EARNINGS.

When this administration came into power it was ascertained that contracts of prisoners had been let by the former administration for two and three years, at thirty cents per day. It was deemed by the Board that this was an inadequate compensation, and that the former Board had no right or power to make binding contracts for a longer term than their administration, and ordered that these contracts be set aside, and

that the contractors should pay fifty cents in gold coin per day. The result was that all the contractors but three threw up their contracts. No injury, however, resulted to the State, because, in consequence of tearing down the old buildings in order to build the new one, we had no shop room in which the contracts could be carried on. Messrs. Stone & Hayden have contracted to take two hundred convicts at forty cents per day. The brick yard has been let, during the last six months, to Mr. Hunter, and he has worked about one hundred and twenty-five men, at fifty cents per day. About six months since, the Board determined to let the men, in the future, at forty cents per day.

The earnings of the prison during this administration, notwithstanding these difficulties, amounts to ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents. This includes about fifteen thousand dollars' worth of labor done by the convicts on the new building, which is charged to that account.

It is a remarkable fact that in this State, where free labor is the highest, we are not able to get as much for convict labor as in the Eastern States.

In those States where the prisoners are self-sustaining, convict labor brings from eighty-five cents to one dollar per day.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

We pay three dollars to each discharged convict. This amount is entirely too small. It costs the convict that amount to get to the city, when he is penniless and yields at once to the temptations by which he is surrounded. To remedy this difficulty, the Board has directed the contractors to pay one-half the amount earned in overwork by each convict to the Clerk, to be paid to the convict when discharged. It was with some difficulty that this rule was established; but now it works well, and over five hundred dollars of over work money has been paid to the Clerk for safe keeping. This will relieve the convict from the necessity of robbing and stealing when discharged from prison.

NEW BUILDING.

At the last session of the Legislature a tax of three cents on the one hundred was levied, for the purpose of erecting new work shops and such other buildings as might be deemed necessary. The Board, after mature deliberation, determined to erect a building two hundred and fifty-four by sixty feet, four stories high, on the site of the old dining room within the prison walls. A. A. Bennett was employed as architect, and John Caddy as Superintendent. Notices were published, inviting sealed proposals for furnishing lumber, iron, lime, cement, and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidders, and the architect was to receive the materials when delivered, and purchase whatever articles might be required, not included in these contracts.

The building is nearly completed, and it, with the old shop occupied by Stone & Hayden, will furnish shop room sufficient for one thousand prisoners. The new building is finely and substantially built of the best of materials, and brick manufactured here during last season, and presents an imposing and beautiful appearance. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Bennett, the architect, and Mr. Caddy, the Superintendent, for the manner in which they have executed the trust reposed in them.

I am satisfied that when it, together with other improvements made by order of the Board, shall be examined by the legislative committee, their action in the premises will not only be indorsed, but that an appropriation will be at once and cheerfully made to cover the amount of deficiency in the fund heretofore provided for the erection of new buildings.

DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON.

I am glad to be able to report that the discipline of the prison has been much improved during this administration. I do not desire to cast any reflection upon any former administration, for I believe that there has been a gradual and marked improvement in this respect in our State Prison for the last ten years. A perfect or nearly perfect system of prison discipline is not the work of one or two years. The evil of gambling, and manufacturing and vending beer within the walls of the prison, much complained of at the commencement of this administration, have been entirely suppressed, and not one-tenth part of the punishment inflicted, as at the commencement of this administration, is now necessary, as will appear from the punishment book.

With the co-operation of the Captain of the Yard, I have sought to convince the prisoners that certain punishment would follow a violation of the prison rules, at the same time impressing the convict with the idea that while no violation of the rules would be left unpunished, the deepest sympathy of the officers was felt for them.

I am satisfied that it is here, as elsewhere, the certainty of punishment, not the severity, that prevents a violation of the rules, and that to permit violation of the rules to go unpunished through sympathy is entirely inexcusable, and a gross wrong to the inmates of the prison. These views were beautifully set forth and clearly illustrated by Miss Dix, who has spent much of her life in visiting institutions of this kind, who visited us during the last summer.

EDUCATION.

The idea of furnishing educational facilities for those who, by a violation of the laws, have forfeited their right to breathe the free air of heaven, may be a matter of ridicule to those who have not given the subject earnest thought, but to those who seek the source of depravity, and are willing to seek and apply a remedy, it becomes a matter not only of humanity but one of economy to the Government. Unless education and refinement makes better men and women, our whole theory of civilization is a failure.

Up to about the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no effort had been made or pains taken to enable the inmates of the prison to improve the mind; no school books of any description whatever had been furnished, or encouragement given to them for improvement.

R. C. Gilchrist, the Captain of the Yard, the officer who is brought more directly in contact with the prisoners than any other officer, suggested to me the idea of establishing a school within the prison walls, where all who were so disposed could attend on Sunday and receive instruction.

I at once indorsed the idea, and directed the school to be opened. The results have been not only gratifying, but astonishing. At first we had but few books of the proper character, but when our objects were understood, and the wants necessary for its accomplishment known, humane

and generous hearted men came to the rescue. Among the first contributions for the purpose of purchasing books was one from Mr. Hinnman, of San Rafael, who gave twenty dollars, with which school books were immediately purchased.

The Rev. Dr. Lucky, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons and Prison Visitations, of the State Prison Commission, made the wants of the prisoners for school books known in the City of San Francisco, and thousands of books, laid aside for others, were at once contributed, so that we have now a large number of school books. Dr. Lucky has assumed, among his other arduous duties here, the superintendence of the school, and on every other Sabbath devotes his energies to their mental and religious culture, with no other compensation or hope of reward save the consciousness of doing a good work and the heartfelt gratitude of the almost friendless inmates of this institution.

Too much credit cannot be given him for his disinterested efforts to elevate the morals and reform the convicts confined in this prison, either by them or the community at large, for if bad men can be made better by kindness of deportment and good moral and religious instruction (and I believe they can), we may look in the future for a largely decreased number of recommitted convicts at San Quentin.

On every Sabbath about two hundred and fifty convicts assemble in the chapel (a room sixty feet square, set apart in the new building) to receive and impart instruction. Many of them who, on their entrance here, were entirely ignorant of the alphabet, have learned to read and write intelligibly, and with ease. In passing along the cells at night, many are seen studying their books.

The Rev. James Woodworth, Secretary of the State Prison Commission, who visits the prison monthly, has aided much in procuring books and advancing the interest of the school.

The school has become a success, and from a small beginning it has already increased to the number within named. More interested scholars or more rapid advancement than I have in many instances witnessed, it would be difficult to find; many among the number, without even the rudiments of an education, mastering the difficulties with which adults have to contend.

In this work I am confident we are doing the community, as well as the almost friendless convicts, a great service. Ignorance and crime are intimately associated, and every effort to increase the intelligence of our convicts tends to promote the welfare and increase the safety of society.

The library now contains some fifteen hundred volumes of miscellaneous works and are distributed as called for. There is an abundant supply of school books, stationery, etc., for which the convicts feel gratified. Postage stamps and lights are furnished to such as have not the means of purchasing, by the Prison Commission.

CHAPLAINCY.

In consequence of the great variety of religious beliefs entertained by the convicts, the Board of Directors have deemed it inadvisable to select a Chaplain, but with a view to advance their religious instruction have permitted clergymen of different denominations to occupy the Chapel on alternate Sabbaths.

The Rev. Dr. Lucky holds service twice a month; Father Picardo, of Santa Clara, once a month, and the Rev. Mr. Rush, of San Rafael,

once a month. Father Picardo and the Rev. Dr. Rush have each been paid, by order of the Board, fifty dollars per year.

After two years experience and observation in the management of the State Prison, I would feel that my report was incomplete if I did not give in the results of my experience and observation touching the objects to be accomplished and the means to be used in the government and discipline of those who have, by a violation of the laws, forfeited their rights to every thing but life and such food, clothing and quarters as will keep him healthy; his mental powers, however, should not be rusted by disease, nor his bodily power impaired by illness or overwork. He may be deprived of every comfort, of every luxury, the society of his fellow-man, the light of Heaven, the voice of every one save his keeper—of all these he may for a time be deprived, because these things he has forfeited.

Whatever comforts may be added to these necessities; whatever luxuries may be added to these comforts; whatever degree of freedom may be substituted for close confinement; whatever deduction may be made from his term, the convict should be made to earn, by meritorious conduct. He should understand and feel that society does not claim the right to punish for revengeful purposes, but for its own security and the improvement of its members convicted of crime. He should be made to understand and feel, by the deportment of his prison keepers, that they are not tyrants rejoicing in sufferings and misfortune, but real, earnest warm-hearted friends. That while they will not abate one jot in carrying out the prescribed rules of discipline, none but kind words and sympathetic looks are given. Men, however much they may be deprived, have noble instincts left. These instincts cannot be strengthened by harsh and severe deportment toward them. Kindness will build up these sentiments, when harshness would crush out the last particle of manhood and make the convict an Ishmaelite, believing that the hand of every man was against him.

Let the convict, having lost all these rights by bad, earn or win them back by good conduct, until he earns the right far in advance of the term prescribed by the Courts to be a free man again. I know by observation, that the prospect of earning a portion of the term of imprisonment by good conduct is a greater incentive to correct deportment than the dungeon or the lash.

I know that the prospect among the prisoners of being made trustees, thereby regaining a portion of their forfeited rights, has a great tendency to good behavior; and but very few re-forfeit these rights when once regained.

While the security of society from lawless depredations is one, it should not be made the only object of punishment. The reformation of the convict, restoring him to society, to his family and friends, a good or better man, should be the paramount object in all institutions of this kind. That a system giving such results may be devised and carried out, is my most earnest wish.

I can but speak in the highest terms of the faithfulness and efficiency of the officers under me; prompt and efficient in carrying out the regulations of the prison, they are yet the prisoner's friend.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOLDEN,
Resident Director of the State Prison.

CLERK'S REPORT.



T A B L E N O. 1.

Cost of Prison Proper, from December 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.

MONTHS.	SUBSISTENCE.		Clothing.....	Shoes.....	Bed and bedding...	Wash house.....	Medicines.....	Stationery.....	Fuel.....	General use
	Proper.....	Extra.....								
December, 1867....	\$4,637 66	.....	\$187 34	\$100 10	\$66 45	\$35 28	\$68 35	\$237 25	\$209 33	\$232 08
January, 1868....	3,760 73	.....	379 54	182 22	360 90	23 20	100 00	15 00	845 25	188 31
February, 1868....	3,642 69	.....	545 83	120 54	74 24	21 77	70 49	10 00	481 87	150 23
March, 1868.....	3,728 86	.....	149 80	99 40	74 54	22 78	67 00	20 00	463 81	231 93
April, 1868.....	3,508 11	.....	218 56	130 51	158 97	13 90	130 75	21 75	462 36	153 61
May, 1868.....	3,627 56	\$367 12	752 74	315 00	100 94	59 69	36 00	43 00	489 45	164 19
June, 1868.....	3,694 02	432 14	527 49	255 30	45 00	25 98	28 75	14 50	547 75	131 68
July, 1868.....	3,652 45	388 16	688 67	154 50	131 24	23 36	45 50	28 55	450 00	115 42
August, 1868.....	3,631 46	550 50	577 75	200 70	36 03	37 33	45 50	8 17	248 50	134 81
September, 1868....	3,695 82	525 00	567 00	171 95	57 65	17 07	58 75	15 50	268 50	103 86
October, 1868.....	3,735 00	581 15	518 20	272 95	35 98	28 73	6 13	26 00	265 00	154 05
November, 1868....	3,421 93	544 13	549 25	232 50	136 69	33 59	46 50	12 50	276 75	154 74
December, 1868....	3,774 42	447 20	636 20	249 75	296 96	39 97	80 25	36 25	367 83	174 27
January, 1869....	3,794 01	638 32	503 95	305 00	433 90	56 02	124 56	8 23	1,027 73	195 38
February, 1869....	3,351 02	591 39	507 75	195 20	109 06	39 80	60 00	18 88	450 38	196 86
March, 1869.....	3,727 61	612 93	601 75	216 54	500 94	50 73	58 87	9 25	555 50	144 89
April, 1869.....	3,698 61	159 38	470 75	222 30	170 00	54 66	46 50	15 87	567 63	206 86
May, 1869.....	3,837 73	166 80	656 09	292 16	216 94	48 05	60 50	6 00	463 07	182 26
June, 1869.....	4,275 99	217 80	648 01	292 16	103 55	67 73	93 25	20 32	300 32	212 07
July, 1869.....	4,604 86	.....	583 98	266 20	271 32	61 36	182 88	36 78	501 68	184 02
August, 1869.....	5,011 40	.....	502 20	241 00	222 13	54 31	80 05	28 39	552 19	178 25
September, 1869....	4,722 19	.....	587 39	254 16	66 75	64 35	52 78	31 39	508 14	280 06
October, 1869.....	4,679 24	.....	522 43	234 36	60 88	60 31	52 63	17 25	469 91	199 55
Totals	\$90,213 37	\$6,222 02	\$11,882 67	\$5,004 50	\$3,731 06	\$939 97	\$1,595 99	\$680 83	\$10,772 95	\$4,069 38

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Cost of Prison Proper, from December 1st, 1867, to November 1st, 1869.

MONTHS.	Freight	Salary	Discharged prisoners.....	Discount on currency and silver, and expenses.....	Ordnance.....	Live stock	Profit and loss.....	Interest.....	Forage	Total.....
December, 1867....	\$187 57	\$2,909 16	\$62 00	\$2 00	\$15 75	.....	.....	.....	\$200 57	\$9,235 14
January, 1868....	96 37	3,165 00	87 00	16 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	179 16	9,414 43
February, 1868....	48 05	3,161 67	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 89	8,688 27
March, 1868.....	127 15	2,936 67	30 00	21 95	7 75	\$350 00	.....	.....	207 87	8,539 51
April, 1868.....	140 30	3,276 61	87 00	23 60	4 23	.....	.....	.....	220 15	8,550 41
May, 1868.....	74 75	3,324 97	75 00	38 45	121 50	.....	.....	.....	131 30	9,721 66
June, 1868.....	131 55	3,465 00	75 00	171 50	29 00	.....	.....	.....	135 48	9,710 14
July, 1868.....	212 57	3,426 27	63 00	52 50	45 00	.....	.....	.....	143 21	9,620 40
August, 1868.....	86 75	3,406 66	95 00	18 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 25	9,339 82
September, 1868....	137 10	3,424 16	60 00	50 00	2 50	.....	.....	.....	185 42	9,340 28
October, 1868.....	142 30	3,463 49	65 00	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	190 00	9,496 98
November, 1868....	102 17	3,480 00	54 00	4 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 00	9,424 11
December, 1868....	145 25	3,463 83	48 00	314 48	39 00	.....	.....	.....	176 84	10,290 50
January, 1869....	138 60	3,305 49	30 00	344 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 34	11,082 60
February, 1869....	88 52	3,310 66	36 00	152 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 75	9,268 61
March, 1869.....	130 55	3,370 00	57 00	1 51	.....	.....	.....	\$1,306 12	170 47	11,514 66
April, 1869.....	137 50	3,440 00	69 00	1 11	6 50	.....	.....	.....	154 75	9,441 42
May, 1869.....	123 35	3,476 66	57 00	134 37	.....	.....	\$699 28	61 21	150 00	9,932 19
June, 1869.....	133 42	3,463 33	78 00	172 00	6 76	.....	.....	.....	170 00	10,953 99
July, 1869.....	132 25	3,443 32	45 00	134 50	39 11	.....	.....	4 92	175 00	10,667 19
August, 1869.....	133 60	3,608 31	45 00	39 50	136 00	.....	.....	93 72	180 00	11,106 05
September, 1869....	.....	3,507 16	81 00	38 05	.....	.....	.....	98 10	113 08	10,404 60
October, 1869.....	189 85	3,551 63	78 00	53 75	.....	.....	.....	65 11	124 89	10,339 79
Totals	\$2,859 52	\$77,470 06	\$1,443 00	\$1,764 45	\$179 10	\$350 00	\$699 28	\$1,629 18	\$4,075 42	\$225,882 75

TABLE No. 2.
Total Earnings of Prison Proper.

MONTHS.	Total						
	Labor.....	Drayage	Board of U. S. pris- oners	Board of mechanics	Sale of sacks, etc...	Sale of live stock...	Contributions at the gate.....
December, 1867.....	\$2,479 50	\$84 50	\$102 00	.....	\$30 00	.....	\$2,689 00
January, 1868.....	2,532 80	76 00	93 00	.....	.....	\$58 70	2,748 50
February, 1868.....	2,535 30	76 50	87 00	.....	.....	.....	2,698 80
March, 1868.....	2,599 45	87 50	118 00	.....	.....	6 00	2,830 95
April, 1868.....	3,224 00	86 00	132 00	.....	.....	.....	3,543 25
May, 1868.....	3,033 55	74 00	121 00	.....	.....	.....	3,339 90
June, 1868.....	3,521 87	74 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	3,784 37
July, 1868.....	2,725 03	77 00	93 00	.....	.....	.....	2,951 03
August, 1868.....	2,710 00	67 50	101 00	.....	.....	.....	2,898 50
September, 1868.....	2,669 40	67 50	120 00	.....	.....	.....	2,883 90
October, 1868.....	2,373 00	60 00	142 00	.....	.....	.....	2,575 00
November, 1868.....	2,053 60	61 00	146 00	.....	.....	.....	2,330 60
December, 1868.....	13,277 00	62 00	128 00	.....	.....	60 00	13,573 50
January, 1869.....	5,674 62	62 00	185 00	.....	.....	6 50	5,928 62
February, 1869.....	3,711 70	26 00	155 00	.....	.....	.....	3,765 00
March, 1869.....	3,764 55	40 00	186 00	.....	.....	.....	3,944 70
April, 1869.....	4,128 30	291 00	283 00	\$865 00	.....	.....	5,065 55
May, 1869.....	4,491 55	300 00	411 00	.....	26 75	403 00	5,260 05
June, 1869.....	4,313 10	303 00	453 00	351 00	59	.....	5,596 14
July, 1869.....	3,929 20	299 50	496 00	.....	.....	.....	5,112 10
August, 1869.....	4,736 25	244 50	496 00	186 00	.....	.....	4,910 70
September, 1869.....	4,036 81	443 00	480 00	60 00	.....	.....	5,520 75
October, 1869.....	.....	.....	496 00	62 00	.....	.....	5,637 81
Totals.....	\$88,193 58	\$3,009 50	\$5,237 00	\$1,524 00	\$57 34	\$520 20	\$88,968 72

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Brick Yard.

MONTHS.	Hardware	Fuel	Carts, barrows, repairing, etc.....	Tools, etc.....	Harness leather.....	Extra rations.....	Forage.....	Mud mills, presses, sheds, corrals, etc.....	Live stock.....
April, 1868.....	\$62 63	\$814 25	\$836 60	\$386 00	\$29 50	\$147 30	\$258 24	\$786 00	\$865 00
May, 1868.....	56 48	2,260 69	172 40	.....	.....	142 20	330 00	.....	.....
June, 1868.....	77 41	1,551 14	.....	298 08	.....	174 00	339 86	.....	250 00
July, 1868.....	.....	2,930 62	.....	197 23	.....	250 00	492 75	.....	.....
August, 1868.....	58 96	2,472 01	.....	39 00	.....	325 00	463 58	.....	217 00
September, 1868.....	3 25	2,689 06	.....	27 00	.....	247 93	522 00	.....	.....
October, 1868.....	.....	5,927 99	.....	.....	.....	170 95	465 50	.....	.....
November, 1868.....	.....	281 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 40
February, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$258 73	\$18,957 21	\$1,009 00	\$947 31	\$29 50	\$1,457 38	\$2,871 93	\$786 00	\$1,632 00

TABLE No. 3—Continued.
Cost of Brick Yard.

MONTHS,	Salary.....	Labor.....	Freight.....	Wharfage.....	New and old clamps, with one lot of brick esti- mated at fifty thousand etc.....	Iron doors.....	Lumber.....	Total.....
April, 1868.....	\$341 67	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000 00	\$107 00	\$79 45	\$62 63
May, 1868.....	250 00	.....	\$67 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,737 49
June, 1868.....	250 00	.....	1,236 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,299 70
July, 1868.....	250 00	895 25	1,048 75	\$125 00	.....	.....	.....	4,194 58
August, 1868.....	650 00	123 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	5,476 31
September, 1868.....	350 00	27 00	.....	86 00	.....	.....	.....	4,321 84
October, 1868.....	350 00	109 00	2,013 56	75 00	.....	.....	.....	6,044 55
November, 1868.....	350 00	90 00	341 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,421 19
December, 1868.....	.....	11,643 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,924 45
January, 1869.....	.....	32 00	365 05	75 00	.....	.....	.....	472 05
February, 1869.....	.....	.....	334 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 50
March, 1869.....	.....	.....	183 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 75
April, 1869.....	.....	.....	323 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 75
May, 1869.....	.....	5 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 00
June, 1869.....	.....	.....	122 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 50
Totals.....	\$2,441 67	\$12,124 25	\$6,092 86	\$486 00	\$2,000 00	\$107 00	\$79 45	\$51,280 29

TABLE No. 4.

Receipts from Brick Yard.

MONTHS.	Sold at prison.....	New building.....	Prison improvements...	Consignment account...	Total.....
August, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	\$965 00	\$965 00
September, 1868.....	\$4 00	.....	.....	3,903 60	3,907 60
October, 1868.....	3 50	.....	.....	1,340 00	1,343 50
November, 1868.....	37 15	.....	\$250 00	3,876 50	4,163 65
December, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350 00	1,350 00
January, 1869.....	35 00	.....	243 00	2,400 00	2,678 00
February, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 00	1,406 00
March, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
April, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
May, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
June, 1869.....	* 1,878 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	2,878 00
October, 1869.....	.....	\$16,961 59	1,191 83	.....	18,153 42
Totals.....	\$1,957 65	\$16,961 59	\$1,684 83	\$22,241 10	\$42,845 17

* One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars received from William Hunter, for horses, carts and other property.

T A B L E N o. 5.

Cost of New Building.

MONTHS.	Bricks	Lumber	Lime and cement	Tools, iron and hardware	Paints and oils	Granite..	Machinery, engine and boiler.....	Salary of architect and mechanics.....	Labor of prisoners
December, 1868.....
January, 1869.....	\$3,003 84	\$2,472 75	\$1,004 18	.....	.....	.....	\$600 00	3,697 50
February, 1869.....	922 41	.....	.....	.....	622 25	1,671 50
March, 1869.....	2,717 07	.....	753 24	.....	.....	.....	1,078 50	1,810 80
April, 1869.....	1,572 49	.....	873 79	.....	.....	.....	1,339 25	1,343 20
May, 1869.....	1,810 18	.....	\$32 50	.....	\$153 40	1,398 50	1,242 00
June, 1869.....	856 25	118 19	53 25	.....	528 00	2,247 75	1,448 85
July, 1869.....	2,579 10	1,856 25	313 19	8 75	.....	.....	2,798 00	1,288 40
August, 1869.....	2,619 60	342 50	578 44	25 25	.....	.....	1,422 50	1,136 40
September, 1869.....	2,366 87	888 75	1,101 47	252 00	\$299 91	.....	3,458 49	1,160 80
October, 1869.....	3,362 03	1,217 50	182 55	783 42	.....	.....	2,437 50	783 80
	27 89	411 85	1,476 99	428 95	.....	1,250 00	418 49	
Totals.....	\$20,185 44	\$18,248 89	\$9,856 03	\$7,324 45	\$1,584 12	\$299 91	\$1,931 40	\$17,811 23	\$15,613 25

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

Cost of New Building.

MONTHS.	Extra rations.....	Board of architect and mechanics.....	Freight.....	Discount on silver and freight.....	Forage.....	Drayage.....	Sundries.....	Total.....
December, 1868.....	\$241 68	.....	.....	.....	\$338 10	.....	.....	\$1,179 78
January, 1869.....	263 54	.....	\$370 50	.....	394 66	.....	\$7 50	11,836 72
February, 1869.....	207 77	.....	484 87	.....	290 00	.....	.....	4,455 05
March, 1869.....	201 28	.....	223 35	\$99 00	310 15	.....	80 57	7,564 71
April, 1869.....	132 24	\$865 00	547 09	.....	293 01	.....	.....	9,421 43
May, 1869.....	161 55	.....	375 55	33 00	242 00	.....	.....	5,837 54
June, 1869.....	200 00	867 39	1,041 41	.....	204 00	\$260 00	.....	12,543 84
July, 1869.....	100 10	53 46	52 25	.....	266 77	264 00	102 81	7,381 28
August, 1869.....	122 50	367 00	748 75	.....	262 20	258 00	24 50	11,286 84
September, 1869.....	102 90	1,561 35	.....	4 96	172 86	198 00	98 50	12,575 62
October, 1869.....	144 20	359 46	561 32	.....	190 08	640 00	17 75	24,168 87
Totals.....	\$1,877 76	\$4,073 66	\$4,205 09	\$136 96	\$2,963 86	\$1,628 00	\$331 63	\$108,071 68

TABLE No. 6.

Prison Improvements.

MONTHS.	Lumber.....	Roof felt.....	Coal tar.....	Paints and oils.....	Asphaltum.....	Brick.....	Furniture and stove fixtures.....	Machinery.....	Water pipe.....
December, 1867.....	\$53 72	\$4 32	\$9 00	.....	.....	.....	\$308 50	.....	.....
January, 1868.....	126 99	.....	.....	\$141 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1868.....	69 11	.....	.....	29 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1868.....	13 00	.....	.....	63 50	.....	.....	41 25	.....	.....
April, 1868.....	47 00	.....	.....	65 78	.....	\$28 00	.....	.....	.....
May, 1868.....	95 85	* 916 00	.....	111 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1868.....	46 35	.....	.....	50 53	.....	.....	11 20	.....	.....
July, 1868.....	183 86	.....	.....	44 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1868.....	65 05	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1868.....	103 00	.....	.....	26 25	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....
October, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	86 15	\$250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....
November, 1868.....	507 20	.....	.....	42 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	126 75	.....	243 00	.....	.....	.....
January, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	53 37	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....
February, 1869.....	58 00	.....	.....	20 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	165 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	82 73	.....	.....	.....	\$327 50	\$106 12
May, 1869.....	55 04	.....	.....	93 80	.....	.....	220 44	.....	721 50
June, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	242 49	.....	296 42
July, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	45 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1869.....	251 12	12 00	80 00	.....	375 00	1,191 83	.....	.....	.....
October, 1869.....	528 62	258 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$2,203 91	\$1,190 32	\$289 00	\$1,431 63	\$970 00	\$1,712 83	\$891 38	\$327 50	\$1,124 04

* This amount was for work done on work shops under the last administration.

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Prison Improvements.

MONTHS.	Tools and hardware	Lime and cement...	Buggy and harness trimmings.....	Iron, steel, etc.....	Sundries.....	Labor.....	Salary.....	Freight.....	Totals.....
December, 1867.....	\$124 36	\$12 50	\$50 21	\$17 45	\$69 75	.....	.....	.....	\$659 81
January, 1868.....	221 72	.....	59 16	.....	1 73	.....	.....	.....	409 00
February, 1868.....	80 10	13 00	.....	.....	64 25	.....	.....	.....	368 24
March, 1868.....	.....	13 25	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 68
April, 1868.....	.....	13 25	7 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 13
May, 1868.....	.....	12 87	.....	.....	13 33	.....	.....	.....	1,090 50
June, 1868.....	120 86	12 88	10 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 84
July, 1868.....	286 77	13 75	33 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580 29
August, 1868.....	31 00	13 75	24 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 29
September, 1868.....	301 14	.....	.....	26 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	503 74
October, 1868.....	319 83	30 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	431 90
November, 1868.....	355 19	99 00	.....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,737 65
December, 1868.....	178 43	57 00	90 14	59 83	34 97	.....	.....	.....	468 91
January, 1869.....	225 39	8 75	.....	221 38	178 20	.....	.....	.....	1,009 97
February, 1869.....	46 75	.....	.....	61 33	95 73	.....	.....	.....	375 18
March, 1869.....	113 32	.....	.....	104 30	10 00	.....	.....	.....	248 61
April, 1869.....	75 75	.....	99 00	75 41	99 75	.....	.....	.....	547 61
May, 1869.....	129 66	.....	.....	39 17	48 60	.....	.....	.....	375 20
June, 1869.....	298 88	.....	14 56,	88 98	75 25	.....	.....	.....	1,005 09
July, 1869.....	180 09	.....	7 62	37 41	122 75	.....	.....	.....	1,448 81
August, 1869.....	351 96	.....	125 88	80 67	28 25	.....	.....	.....	1,171 66
September, 1869.....	146 67	12 00	94 05	556 17	47 50	.....	.....	.....	2,125 31
October, 1869.....	344 19	305 65	89 49	345 96	51 90	.....	.....	.....	5,527 44
Totals.....	\$3,942 06	\$617 65	\$709 48	\$1,826 21	\$1,193 45	\$1,314 10	\$1,189 00	\$50 00	\$20,982 56

NOTE.—By order of the Board of Directors, ten thousand dollars of this amount is charged against the appropriation made for building purposes.

Total Cash Receipts.

MONTHS.	U. S. currency...		STATE TREASURER.		Labor.....	Bricks.....	Contributions at gate.....	SALES.		Sundry small accounts.....	Total.....
			General Fund...	Building Fund...				Live stock	Commis-sary.....		
Amount on hand Dec. 1867	\$4,351 42
December, 1867.....	\$1,678 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30 00	1,708 88
January, 1868.....	1,804 65	.....	\$8 00	.....	.....	5 95	1,854 15
February, 1868.....	2,790 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,804 81
March, 1868.....	2,156 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170 95
April, 1868.....	3,247 10	.....	101 25	.....	.....	.....	3,391 50
May, 1868.....	\$25,000 00	.....	3,793 68	.....	108 35	.....	.....	.....	28,902 03
June, 1868.....	2,408 20	.....	58 50	.....	.....	.....	2,466 70
July, 1868.....	2,773 66	.....	56 00	.....	.....	.....	2,829 66
August, 1868.....	2,609 00	\$965 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	3,620 23
September, 1868.....	2,282 40	3,903 60	7 00	.....	.....	10 10	6,211 17
October, 1868.....	37,000 00	.....	2,229 15	1,340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,581 72
November, 1868.....	2,469 90	3,876 50	10 00	\$60 00	.....	.....	6,421 70
December, 1868.....	25,000 00	\$22,119 70	1,901 00	1,350 00	.....	6 50	.....	.....	50,411 22
January, 1869.....	\$1,237 00	.....	.....	.....	1,487 77	2,400 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	5,155 01
February, 1869.....	22,300 00	.....	2,553 50	1,406 00	4 00	.....	.....	6 75	26,316 73
March, 1869.....	20,000 00	1,549 40	1,000 00	7 00	.....	.....	10 78	22,586 24
April, 1869.....	1,759 10	4,000 00	11 85	6 00	.....	103 23	5,899 55
May, 1869.....	10,000 00	3,736 93	1,000 00	.....	400 00	.....	119 01	15,294 39
June, 1869.....	518 00	.....	.....	.....	2,525 35	2,878 00	.....	.....	.....	52 35	5,973 79
July, 1869.....	25,000 00	.....	1,077 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 25	26,107 39
August, 1869.....	2,543 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 25	2,575 60
September, 1869.....	6,000 00	2,555 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 43	8,592 13
October, 1869.....	22,000 00	.....	1,867 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 78	23,899 60
Totals.....	\$1,755 00	.....	\$156,300 00	\$58,119 70	\$53,805 75	\$24,119 10	\$398 95	\$472 50	\$344 13	\$405 93	\$300,132 48

TABLE No. 8.

Total Cash Disbursements.

MONTHS.	Merchandise and supplies.	Old indebtedness.....	Redemption of scrip.....	Salaries.....	Freight and wharfage.....	Interest.....	Discount on currency and silver—Expense account.....	Discharged prisoners.....	Extra labor....	Total.....
December, 1867.....	\$276 75	.....	\$2,025 00	\$1,015 00	.....	.....	\$2 00	\$62 00	.....	\$3,340 75
January, 1868.....	455 62	\$50 00	300 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	87 00	.....	947 62
February, 1868.....	3,675 64	645 87	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	66 00	.....	4,392 51
March, 1868.....	3,085 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	3,115 30
April, 1868.....	427 50	.....	.....	750 00	\$4 50	.....	34 60	87 00	.....	1,203 60
May, 1868.....	2,691 31	9,127 00	16,412 59	610 00	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	28,915 90
June, 1868.....	3,023 06	.....	100 00	550 00	67 00	.....	.....	75 00	.....	3,815 06
July, 1868.....	926 77	920 47	2,700 00	310 00	354 75	\$43 00	9 50	72 00	39 00	5,373 49
August, 1868.....	25,377 24	1,842 41	1,642 30	310 00	1,375 00	.....	18 41	95 00	123 00	30,473 36
September, 1868.....	11,077 13	82 05	.....	350 00	1,825 00	.....	.....	60 00	27 00	13,421 18
October, 1868.....	12,800 75	893 34	.....	310 00	586 00	.....	.....	65 00	103 00	14,761 09
November, 1868.....	9,337 50	.....	.....	300 00	1,275 00	.....	.....	51 00	99 00	11,069 86
December, 1868.....	19,726 22	225 06	14,260 91	360 00	500 00	.....	.....	48 00	235 00	35,641 67
January, 1869.....	21,673 32	75 26	400 00	310 00	775 00	.....	286 48	30 00	152 00	23,670 03
February, 1869.....	9,908 26	.....	706 00	280 00	.....	.....	329 71	26 00	24 00	11,181 86
March, 1869.....	6,000 00	.....	1,977 25	310 00	771 27	1,306 12	152 34	57 00	.....	10,520 61
April, 1869.....	11,803 74	.....	500 00	300 00	453 00	.....	1 00	69 00	62 00	13,188 85
May, 1869.....	8,318 64	.....	1,695 25	310 00	661 90	61 21	167 37	68 85	39 00	11,322 22
June, 1869.....	17,371 22	.....	2,490 10	350 00	972 71	.....	147 00	78 00	.....	21,399 03
July, 1869.....	9,928 46	.....	3,091 35	310 00	.....	4 92	125 00	45 00	.....	13,504 73
August, 1869.....	5,387 66	.....	1,836 75	310 00	552 00	93 72	.....	45 00	.....	8,193 13
September, 1869.....	4,398 43	.....	4,339 21	300 00	731 50	100 06	2 00	81 00	.....	9,953 20
October, 1869.....	14,763 83	.....	4,343 11	310 00	.....	65 11	34 25	78 00	9 00	19,603 30
-Balance on hand October 31, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 10
Totals.....	\$202,424 35	\$13,861 46	\$68,817 82	\$8,015 00	\$10,877 63	\$1,674 14	\$1,413 13	\$1,463 85	\$918 00	\$300,132 48

* Nine hundred and ten dollars of this amount was for salary of T. N. Machin, old administration.

TABLE No. 9.—RECAPITULATION.

Debt of old administration, as per report December 1st, 1867.....	\$3,893 50
Add inventory of prison property, as valued, and not available as assets.....	23,085 50
Actual debt, December 1st, 1867.....	\$26,979 00
Cost of prison proper to December 31st, 1869.....	225,882 75
Cost of brick-yard.....	51,280 29
Cost of prison improvements.....	20,982 56
Cost of new building.....	108,071 68
	\$433,196 28
RECEIPTS.	
From State Treasurer.....	\$214,419 70
From brick-yard.....	42,845 17
From earnings of prison proper.....	98,968 72
	\$356,233 59
Debt, October 1st, 1869.....	\$76,962 69

CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD'S REPORT.

R. C. GILCHRIST, CAPTAIN.

TS/11818A17

1961 Nov 10 10:00 AM

TABLE SECOND.
Classification of Crimes.

Character.	No.	Character.	No.
Murder.....	17	Perjury.....	4
Murder, second degree	74	Embezzlement.....	3
Manslaughter.....	50	Counterfeiting	3
Assault to murder.....	21	Having tools in possession for counter-	
Assault with deadly weapon.....	14	feiting.....	1
Attempt to poison.....	1	Breaking jail.....	1
Mayhem.....	3	Assisting prisoners escape.....	1
Incest.....	3	Felony.....	29
Rape	8	Grand larceny.....	247
Assault to rape.....	10	Housebreaking.....	20
Robbery.....	68	Theft.....	2
Assault to rob.....	9	Cruel punishment at sea	2
Burglary	115	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Arson	4		
Arson, second degree.....	6	Total	732
Forgery	15		

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Alameda	23	San Francisco.....	147
Alpine	1	San Joaquin.....	30
Amador.....	8	San Luis Obispo.	8
Butte	19	San Mateo.....	3
Calaveras	23	Santa Barbara.....	6
Colusa	5	Santa Clara.....	34
Contra Costa	15	Santa Cruz.....	14
El Dorado.....	28	Sierra	9
Fresno.....	5	Siskiyou.....	10
Humboldt	5	Solano.....	13
Lake	2	Sonoma.....	20
Los Angeles.....	55	Stanislaus.....	1
Marin	5	Tehama.....	3
Mariposa	13	Trinity	1
Mendocino.....	5	Tulare.....	8
Meredd.....	2	Tuolumne.....	7
Monterey.....	9	Yolo.....	7
Napa	16	Yuba.....	12
Nevada	26	Del Norte.....	1
Placer.....	24	Klamath.....	1
Plumas.....	3	Lassen.....	1
Shasta	7	Oregon.....	6
Sacramento.....	71	Arizona	4
San Bernardino.....	12		
San Diego.....	4	Total	732

TABLE FOURTH.

Term of Imprisonment.

Duration of Sentence.	No.	Duration of Sentence.	No.
Life	21	Four years..	75
Twenty years and upwards.....	21	Three years.....	106
Fifteen to twenty years.....	21	Two years.....	91
Ten to fifteen years.....	60	One year.....	89
Seven to ten years.....	117		
Five to seven years.....	42	Total	732
Five years.....	98		

TABLE FIFTH.

Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Twenty years and less.....	57	Forty to fifty years.....	78
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	167	Fifty years and upwards.....	38
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	186		
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	112	Total	732
Thirty-five to forty years.....	94		

TABLE SIXTH—*Nativity of Prisoners.*

UNITED STATES.

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama.....	2	New Hampshire.....	5
Arkansas.....	4	New York.....	50
Connecticut.....	7	New Jersey.....	4
District of Columbia.....	1	North Carolina.....	4
Delaware.....	1	Ohio.....	21
Florida.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	25
Georgia.....	1	Rhode Island.....	4
Illinois.....	11	South Carolina.....	2
Indiana.....	9	Tennessee.....	10
Iowa.....	2	Texas.....	4
Kansas.....	1	Vermont.....	6
Kentucky.....	22	Virginia.....	12
Louisiana.....	13	Utah.....	1
Maine.....	17	Cherokee Nation.....	1
Massachusetts.....	21	Native California.....	73
Maryland.....	12		
Michigan.....	4	Total.....	374
Missouri.....	22		

FOREIGN.

Country.	No.	Country.	No.
England.....	39	Peru.....	1
Ireland.....	86	Manilla.....	1
Scotland.....	8	China.....	76
Wales.....	4	Australia.....	4
France.....	13	Austria.....	1
Sweden.....	1	Russia.....	2
Germany.....	26	Denmark.....	2
Italy.....	7	Spain.....	2
Portugal.....	2	Malta.....	1
Mexico.....	57	Canada.....	7
Chile.....	10		
West Indies.....	2	Total.....	358
British America.....	1	United States, brought forward.....	374
Poland.....	2		
Prussia.....	2	Total.....	732
Central America.....	1		

TABLE SEVENTH.

Occupation when Sentenced.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Blacksmiths.....	14	Plasterers.....	3
Bakers.....	9	Silversmiths.....	2
Butchers.....	12	Saddlers.....	8
Brickmasons.....	9	Tailors.....	8
Barkeepers.....	9	Upholsterers.....	2
Cooks.....	24	Vaqueros.....	41
Cabinetmakers.....	5	Waiters.....	18
Cigarmakers.....	2	Wheelwrights.....	8
Carpenters.....	23	Washmen.....	21
Coopers.....	4	Fishmen.....	3
Clerks.....	19	Shoemakers.....	16
Farmers.....	53	Seamstresses.....	3
Laborers.....	239	Weavers.....	4
Moulders.....	6	Sailmakers.....	3
Miners.....	49	Teamsters.....	16
Machinists.....	9	Millwrights.....	2
Merchants.....	3	Tinners.....	3
Barbers.....	8	Gardeners.....	6
Hatters.....	2	Students.....	3
Printers.....	2	Druggists.....	2
Seamen.....	40	Furrier.....	1
Physicians.....	1	Soldiers.....	4
Painters.....	10		
Gamblers.....	3	Total.....	732

TABLE EIGHTH.

Prisoners Escaped and Recaptured during 1867, 1868, 1869.

Escaped.	No.	Recaptured.	No.
October, 1867.....		October, 1867.....	
November, 1867.....		November, 1867.....	
December, 1867.....	1	December, 1867.....	
January, 1868.....		January, 1868.....	
February, 1868.....		February, 1868.....	
March, 1868.....	1	March, 1868.....	
April, 1868.....		April, 1868.....	
May, 1868.....		May, 1868.....	
June, 1868.....	1	June, 1868.....	
July, 1868.....		July, 1868.....	
August, 1868.....	2	August, 1868.....	
September, 1868.....		September, 1868.....	
October, 1868.....		October, 1868.....	
November, 1868.....		November, 1868.....	
December, 1868.....		December, 1868.....	
January, 1869.....		January, 1869.....	1
February, 1869.....		February, 1869.....	
March, 1869.....		March, 1869.....	
April, 1869.....		April, 1869.....	
May, 1869.....		May, 1869.....	
June, 1869.....		June, 1869.....	
July, 1869.....		July, 1869.....	
August, 1869.....		August, 1869.....	
September, 1869.....		September, 1869.....	
October, 1869.....		October, 1869.....	
Total.....	5	Total.....	1

TABLE NINTH.

Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

NATIVITY.	Read.....	Write	Both	Neither.....	Total
United States.....	279	249	249	95	374
England	29	26	26	10	39
Ireland.....	52	34	34	34	86
Scotland.....	7	7	7	1	8
Wales	2	2	2	2	4
France	10	9	9	3	13
Sweden.....				1	1
Germany.....	19	17	17	7	26
Italy	6	6	6	1	7
Portugal.....				2	2
Mexico	28	23	23	29	57
Chile	4	3	3	6	10
West Indies.....	1	1	1	1	2
British America.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Poland	2	2	2	.....	2
Prussia	2	2	2	.....	2
Peru				1	1
Central America	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Manilla.....				1	1
China.....	45	45	45	31	76
Australia.....	4	4	4	.....	4
Austria.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	2
Canada	7	7	7	.....	7
Spain.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Malta	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total					732

RECAPITULATION.

NATIVITY.	Total read....	Total write....	Total both....	Total neither.	Total.....
United States.....	269	233	233	32	301
Native Californians.....	19	16	16	54	73
Foreign.....	227	195	195	131	358
Totals	515	444	444	217	732

Total number of prisoners.....732.

TABLE TENTH

Recapitulation for 1867, 1868 and 1869.

DATE.	Prisoners received	Pardons revoked.....	Escapes recaptured	Discharged under the Act.	Discharged by expiration of sentence	Escaped	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of Navy.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President	Pardoned by the Governor,	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.....	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus	Total discharges.....	Total receipts
November, 1867.....	29	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	27	29
December, 1867.....	16	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16
January, 1868.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	23
February, 1868.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20
March, 1868.....	27	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	27
April, 1868.....	19	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	32	19
May, 1868.....	31	1	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	32
June, 1868.....	17	.....	.....	20	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	29	17
July, 1868.....	36	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	24	36
August, 1868.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....	.....	.....	35	13
September, 1868.....	36	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	36
October, 1868.....	17	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17
Totals.....	284	1	.....	194	3	5	1	.....	.....	44	40	9	.....	.....	7	303	285

TABLE TENTH—Continued.

Recapitulation for 1867, 1868 and 1869.

DATE.	Prisoners received...	Pardons revoked.....	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act.	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of Navy.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War	Pardoned by the President	Pardoned by the Governor	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.....	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus.....	Total discharges.....	Total receipts.....
November, 1868.....	17	.....	..	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	19	17
December, 1868.....	27	.....	..	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	19	27
January, 1869.....	37	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	38
February, 1869.....	20	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20
March, 1869.....	33	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	20	33
April, 1869.....	29	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	2	.....	.....	2	27	29
May, 1869.....	43	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	20	43
June, 1869.....	16	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	1	.....	.....	.....	29	16
July, 1869.....	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	20	14
August, 1869.....	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	18	20
September, 1869.....	27	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	1	.....	.....	1	29	27
October, 1869.....	22	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	2	.....	.....	.....	28	22
Totals.....	305	.....	1	97	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	102	11	.....	6	6	218	305

TABLE ELEVENTH.

Number of Prisoners confined in the different rooms and cells of Prison.

Main Prison.	Description of Prisoners.	No.
Old Prison, cells 48 in number.....	Whites, Mexicans and Californians.....	182
New Prison, No. 1, cells 198 in number.....	Whites, Californians and Chinese.....	191
New Prison, No. 2, cells 198 in number.....	Whites, Californians and Chinese.....	125
Old Prison basement—		
Room A	Whites and Mexicans.....	31
Room 1.....	Negroes and Indians.....	11
Room 2.....	Whites.....	30
Room 3.....	Whites.....	30
Room 4.....	Californians and Mexicans.....	34
Room 5.....	Whites.....	30
Room 6.....	Californians and Mexicans.....	33
Dungeon.....		
Hospital and outside—		13
Hospital.....		22
Total number of prisoners.....		732

TABLE TWELFTH.

Number of Terms.

Terms.	No.
Number of prisoners serving their first term.....	590
Number of prisoners serving their second term.....	94
Number of prisoners serving their third term.....	33
Number of prisoners serving their fourth term.....	12
Number of prisoners serving their fifth term.....	2
Number of prisoners serving their sixth term.....	1
Total.....	732

TABLE THIRTEENTH.

Occupation of Prisoners in the California State Prison.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Saddle and harness making.....	150	Cell tenders.....	22
Cooperage.....	31	Doorkeepers.....	6
Brick making.....	130	Yard sweepers.....	6
Bricklayers and laborers, new building..	90	Mattress making.....	2
Carpenters, new building.....	18	Lamp lighter.....	1
Blacksmith, new building.....	8	Lamp cleaners.....	2
Painting and glazing, new building.....	9	Whitewashers.....	2
Locksmiths, new building.....	4	Gatekeepers.....	6
Water works.....	8	Turners.....	2
Stone breakers.....	40	Cooks and waiters (outside).....	16
State shoe shop.....	9	Butchers.....	6
State tailor shop.....	6	Gardeners.....	9
State harness shop.....	2	Tin shop.....	2
State room tenders.....	7	Barbers.....	5
State laundry.....	22	Women.....	4
Wood and coal yard.....	9	Teamsters.....	6
Wheelwrights.....	2	Reserve list.....	10
Sail maker.....	1	Indigent.....	28
Kitchen and bakery.....	13	Sick and in hospital.....	14
Dining room.....	13		
Office men.....	6	Total.....	732
Stable men.....	5		

Number of prisoners on hand, January 1, 1869.....	688
Number of prisoners on hand, June 1, 1869.....	755
Number of prisoners on hand, November 1, 1869.....	732
Total.....	2,175
Average.....	751
Number on hand November 30, 1869.....	725



REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.



REPORT.

To the Honorable State Prison Directors :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the sanitary condition of the State Prison, from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

By your appointment, I took charge of the medical department of the prison on the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. I found in the hospital, and treated during the year, the within number of cases, with the accompanying diseases.

An examination of the mortuary report show that most of the diseases occur from consumption, and that this is confined mostly to the Indian race. Out of the ten deaths in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five were Indians, and four of the deaths were consumption and one chronic bronchitis and asthma; of the eight deaths occurring in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, four were Indians, and six of the deaths were consumption, making, out of the eighteen deaths occurring from natural causes during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twelve cases of consumption and chronic bronchitis, with nine of that number amongst the Indian race. It is worthy of remark here that the Indian race is particularly prone to scrofula and scrofulous consumption, when brought to this place. Free as the air, when upon his native heath, of all hereditary disease, here he soon falls a victim to those ills flesh is heir to, and a sentence of five years to this place is almost a sure doom for life. There has been no death from any acute disease contracted here; all of the deaths were with those who brought the seeds of it with them. There were in all, confined here during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, some thirteen hundred and fifty men, and about the same number in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. The rate of mortality is therefore unusually low for so large a body of men, subjected as these are, by so many moral and physical causes, to disease.

There is no prevailing disease here. The physician is often called upon to treat disease, but generally it has been brought on by either hereditary taint, or their own discretions, or the seeds of the disease of some other locality have come with them. I must put in here a good word for

teetotalism, and say that perhaps the good sanitary condition of the prison is due more to total abstinence than to any other cause, with the exception of the mumps, during the months of January and February last; we have been most luckily free of all epidemics, most fortunate were we in escaping the small pox during its fearful visitation of this State. This was due in a great measure to the active precautions adopted by the Captain of the Yard towards all new comers. No one was allowed to enter the walls until they had been thoroughly abluted in the bay, and their old garments exchanged for new State Prison attire. In case suspicion attached to any one, he was isolated in a single cell until all danger had passed. I also subjected every prisoner to a thorough vaccination.

I have been limited in hospital room, and have often had to treat as outside patients those who should have been inside. But the large new building that has been recently built will give ample room, and I hope very soon to have no further cause to complain of want of room.

I am indebted to the officers of the prison for extending to me every facility in treating the sick. Every suggestion I have made, every request that had for its object the comfort and ease of the sick, have been promptly attended to. I sent to the Insane Asylum, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two men; one has since died. They were both hopelessly insane upon their arrival at the prison. This year four have been removed for insanity; one was insane when he came to the prison.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly reprobate the system of punishment that is sometimes adopted here, by confinement in a place called the dungeon, and dungeon it is in every sense of the word, and in the fullest import. Down there the prisoner is subjected to the very counterparts of what is necessary to health. To have health we must have light, pure air, exercise, warmth, dryness and good food. Down there, in that horrible hole, the prisoner gets darkness, foul air, dampness, cold, bread and water simply, and no exercise. Without advocating the lash, if no other system of punishment can be adopted, a thousand times more preferable is it than punishing in this abominable hole.

For every reason, human and divine, I hope the doors of this dungeon have been closed forever.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED W. TALIAFERRO.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of Cases Admitted, Discharged and treated in Hospital in 1868.

MONTH.	Total.....	17	4	3	5	5	2	2	7	3	3	5	7	4	65
	Neerosis of bone.....	1	1
	Abscess of liver.....	1	1
	Disease of heart.....
	Chills and fever.....
	Diarrhoea.....
	Abscess of back.....
	Billious fever.....
	General debility.....
	Idioty.....
	Syphilitic ulceration of throat..
	Amputation of fingers.....
	Injuries from falls.....
Orehitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habitual use of opium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic bronchitis and asthma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

T A B L E N o. 1—Continued.

Deaths during the year 1868.

Date.	Nativity.	Disease.	No.
March 28.	Indian.....	Consumption.....	1
April 8.	American.....	Consumption.....	1
April 17.....	Indian.....	Consumption.....	1
May 10.....	Frenchman.....	Softening of brain.....	1
June 2.....	Canadian French.....	Chronic bronchitis.....	1
July 9.....	German.....	Abscess of liver.....	1
July 16.....	Indian.....	Dropsy.....	1
August 4.	Indian.....	Consumption.....	1
November 29.....	Californian.....	Heart disease.....	1
December 9..	Indian.....	Consumption.....	1
Total .....	.....	.....	10

Number of Cases sent to Insane Asylum in 1868.

Month.	No.
December	2

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Deaths during the year 1869.

Date.	Nativity.	Disease.	No.
March 29.....	Indian	Consumption.....	1
April 2.	Indian	Consumption	1
April 6.....	Mexican	Consumption.....	1
May 4.....	Californian.....	Consumption.....	1
June 26.....	American	Softening of brain.....	1
July 21	Indian	Consumption.....	1
October 9.....	Indian	Consumption	1
October 27....	Chinaman	Constitutional syphilis.....	1
September 13.....	American	Killed accidentally.....	1
Total .....	.....	.....	9

Number Cases sent to Insane Asylum in 1869.

Month.	No.
June	2
August.....	2
Total.....	4

TABLE No. 3.

Number of Cases treated outside of Hospital in 1868.

MONTHS.													Total.....	68
	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	Totals.....	661
Cough	20	52
Sore throat.....	7	49
Cholera morbus.....	1	63
Fistula in ano.....	1	40
Neuralgia.....	4	57
Remittent fever.....	1	30
Debility.....	2	64
Dyspepsia.	6	65
Tape worms.....	1	57
Stricture of uretha.....	5	62
Cholic.....	2	57
Ophthalmia.....	10	57
Serofula.....	1	64
Asthmatic.....	1	57
Recent gonorrhœa.....	2	62
Orchitis.....	1	57
Bilious derangements..	8	64
Paralytic.....	2	65
Spermatorrhœa	1	57
Dysentery.....	3	62
Diarrhœa.....	1	57
Hernia.....	1	64
Phthisical.....	2	57
Catarrh	5	62
Palpitation	6	57
Chills and fever.....	7	64
Constitutional syphilis	8	65
Sores and bruises.....	9	57
Rheumatic pains.....	10	62
Totals.....	76	126	47	49	35	10	3	23	15	6	5	1	3	103

TABLE No. 4.

Number of Cases treated outside of Hospital in 1869.

MONTHS.	Diarrhœa.....	Cholic.....	Chills and fever.....	Cystitis.....	Bruises and accidents....	Stricture of uretha.....	Hemorrhoids.....	Catarrh.....	Ophthalmia.....	Dyspepsia.....	Phthisical.....	Secondary syphilis..	Rheumatic pains.....	Sore throat.....	Palpitation	Bilious derangements....	Coughs.....	Neuralgia
January	4	2	3	1	7	2	2	5	4	1	1	1	6	4	3	15	4	3
February	1	.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	5	.....	6	12	.....	1
March.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....
April.....	3	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	4	2	.....	3	2	4	.....	3	15	.....	.....
May.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	10	.....	3
June	1	4	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	.....	1	12	.....	.....
July.....	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	3	11	.....	2
August.....	3	4	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	4	.....	.....	2
September.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	9	.....	.....
October	2	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	8	2	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	23	10	25	1	66	10	3	13	15	2	15	18	44	5	38	92	8	11

TABLE No. 4—Continued.
Number of Cases treated outside of Hospital in 1869.

MONTHS.	Haemoptysis.....	Serofula.....	Mumps.....	Asthma.....	Dysentery.....	Debility.....	Paralysis.....	Constitutional syphilis...	Hemorrhage.....	Recent gonorrhœa.....	Fistula.....	Uleers	Ptery'gium	Eff'n pericardium	Lupus of nose.....	Inflammation of liver.....	Epilepsy	Ascites	Total
January.....	3	1																1	68
February	1	2	20	1															44
March.....		1	12	1	1													1	48
April.....		1			1	1	1	1										1	48
May.....	1	1			3			2											42
June.....	1	1			1	5		1											44
July.....	1				1			1											41
August.....		3			4	4		4	1	2	1								52
September		2			1	4				2									42
October.....	1	1		1		3		3		1		1	1	1	1				38
November.....		3			1	8				1						2	1		57
Totals.....	7	15	32	3	12	25	1	11	1	6	1	1	1	1	2		1	3	524

RECAPITULATION.

Number of cases treated in hospital in 1868.....	167
Number of cases treated in hospital in 1869.....	152
Number of cases treated outside hospital in 1868.....	664
Number of cases treated outside hospital in 1869.....	524
Total treated in the twenty-three months ending November 30th, 1869.....	1,507
Number of deaths during the year 1868.....	10
Number of deaths during the year 1869..	9
Total number of deaths in the twenty-three months ending November 30th, 1869.....	19
Number sent to Insane Asylum in 1868.....	2
Number sent to Insane Asylum in 1869.....	4
Total.....	6
Number under treatment in hospital November 30th, 1869.....	11
Number under treatment outside hospital November 30th, 1869.....	20
Total number under treatment November 30th, 1869.....	31

COMMISSARY REPORT.

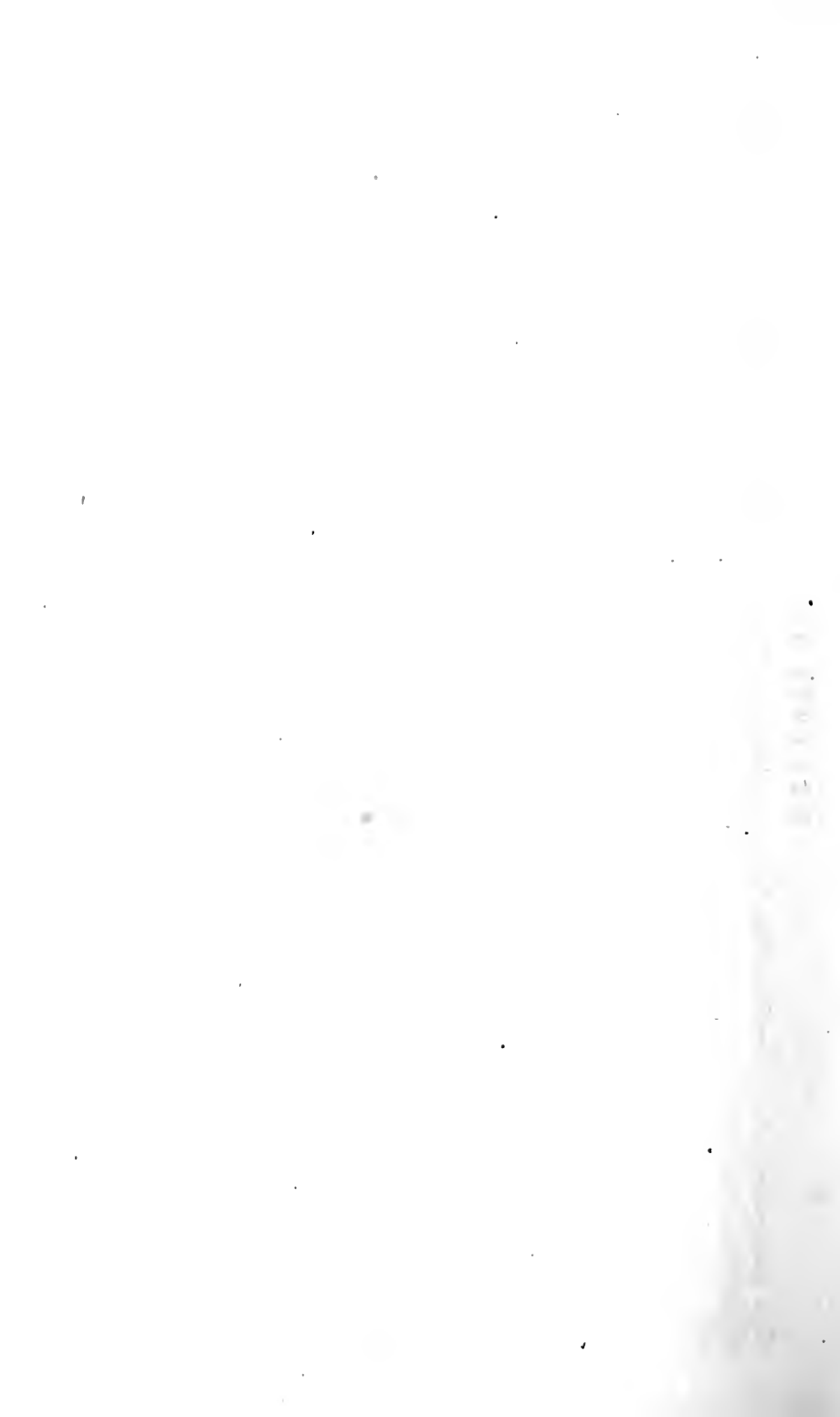


EXHIBIT A.

Total Disbursements of the Commissary Department of the California State Prison from December 1, 1867, to November 1, 1869.

MONTHS.		Subsistence.....	Prison improvements	General use.....	Clothing.....	Shoes.....	Bed and bedding.....	Stationery.....	Drugs and medicines	Wash house.....	Ordnance.....
December, 1867.....	\$4,637 66	\$659 81	\$232 08	\$187 34	\$100 10	\$66 45	\$237 25	\$68 35	\$35 28	\$15 75	.....
January, 1868.....	3,760 73	409 60	188 31	379 54	182 22	360 90	15 00	100 00	23 20	13 00	.....
February, 1868.....	3,642 69	368 34	150 23	545 83	120 54	74 24	10 00	70 49	21 77	7 75	.....
March, 1868.....	3,728 86	58 68	231 93	149 80	99 40	74 54	20 00	67 00	22 78	4 23	.....
April, 1868.....	3,508 11	214 13	153 61	218 55	130 51	158 97	21 75	130 75	13 90	121 50	.....
May, 1868.....	3,627 56	174 50	164 19	752 74	315 00	100 94	43 00	36 00	59 69	29 00	.....
June, 1868.....	3,694 02	301 84	131 68	527 49	255 30	45 00	14 50	28 75	25 98	23 36	.....
July, 1868.....	3,652 45	569 09	115 42	688 67	151 50	131 24	28 55	45 50	37 33	45 00	.....
August, 1868.....	3,631 46	402 67	134 81	577 75	200 70	36 03	8 17	58 75	17 07	2 50	.....
September, 1868.....	3,695 82	505 74	103 86	567 00	171 95	57 65	15 50	6 13	28 73	13 00	.....
October, 1868.....	3,735 00	431 90	154 74	518 20	272 95	35 98	26 00	46 50	33 59	39 00	.....
November, 1868.....	3,421 93	1,428 65	154 74	549 25	232 50	136 69	12 50	80 25	56 02	.....	.....
December, 1868.....	3,774 42	399 91	174 27	636 20	249 75	296 06	26 25	121 56	39 80	.....	.....
January, 1869.....	3,794 01	760 47	195 38	505 95	305 00	433 30	8 23	60 00	50 73	.....	.....
February, 1869.....	3,351 02	375 18	196 86	507 75	195 20	109 06	18 88	58 87	54 66	.....	.....
March, 1869.....	3,272 61	248 61	144 89	601 75	216 54	500 94	9 25	46 50	48 05	.....	.....
April, 1869.....	3,698 61	416 61	206 86	470 75	222 30	170 00	15 87	60 50	39 11	.....	.....
May, 1869.....	3,837 73	375 20	182 26	656 09	292 16	103 54	6 00	65 75	54 31	.....	.....
June, 1869.....	4,275 99	1,005 09	212 07	648 01	292 16	271 32	36 78	182 88	64 35	.....	.....
July, 1869.....	4,604 86	1,439 81	184 02	583 98	296 20	222 13	28 39	52 78	60 31	.....	.....
August, 1869.....	5,011 40	1,171 66	178 25	502 20	241 00	66 75	31 39	52 78	.....	.....	.....
September, 1869.....	4,722 19	1,537 01	280 06	587 39	254 16	60 88	17 25	52 63	.....	.....	.....
October, 1869.....	4,679 24	2,910 66	199 55	522 43	234 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$90,213 37	\$16,165 16	\$4,069 38	\$11,882 67	\$5,004 50	\$3,731 06	\$670 83	\$1,508 49	\$939 97	\$177 60	.....

EXHIBIT A — Continued.

Total Disbursements of the Commissary Department of the California State Prison from December 1, 1867 to November 1, 1869.

MONTHS.	Fuel.....	Forage.....	Extra rations.....	Brick-yard.....	New building.....	Profit and loss.....	Live stock.....	Total.....	Sales to officers and employees.....
December, 1867.....	\$209 33	\$300 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,734 22	.....
January, 1868.....	845 25	179 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,459 66	\$41 54
February, 1868.....	481 87	281 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,780 89	14 37
March, 1868.....	463 81	207 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$350 00	5,482 42	85 75
April, 1868.....	462 36	220 15	.....	\$62 63	.....	.....	.....	5,299 66	198 34
May, 1868.....	436 45	131 30	\$367 12	1,695 82	.....	.....	.....	8,025 81	172 18
June, 1868.....	547 75	135 48	432 14	3,049 69	.....	.....	.....	9,218 62	110 69
July, 1868.....	450 00	143 21	388 16	2,613 08	.....	.....	.....	9,048 23	235 31
August, 1868.....	248 59	172 25	530 50	3,929 56	.....	.....	.....	9,975 23	101 12
September, 1868.....	268 50	185 42	525 00	3,519 84	.....	.....	.....	9,693 60	109 52
October, 1868.....	265 00	190 00	581 15	3,555 99	.....	.....	.....	9,814 03	179 53
November, 1868.....	276 75	175 00	544 13	6,564 44	.....	.....	.....	13,576 67	237 40
December, 1868.....	367 83	176 84	447 20	281 45	\$579 78	.....	.....	7,570 08	241 52
January, 1869.....	1,027 73	177 34	638 32	.....	7,138 97	.....	.....	15,163 88	227 02
February, 1869.....	450 38	160 75	591 39	.....	1,420 18	.....	.....	7,476 45	371 71
March, 1869.....	555 50	170 45	612 93	.....	4,062 31	.....	.....	10,960 40	229 09
April, 1869.....	567 63	154 75	159 38	.....	4,707 00	.....	.....	10,897 42	228 02
May, 1869.....	463 07	150 00	166 80	.....	1,837 24	.....	.....	8,292 04	226 34
June, 1869.....	300 32	170 00	217 80	.....	5,161 29	\$699 28	.....	13,244 62	412 73
July, 1869.....	501 68	175 00	.....	.....	3,932 66	.....	.....	12,279 66	168 49
August, 1869.....	552 19	180 00	.....	.....	5,318 29	.....	.....	13,675 78	176 04
September, 1869.....	508 14	113 08	.....	.....	5,943 76	.....	.....	14,161 06	190 26
October, 1869.....	469 91	124 89	.....	.....	3,517 86	.....	.....	12,849 97	261 93
Totals.....	\$10,719 95	\$4,075 42	\$6,222 02	\$23,272 50	\$43,619 25	\$699 28	\$350 00	\$225,681 45	\$4,216 94

EXHIBIT B.

Number of pounds of provisions issued, including cost of same ; also average per month.

Articles issued.	Pounds.	Average per month.
Beef.....	502,866	21,863.74
Hams and bacon.....	21,610	939.56
Codfish, mackerel and salmon.....	30,074	1,307.56
Flour.....	594,250	25,836.95
Potatoes and vegetables.....	460,146	20,006.35
Beans.....	200,134	8,701.48
Corn meal.....	22,650	984.78
Sugar.....	65,379	2,842.56
Tea.....	4,060	176.52
Coffee.....	26,351	1,145.70
Butter.....	16,416	713.74
Cheese.....	1,933	84.04
Pepper.....	1,418	61.65
Salt.....	110,056	4,785.05
Lard.....	5,540	240.87
Rice, hominy, sago and pearl barley.....	6,875	298.91
Groceries, sundry.....	25,738	1,119.04
Totals.....	2,095,496	91,108.50

Total cost.....\$90,213 37
Average per month.....3,922 32

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Daily issue of provisions; also average to each individual.

Articles issued.	Pounds.
Beef.....	728.80
Ham and bacon.....	31.33
Codfish, mackerel and salmon.....	43.60
Flour.....	861.23
Potatoes and vegetables.....	666.86
Beans.....	290.03
Corn meal.....	32.83
Sugar.....	94.76
Tea.....	5.90
Coffee.....	38.20
Butter.....	23.80
Cheese.....	2.80
Pepper.....	2.06
Salt.....	159.50
Lard.....	8.33
Rice, hominy, etc.....	9.97
Groceries, sundry.....	37.30
Total.....	3,037.30

Total cost per day.....\$130 74

Average cost of rations to each man 16.87

Average number of pounds to each man.....3.92

EXHIBIT C.

Total amount of clothing issued, including cost; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Number.
Number of pants issued.....	2,432
Average per month.....	105.14
Number of shirts issued.....	2,946
Average per month.....	128.09
Number of coats issued.....	337
Average per month.....	14.65
Number of hats issued.....	695
Average per month.....	30.21

Total cost of clothing.....\$11,882 67
 Average per month.....516 64

Of this amount \$1,812 27 was expended for clothing for discharged prisoners.

Total amount of shoes issued, including cost; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Number.	Cost.
Number of shoes issued.....	3,129	
Average per month.....	136.04	
Number of shoes repaired.....	881	
Average per month.....	38.30	
Total cost of shoes.....		\$4,335 25
Average per month.....		188 49
Total cost of repairs.....		669 25
Average per month.....		29 09
Total cost of shoes and repairs.....		5,004 50
Average per month.....		217 58
Average cost of shoes, per pair.....		1 38
Average cost of repairs, per pair.....		76

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Total issues to wash house, including cost ; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Pounds.	Cost.
Soap, in bars.....	8,428	\$535 67
Starch	1,284	143 40
Sal soda and potash ..	1,680	176 47
Blue.....	44	27 00
Sundries		57 43
Total cost.....		\$939 97

Average per month.....\$10 87

Total cost of bed and bedding ; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Number.
Number of pairs blankets issued.....	636
Average per month	27.65
Number of sheets issued.....	401
Average per month.....	17.43
Number of pillow cases issued.....	722
Average per month.....	31.39
Number of mattresses issued.....	775
Average per month.....	38.04
Number of pounds pulu issued.....	768
Average per month.....	33.39
Number of pounds straw issued.....	20,000
Average per month.....	869.56

Total cost.....\$3,731 06
 Average per month.....162 22

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Total issue of ordnance, including cost; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Cost.
Two Henry rifles and straps.....	\$68 00
Nine army and navy pistols.....	177 00
Eleven kegs cannon powder.....	85 25
One hundred and fifty pounds bar lead.....	19 25
Two dozen powder flasks.....	21 00
Twenty-five hundred cartridges.....	56 00
Five thousand pistol caps.....	9 75
Two hundred friction tubes.....	10 00
One dozen eagle wads.....	6 00
Twenty-one and one-half yards red flannel.....	9 60
Rifle straps and repairs.....	15 75
Total cost.....	\$477 60

Average per month.....\$20 76

Total issue of forage, including cost; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Pounds.	Average per month.
Wheat.....	12,085	525.43
Barley.....	37,440	1,627.83
Hay.....	159,693	6,943.17
Ground feed.....	73,349	3,189.09
Corn meal.....	12,500	543.48
Bran.....	12,985	564.56
Total cost.....	308,052	13,393.56

Total cost.....\$4,075 42
 Average per month.....177 19

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